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HISTORY OF THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY

MASSACHUSETTS

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

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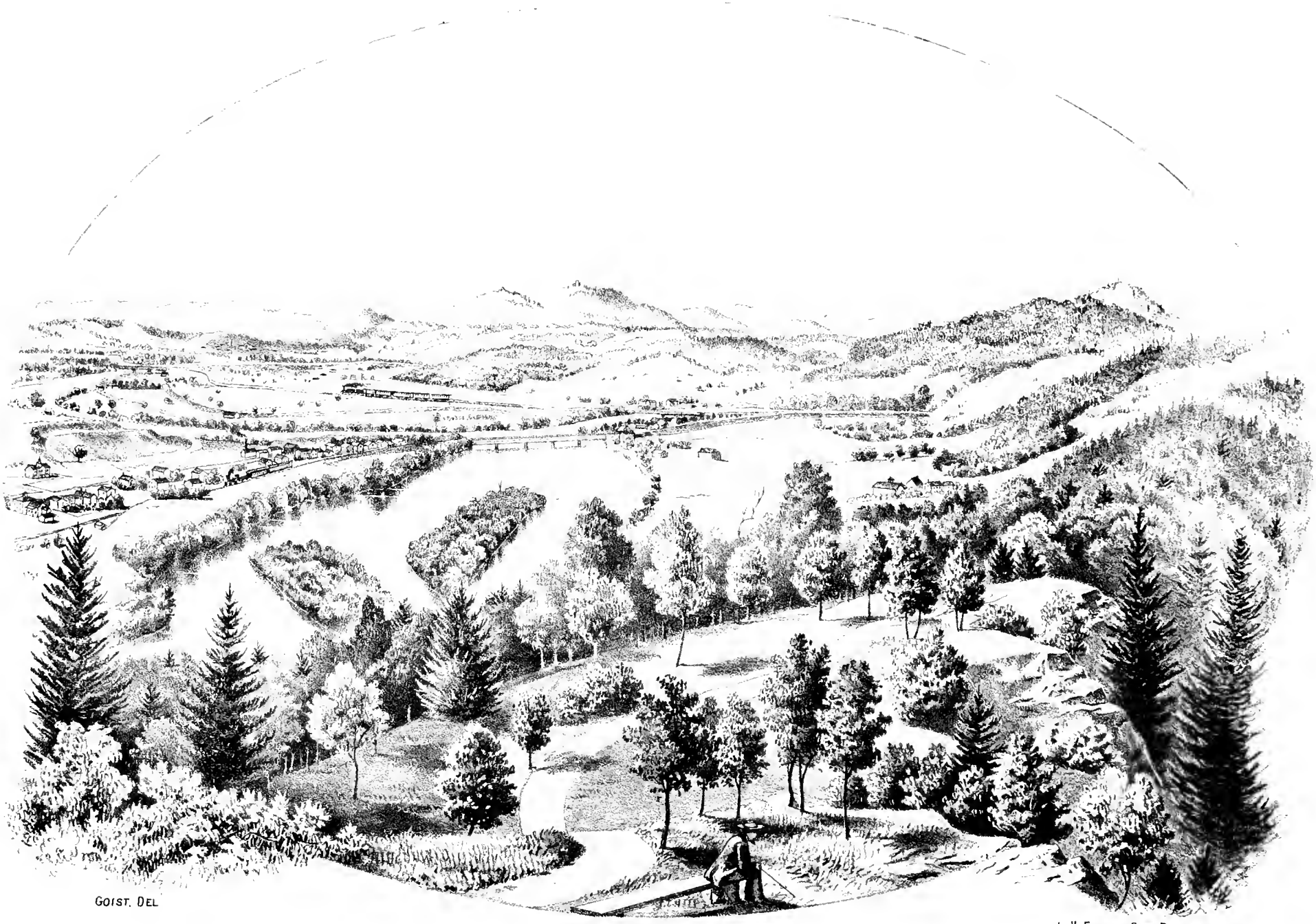


CONNECTICUT VALLEY,
MASSACHUSETTS.
LOOKING SOUTH FROM THE POET'S SEAT.

HISTORY

OF

THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY

IN MASSACHUSETTS,

WITH

Illustrations and Biographical Sketches

OF

SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

COMPLETE IN TWO VOLUMES.

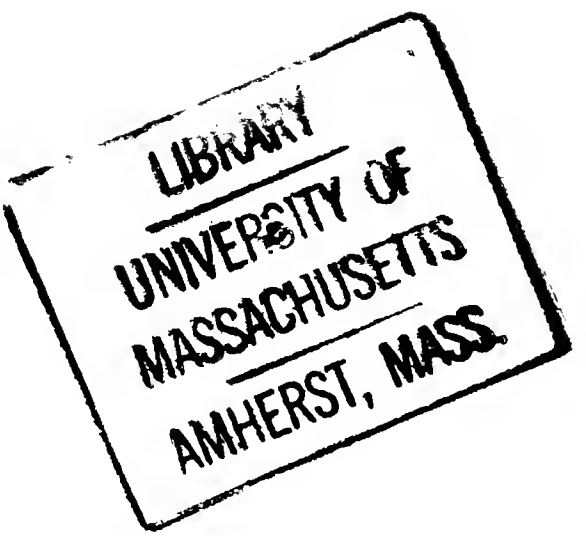
VOL. II.

PHILADELPHIA:

LOUIS H. EVERTS.

1879.

PRESS OF J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., PHILADELPHIA.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HISTORY

OF

FRANKLIN COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS.*

CHAPTER I.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION—ORGANIC ACT—COURTS AND BOARDS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—COUNTY BUILDINGS—TAXATION.

The act erecting the county of Franklin was approved June 24, 1811, and took effect from and after Dec. 2, 1811.

The petitioners for the new county were Joshua Green, Roger Leavitt, William Taylor, Jonathan McGee, Robert L. McClellen, William Bull, Hezekiah Newcomb, Stephen Webster, Gilbert Stacey, Solomon Smead, Elijah Alvord (2d), Epaphras Hoyt, Medad Alexander, Justus Russell, Joseph Metcalf, Clark Stone, Asaph White, Somes Root, Samuel Bardwell, Samuel Rice, Varney Pearce, and Isaac Taylor, who, according to the statement set forth in the petition, were inhabitants of Buckland, Charlemont, Heath, Rowe, Coleraine, Shelburne, Leyden, Bernardston, Gill, Greenfield, Deerfield, Northfield, Warwick, Orange, Wendell, Montague, New Salem, and the plantation of Erving's Grant.

The reasons set forth for the division of Hampshire County were its great size, the distances from the extremes of the old county to the county-seat, and the consequent expense; the multiplicity of actions and delays of trials. The petition was presented to the General Court on the 28th day of January, 1811.

Remonstrances, adopted in town-meetings, against the division of Hampshire and the organization of Franklin Counties, were sent in by the towns of Northampton, Conway, Hawley, Whately, Leverett, Easthampton, Worthington, Chester, Southampton, Westhampton, Goshen, Williamsburg, Plainfield, Cummington, and Norwich.

A communication from Westfield, favoring the division of Hampshire into three counties, was also sent to the Legislature.

The report of the legislative committee in favor of the division was made on the 18th of June, 1811, and on the 19th the Senate and House concurred.

The act establishing the county made Greenfield the county-seat, but it was not allowed to carry off the honor without a long and bitter controversy. The most prominent contestants were the towns of Greenfield and Deerfield. The principal movers in the contest were Richard E. Newcomb, Elijah Alvord, and George Grinnell on the part of Greenfield, and Epaphras Hoyt, Rufus Saxton, and Pliny Arms on behalf of Deerfield; but the entire county was stirred up, and took an active part in the various movements for one or the other of the principal towns.

In November, 1811, a mass convention was held in Greenfield for the purpose of taking action to procure a change in the organic act and have the county-seat removed to Cheapside (Deerfield) before any public buildings were erected at Greenfield. With the exception of two, every town in the county was represented in that convention, and there was a great amount of excitement.

The first movement was to draw up and procure signatures to a petition for the annexation of the northern tier of towns in Hampshire County to Franklin County, but while the instrument was lying on the table awaiting the signatures of delegates—a very few having signed it—it suddenly and mysteriously disappeared, and was never afterward seen or heard of. But the record of this alleged fraudulent abstraction, together with all other reasons urged for removal to Cheapside, were presented to the Legislature.

A summary of the claims of the rival towns is here presented: For Cheapside, it was claimed that it was the geographical and traveling centre of the county; that the towns east of the Connecticut and south of the Deerfield Rivers could save toll by leaving their horses and carriages at the bridges and paying toll only as foot-passengers; that the water at Cheapside was excellent, while that at Greenfield was unfit to use; that its proximity to the villages of Deerfield and Greenfield would always prevent exorbitant demands by landlords and boarding-houses; that all kinds of common labor and material were much cheaper; that it was in the midst of excellent pasturage-lands, surrounded by abundant forests for fuel, and contiguous to the best hay-fields in the county, from which Greenfield received its principal supply; that it was the head of boat-navigation for this part of the country, and portions of Vermont; that it was growing in commercial importance, and was the great outlet for the produce of the farmer, and the place of deposit from which the greater part of the importations of the country were received; that it was pleasantly situated on the margin of the Deerfield River, overlooking the adjoining meadows; that the people of the south and east portions of the county would be obliged to pass through it to get to Greenfield; that two responsible gentlemen stood ready to build two taverns the following season, and that every desirable accommodation for courts would soon be furnished, and at a much cheaper rate than in Greenfield, the price of land being as only one to ten; that Cheapside subscriptions in cash, land, and materials exceed those of Greenfield; that a large majority of the towns, the people, and the valuation of the county favored the change; that it was in the vicinity of a quarry of excellent stone for building purposes, a running brook, and excellent materials for the manufacture of brick; that it was nearer Erving's Gore,† from which most of the necessary lumber must come for the new buildings; that wood was sixty-seven cents per cord and team-work twenty-five per cent. cheaper than at Greenfield, and board for laborers fifty cents per week cheaper; and, finally, that a gentleman of undoubted responsibility had offered, in writing, for nineteen hundred dollars of the Cheapside subscription, to build a court-house as large as the one at

* Prepared by Saml. W. Durant.

† Erected into the town of Erving, April 17, 1838.

Northampton, and a fire-proof clerk's office, and turn over the remainder of the subscription to help build the jail.

On behalf of Greenfield it was claimed: First, to be the territorial centre. Second, the traveling centre of the county. Third, that there were few inhabitants at Cheapside,—being only seven houses, and five of those very small, and the other two unsuitable for the accommodation of boarders. Fourth, very desirable accommodations at Greenfield,—twenty well-built, commodious dwellings, and the most considerable place of trade in the county. Fifth, that the town had expended large sums in the construction of roads, bridges, and turnpikes for the accommodation of the public; that Greenfield had built most of the Deerfield River bridge at Cheapside, one-half of the Connecticut River bridge at Montague, and one-eighth of the great turnpike to Leominster, which was projected in Greenfield, and cost sixty thousand dollars.

But after all the excitement and the great pressure brought to bear upon the Legislature, the petitions for the removal from Greenfield were rejected, and the place became firmly fixed as the county-seat; though the battle between Greenfield and Deerfield was continued in one form or another for sixty years or more. Repeated attempts have been made to procure the annexation of that portion of Deerfield lying north of the Deerfield and east of Green River to the town of Greenfield; but, notwithstanding the many and cogent reasons given for the necessity of such a step, Cheapside still remains a territorial part of the old town of Deerfield, though really a suburb of the county-seat.

But the growth of business and population has been wholly with Greenfield, and it now constitutes one of the busiest, as it is one of the most beautiful and wealthy, interior villages of New England, and the grand centre of an assemblage of the finest variety of scenery—rock, hill, mountain, vale, and waterfall—to be found on the continent. A ride of fifteen minutes from the court-house places the tourist in the "Poet's Seat," on the summit of the curious trap ridge which here skirts the "broad Connecticut," and four hundred feet above its sparkling waters, where he may enjoy a scene nowhere surpassed for beauty and variety.

At his feet, hidden away under its great elms, nestles the picturesque and wealthy village of Greenfield; over his left shoulder lies the growing village of Turner's Falls, the coming great city of the valley, enfolded in the grand curves of the Connecticut, with its thundering waterfall and its Indian traditions; on the east and west rise the majestic mountains; to the southwest and southeast spread the broad valleys of the *Pocomtuck* and the Connecticut, with the quaint old village of Deerfield, of historic memories, beneath its wide, umbrageous trees; the lofty sand rock ridge of Deerfield, and the overtopping heights of Mettawampe in the centre of the picture, and the dim, undulating line of hills and mountains bounding the far horizon. It is a culmination of scenic beauties rarely equaled, and perhaps nowhere surpassed, in America.

Between the date of the incorporation of Franklin County and the building of the court-house, courts were accommodated in the hall of the old Willard tavern, which stood on the northwest corner of Main and Federal Streets, on ground now occupied by Hovey's block and the Franklin County National Bank. This tavern was erected by Beriah Willard, and was long a rival of the old Munn tavern, which stood on the opposite corner, on ground now occupied by the Mansion House.

The first session of the old Common Pleas Court was held on the 9th day of March, 1812, with Jonathan Leavitt, associate justice, presiding. Edward Bangs was the chief-justice. Andrew Adams, of Greenfield, father of Peleg Adams, was foreman of the traverse jury, and Elisha Alexander, of Northfield, was foreman of the grand jury. The first action entered in this court and placed on the record was that of Jerome Ripley, of Greenfield, against Ransom Hinman, of Lee; an action on the case. Richard English Newcomb, Esq., appeared for the plaintiff. Defendant was defaulted, and judgment rendered for $29.11 damages and $7.71 costs.

At the date of the erection of Franklin County all county business was transacted by the old Court of Sessions. The first meeting of this court was held at Greenfield, March 3, 1812, with Job Goodale, Esq., chief-justice, and Medad Alexander, Ebenezer Arms, Joshua Green, and Caleb Hubbard, Esquires, associate justices.

The first record of business transacted shows that the court ordered that, in consideration of the payment of five hundred dollars, the inhabitants of Greenfield should forever have the privilege of holding town-meetings in the court-house about to be built.*

The next business was to divide the county into jury districts, which was done as follows:

First District.—Deerfield, Whately, Conway, Shelburne, Sunderland, and Leverett.

Second District.—Northfield, Gill, Greenfield, Bernardston, Coleraine, and Leyden.

Third District.—Montague, Wendell, Shutesbury, New Salem, Orange, and Warwick.

Fourth District.—Ashfield, Hawley, Charlemont, Buckland, Heath, and Rowe.

A committee, consisting of Eliel Gilbert, of Greenfield; John Arms, of Conway; Ezekiel Webster, of Northfield; Charles E. Robertson, of New Salem; John White, of Whately; Hezekiah Newcomb, of Leyden; and Roger Leavitt, of Heath, was appointed to procure plans for the public buildings.

At the April meeting, in 1812, Eliel Gilbert, Esq., Capt. Ambrose Ames, and Mr. David Ripley were appointed a committee to superintend the erection of the public buildings. The first licenses to innholders and retailers of liquors were granted at this session, the number of applicants amounting, in the county, to about one hundred and twelve. The jail limits were also established at this term.

At the March term of 1813, Elijah Alvord (2d) was appointed commissioner to meet the commissioners of Hampshire and Hampden Counties for the purpose of adjusting unsettled matters between them.

COURT-HOUSES.

Appropriations for county buildings were made as follows: 1813, $2000; 1814, $2100; 1815, $1900; 1816, $2160; total, $8160. These amounts probably cover the cost of both court-house and jail, which were probably erected in 1813.

The first court-house building for the use of Franklin County is now occupied by the post-office and the *Gazette and Courier* office. The probable expense of this building was about $6500.

In 1822 the offices of clerk of the courts and Probate were removed from the court-house and located in the building occupied by the Franklin County Bank.

NEW TOWNS AND CHANGES.

The town of Monroe was erected Feb. 21, 1822, and the town of Erving, from Erving's grant, April 17, 1838.

On the 2d of April, 1838, the unincorporated district of Zoar was divided, and a part set off to Charlemont and Rowe in Franklin County, and a part to Florida, Berkshire Co.

In 1836 the commissioners' books show an expenditure of $800 for repairs on public buildings, and in 1848 an appropriation of $2000 was made for like purposes, though the record is somewhat indefinite as to the particular building repaired. The amount expended in 1836 was probably upon the court-house.

In the years 1848 and 1849 a new court-house was erected on the west side of the park, and on ground now covered by

* In 1814 the Protestant Episcopal Society of Greenfield was permitted by the court to occupy the court-room for a few months pending the erection of a house of worship.

the new building erected in 1872 and 1873, and of which it forms a part.

The money raised for the erection of the new building was as follows: in 1848, $3000; in 1849, $300; in 1850, $3000; in 1851, $1150; in 1852, $1100; in 1853, $1500; in 1854, $5700; in 1855, $5700; total, $21,150. The two large sums of 1854–55 most likely included appropriations for a new jail, which was erected in 1856. The total county tax for 1848 was $9000.

In examining the books and records, it is next to impossible to determine the exact amount of money expended on the court-house of 1848–49, but it was probably under $20,000.

Isaac Damon was the contractor. The county commissioners of that year were Thomas Nims, Joseph Stevens, and Ebenezer Maynard.

The amounts expended for a series of years on the public buildings were, according to the record, as follows: 1865, $300; 1867, $500; 1869, $450; 1870, $500; 1871, $500; 1873, $500. The sum for 1873 was probably wholly expended on the jail and house of correction.

In 1872 and 1873 the old court-house, which had served for a period of about twenty-three years, was remodeled, enlarged, and substantially rebuilt. The lot belonging to the county was considerably enlarged, and the space around the building made more roomy and convenient. The county commissioners in office during the time of its construction were Nelson Burrows, Richard N. Oakman, and George D. Crittenden. The architect was Joseph R. Richards, of Boston; the contractors, Timothy E. Stuart, mason, Asa Lewis, carpenter, both also from Boston. The total cost of this new and substantial building has been approximately fifty thousand dollars. Its extreme dimensions, including projections and portico, are about one hundred and fifteen by seventy-five feet. The basement is of stone, the superstructure of brick. It is two stories in height, with tower and slate roof. It is a spacious, elegant, and well-arranged building, convenient, and well-lighted and ventilated. The acoustic properties of the main court-room appear to be excellent. It is heated throughout by steam, lighted by gas, and supplied with abundance of the pure "Leyden Glen water," which is furnished to the village from the hills of Leyden, several miles away. Altogether, the Franklin County court-house, considering its convenience and adaptation, its architectural appearance and reasonable cost, is one of the best and most satisfactory to the people of the county of any in the commonwealth, reflecting credit alike on its projectors and builders.

COUNTY JAIL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The first jail for Franklin County was erected probably in the same year with the original court-house, 1813. It was constructed of wood, and stood a little south of where the Union Hotel now stands. The cost of the building cannot be precisely determined from the records, as the appropriations named and expenditures stated include both court-house and jail, but it was probably from one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars. This building was occupied until 1831, when a new one was erected.

The second jail was constructed of stone from the quarries in Northfield, the amount used being about three hundred and fifty tons, equivalent to about four thousand cubic feet, or thirty-one and one-quarter cords of one hundred and twenty-eight feet each. An appropriation of one thousand dollars was made for the erection of the building in December, 1830, and it was completed during the following year, at a total cost, according to the commissioners' account, of $4746.65, of which $770.23 was paid for hauling the stone from the quarries.* The building was thirty-eight feet square, and contained eleven rooms. During the period of its construction the prisoners were transferred to the Hampshire County jail, at Northampton, for safe-keeping. This structure was in use until the completion of a third one, in 1856. It now forms a part of the Union Hotel.

In 1855 the necessity for a new and enlarged county prison and a more healthy location having become apparent, steps were taken toward the necessary changes and improvements, and the land on the hill now occupied was purchased at a cost of three thousand dollars.

The present county jail and house of correction was built in 1856, and the total cost, as near as can be readily ascertained, was about thirty thousand dollars, including land.

The basement is of stone and the superstructure of brick, with stone trimmings. The building is in the form of a Latin cross, with additions on the north, south, and east. The total length of the structure is about ninety-three feet, and the extreme width, not including additions, about fifty-six feet. The size of the jail or prison proper is thirty-eight feet four inches by fifty-three feet. The front building is two stories and an attic, and the prison portion two stories. There are two tiers of cells, and thirty-five cells in all, including three recently constructed in the basement for the confinement of desperate criminals and drunkards. The upper story of the prison is occupied as a workshop, where the prisoners are at present employed in bottoming cane-seat chairs. The front building is occupied on the first floor by the office, parlor, sitting-room, and kitchen, and on the second floor by corresponding chambers and the chapel, which is over the kitchen. The sheriff's family resides in the building. The cells lock independently, and also in sections. There is in the centre of the structure a large circular tower, ten feet in diameter, rising above the roof, used for ventilating purposes and for chimney-flues. The premises are well ventilated, and connected with the gas- and the water-works of the town. The drainage and sewage are good. The roof is covered with slate. The entire establishment is in thorough order in every respect, and well conducted.

In many respects it greatly resembles the ordinary State penitentiaries, more particularly in the arrangement of the cells, in the custom of employing prisoners at some kind of profitable labor, and in the length of terms of imprisonment, which vary according to the discretion of the court. At the present time there is one woman serving a term of seven years.

When a prisoner is received he or she is measured, and a minute description entered on the records of the institution. There is perhaps only one unsatisfactory feature about the establishment, and that is the lack of some provision whereby persons charged with crime and awaiting trial shall not be compelled to mingle with criminals serving terms of imprisonment. The location is very fine and healthful one, and certainly as unobjectionable as could be expected in one of its class. A chaplain and physician are provided for the benefit of the inmates at the expense of the county.

TAXATION.

The increase in taxation for county purposes has probably more than kept pace with the increase in population since the formation of the county. The first account of the treasurer in 1812 showed receipts of $317.12. The first county tax levied in 1812 was $2500. The following figures show the amounts raised at various periods for county purposes: 1812, $2500; 1833, $8000; 1841, $6000; 1850, $10,000; 1855, $18,000; 1860, $20,000; 1870, $25,000; 1873, $35,000; 1878, $28,000. The tax for 1879 is something less than for the previous year. With good and substantial public buildings completed, it is probable that for many years the county tax will steadily diminish.

* The county commissioners at that date were Horace W. Taft, Thomas Longley, John Arms.

CHAPTER II.

FRANKLIN CIVIL LIST.*

CHIEF-JUSTICES' COURT OF SESSIONS.

Job Goodale, 1811 to 1818, inclusive; John Hooker, 1819 to 1821, inclusive; Elijah Paine, 1822 to 1827, inclusive.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The act abolishing Courts of Sessions and establishing in their stead county commissioners was approved Feb. 26, 1828. The commissioners were at first appointed by the Governor and council for three years. The office was made elective in 1835.

John Nevers, Thomas Longley, John Arms, Horace W. Taft, Noah Wells, Isaac Newton, Jonathan Blake, Rufus Saxton, Charles Thompson, Joseph Stevens, Thomas Nims, Ebenezer Maynard, Austin Rice, Josiah Goddard, Lucius Nims, Asa Severance, Hart Leavitt, Samuel D. Bardwell, Alfred R. Field, Horace Hunt, Ansel L. Tyler, Richard C. Arms, Davis Goddard, Alvan Hall, Nelson Burrows, George D. Crittenden, R. N. Oakman, John M. Smith, Carlos Batchelder, Lyman G. Barton.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS.

The following is a nearly complete list of those who have served as special commissioners: Thaddeus Coleman, Rufus Saxton, Richard Colton, Amos Russell, Thomas Nims, John Porter, David Wells, Samuel Giles, Elijah Ingham, Jonathan Budington, R. B. Hubbard, Gardiner Dickinson, Albert R. Albee, H. K. Hoyt, William W. Russell, Nelson Burrows, John M. Smith, Albert Montague, William C. Carpenter, and David L. Smith.

The names of both commissioners and special commissioners are only given once; many of them have served several terms each.

JUDGES OF PROBATE.

1811.—Solomon Smead, of Greenfield.
1814.—Jonathan Leavitt, of Greenfield.
1821.—Richard E. Newcomb, of Greenfield
1849.—George Grinnell,† of Greenfield.
1853.—Horatio G. Parker,† of Greenfield.
1854.—Franklin Ripley, of Greenfield.
1858.—Charles Mattoon, of Greenfield.
1870.—Chester C. Conant, of Greenfield.

REGISTERS OF PROBATE.

1811.—Isaac B. Barber, of Coleraine.
1812.—Elijah Alvord (2d), of Greenfield.
1841.—George Grinnell, Jr., of Greenfield.
1849.—Wendell T. Davis, of Greenfield.
1851.—Samuel O. Lamb, of Greenfield.
1853.—Charles Mattoon, of Greenfield.
1856.—Charles Mattoon,‡ of Greenfield.
1858.—Charles J. Ingersoll,‡ of Greenfield.
1863.—Chester C. Conant,‡ of Greenfield.
1870.—Francis M. Thompson,‡ of Greenfield.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY ATTORNEYS.

1811.—Elihu Lyman, Jr., Greenfield, county attorney.
1811.—John Nevers, Northfield, county attorney.
1812.—Samuel C. Allen, New Salem, county attorney.
1821.—George Grinnell, Jr., Greenfield, county attorney.
1829.—Richard E. Newcomb, Greenfield, county attorney.
1837–42.—Daniel Wells, Greenfield, attorney for Western District five years.
1844.—Wm. Porter, Jr., Lee, *vice* Wells, appointed chief-justice Common Pleas Court.
1849.—Wm. Porter, Jr., Lee.
1851.—Increase Sumner, Great Barrington.
1853.—Wm. G. Bates, Westfield, *vice* Sumner.
1854.—Henry L. Dawes, Adams, *vice* Bates.
1855.—Ithamar F. Conkey, Amherst, Northwestern District.
1856.—*Elected*, Daniel W. Alvord, Greenfield, Northwestern District.
1859.—The same.
1862–66–68.—Samuel T. Spaulding, Northampton.
1871.—William S. B. Hopkins, Greenfield.
1874.—Samuel T. Field, Shelburne Falls.
1877.—Daniel W. Bond, Northampton.§

SHERIFFS.

1811.—John Nevers, Northfield.
1811.—Elihu Lyman, Jr., Greenfield.
1814.—Epaphras Hoyt, Deerfield.
1831–46.—John Nevers, Northfield, sixteen years.
1847.—Samuel H. Reed, Rowe, five years.
1851.—James S. Whitney, Conway.
1853.—Samuel H. Reed, Greenfield.
1855.—Charles Pomeroy, Northfield.
1856–68.—Samuel H. Reed, Greenfield.
1868–77.—Solomon C. Wells, Greenfield.
1877.—George A. Kimball, Greenfield.

CLERKS OF THE COURTS.

1811.—Rodolphus Dickinson, of Deerfield.
1820.—Elijah Alvord, of Greenfield.
1840.—Henry Chapman, of Greenfield.
1852.—George Grinnell, of Greenfield.
1866.—Edward E. Lyman, of Greenfield.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

1811.—Elijah Alvord (2d), of Greenfield.
1812.—Epaphras Hoyt, of Deerfield.
1815.—Hooker Leavitt, of Greenfield.
1842.—Almon Brainard, of Greenfield.
1856.—Lewis Merriam, of Greenfield.
1862.—Daniel H. Newton, of Greenfield.
1865.—Bela Kellogg, of Greenfield.
1876.—C. M. Moody, of Greenfield.

REGISTERS OF DEEDS.

1811.—Epaphras Hoyt, of Deerfield.
1815.—Hooker Leavitt, of Greenfield.
1842.—Almon Brainard, of Greenfield.
1856.—Humphrey Stevens, of Greenfield.
1872.—Edward Benton, of Greenfield.

MESSENGERS OF THE COURT.

Lucius Dickinson, John Pinks, Thomas Rockwood, Dexter Marsh, Jonathan M. Mann, Charles Frink, Maj. H. Taylor, George S. Eddy, Rufus A. Lilly, of Greenfield.

TRIAL-JUSTICES.

The present justices of the county are as follows: Gorham D. Williams, Greenfield; Hiram Woodward, Orange; Samuel D. Bardwell, Shelburne Falls; Joseph Root and Wm. S. Dana, Montague; Albert Montague, Sunderland; Henry W. Billings, Conway; Silas Blake, Ashfield; Charles Pomeroy, Northfield.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.‖

Apportionment under the revised constitution of 1857: ratio of votes to each representative, eight hundred and fifty.—Eight representatives.

District No. 1.—Bernardston, Coleraine, Greenfield, Gill, Leyden, Shelburne.—Two representatives.

* For explanations and preliminary remarks, see Chapter II., History of Hampden County, in this work.

† Resigned ‡ Elected.

§ The district now includes Hampshire and Franklin Counties.

‖ For explanations, see Chapter II., History of Hampden County, in this work.

District No. 2.—Buckland, Charlemont, Heath, Monroe, Rowe.—One representative.

District No. 3.—Ashfield, Conway, Hawley.—One representative.

District No. 4.—Deerfield, Whately.—One representative.

District No. 5.—Leverett, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Wendell.—One representative.

District No. 6.—Erving, Montague, Northfield.—One representative.

District No. 7.—New Salem, Orange, Warwick.—One representative.

Under the apportionment of 1866 the county was allowed seven representatives, and the ratio of voters to each was fixed at ten hundred and thirty and five-sevenths.

District No. 1.—Warwick, Orange, New Salem.—One representative.

District No. 2.—Montague, Sunderland, Leverett, Shutesbury, Wendell.—One representative.

District No. 3.—Greenfield, Coleraine, Leyden, Bernardston, Gill, Northfield, Erving.—Two representatives.

District No. 4.—Deerfield, Shelburne, Whately, Conway, Ashfield, Hawley.—Two representatives.

District No. 5.—Buckland, Charlemont, Heath, Rowe, Monroe.—One representative.

Under the apportionment of 1876 the county was allowed six representatives, and the ratio to each was fixed at fourteen hundred and nineteen.

District No. 1.—Warwick, Erving, Orange, New Salem.—One representative.

District No. 2.—Montague, Sunderland, Leverett, Wendell, Shutesbury.—One representative.

District No. 3.—Gill, Greenfield, Shelburne.—One representative.

District No. 4.—Deerfield, Conway, Whately.—One representative.

District No. 5.—Northfield, Bernardston, Leyden, Coleraine, Heath.—One representative.

District No. 6.—Ashfield, Buckland, Charlemont, Hawley, Rowe, Monroe.—One representative.

For lists of representatives, see town histories.

In addition to county officers, the county of Franklin has furnished the following State and national officers since its organization:

Governor.—William B. Washburn, of Greenfield, from 1872 to 1874.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Henry W. Cushman, of Bernardston, from 1851 to 1853.

United States Senator.—William B. Washburn, 1874–75.*

Attorney-General.—Charles Allen, from 1867 to 1872.

CHAPTER III.

FRANKLIN DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized at Greenfield, in January, 1851, and the following officers were elected: President, Stephen W. Williams, Deerfield; Secretary and Treasurer, James Deane, Greenfield; Librarian, Alpheus F. Stone, Greenfield; Counselors, Alpheus F. Stone, G. W. Hamilton, Stephen W. Williams; Censors, James Deane, E. W. Carpenter, C. M. Duncan. The society was legally sanctioned and authorized by the State Medical Society on the 3d of June following.

The following is a list of those who have been members of the society. Those marked with a star are deceased. Many others have removed, and a few who are not marked may have deceased:

Orange.†—Edward Barton, Robert Andrews,* J. H. Goddard.

Deerfield.—Stephen W. Williams,* R. N. Porter, John Q. Adams McAllister, Charles A. Packard, D. M. Elliott, Geo. M. Read. The three last mentioned at South Deerfield village.

Greenfield.—James Deane,* Daniel Hovey,* L. D. Seymour, Charles H. Spring, Joseph Draper, Noah Wells, Jonathan W. Osgood, A. C. Walker, C. L. Fisk, Jr., Thomas Womersley.

Shelburne Falls.—Chenery Puffer,* Milo Wilson,* Stephen J. W. Tabor,‡ J. W. Bement,* A. H. Taylor, Charles E. Severance, F. J. Canedy, C. M. Wilson.

Shelburne.—Charles M. Duncan.

Ashfield.—Charles L. Knowlton, James R. Fairbanks.

Charlemont.—Stephen Bates.*

Buckland.—Josiah Trow.

Coleraine.—A. C. Deane, Charles T. Lyons, Charles Warren Green, E. S. Weston, O. H. Lamb.

Rowe.—Humphrey Gould.*

Montague.—David Bradford,* E. A. Deane.

Montague City.—Charles A. Wilson, E. C. Coy.

Leverett.—Fayette Clapp,* David Rice.*

Northfield.—Elijah Stratton,* Marshall S. Mead, A. B. Rice, R. C. Ward.

Warwick.—Gardner C. Hill, Charles Barber.*

Heath.—Cyrus Temple.

New Salem.—A. E. Kemp, Wm. H. Hills.

Bernardston.—Noyes Barstow, William Dwight, Charles Bowker, O. A. Wheeler.

Conway.—E. D. Hamilton, Martin L. Mead.

Sunderland.—N. G. Trow.

Gill.—E. P. Burton.

Turner's Falls.—S. Walter Scott, C. E. Hall, E. R. Campbell.

Miller's Falls.—Doremus D. Jacobs, Charles W. Stockman.

Present Officers.—President, A. C. Walker; Vice-President, C. L. Fisk, Jr.; Secretary, Treasurer, and Librarian, Charles Bowker; Censors, C. M. Duncan, Edward Barton, C. E. Severance, A. C. Deane, E. C. Coy; Counselors, J. W. Osgood, E. A. Deane, F. J. Canedy; Commissioner on Trials, R. C. Ward; Counselor for Nominating Committee, F. J. Canedy; Reporter, G. M. Reed.

Dr. Alpheus Fletcher Stone‖ was born in Rutland, Worcester Co., Mass., May 7, 1778. In his younger days he taught school in Connecticut, and probably had a good common education for those days.

About 1798 or 1799 he came to Greenfield, where he entered the office of his elder brother, Dr. John Stone, who subsequently removed to Springfield, Mass., where he died.¶ He continued his medical studies for about two years, and commenced practice at Greenfield on Christmas-day, 1801. Here he continued in active business for fifty years, and became one of the most noted and successful practitioners in this region. He was famous as an obstetrician, and probably had a larger practice in that line than almost any other physician in the Connecticut Valley. He had a great reputation in the treatment of women and children, and was a man of most urbane and gentlemanly deportment, and was very popular among all classes. He was exceedingly systematic, and always punctual to appointments. During the last twenty-five years of his life his consulting practice was very extensive.

* Gov. Washburn was also a member of the 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, and 42d Congresses.

† The names of towns indicate their place of residence at the time of uniting with the society.

‡ Dr. Tabor is now Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C.

‖ Compiled from a biographical sketch by Stephen W. Williams, M.D., written in 1851, and published in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*.

¶ For notice of Dr. John Stone, see Medical Chapter of Hampden County history.

He became a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Association in 1814, and was one of its counselors for twenty-five years. He took an active part in the formation of the Franklin District Medical Society, founded in 1851, was one of its counselors, and served for some time as librarian. In 1813 he was elected an honorary member of the American Esculapian Society of New York. In 1825 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from Williams College; in 1849 was appointed by the Massachusetts Medical Association a delegate to the American Medical Association; and in January, 1851, was elected first president of the Franklin District Medical Society. Dr. Stone died Sept. 5, 1851, aged seventy-three years and four months.

He was three times married. His first wife was a daughter of Beriah Willard, Esq., of Greenfield; his second was Harriett Russell, of Rutland, Mass.; and his third, Mrs. Fanny Cushing Arms, widow of George Arms, Esq., of Deerfield, whom he married about 1820.

His son, Charles Stone, was a graduate of West Point, and served during the Mexican war with distinction, rising to the rank of captain in the regular army. Subsequently he visited Europe to perfect his military studies. At the opening of the great Rebellion in 1861 he took an active and prominent part, and received the commission of brigadier-general of volunteers. He commanded at the disastrous battle of Ball's Bluff, which reverse to the Union arms was more the result of errors on the part of the War Department than of any fault in the commander. He soon after retired from the service, and subsequently visited Europe and Egypt, where he entered the army of the khedive, and has, by his thorough military knowledge and soldierly qualities, won the high distinction of virtual commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army.

Dr. Samuel Stearns, son of Charles Stearns, was born in Leyden, Franklin Co., Mass., June 29, 1792. He studied medicine with Dr. Samuel Norris, of Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y., for two years, and afterward with Dr. George Winslow, of Coleraine, Franklin Co., Mass. Sept. 22, 1816, he married Luseba, daughter of Capt. Edward Adams, of Coleraine. He practiced medicine in Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., and New Haven, Vt., previous to the year 1821, at which date he returned to Coleraine, where he remained until 1835, when he removed to Greenfield, Franklin Co., Mass., where he continued the practice of his profession until about the year 1860, when he became incapacitated, by reason of spinal disease, from active business. This difficulty was superinduced by a fall from a load of hay. His death occurred on the 16th of June, 1867, at the age of seventy-five years.

Christopher Deane, M.D., was a native of Stonington, Conn., where he was born on the 12th of August, 1783. At an early age he removed with his father to Coleraine, Franklin Co., Mass., where the family settled on a farm. His education was obtained at the common district school and at the Deerfield Academy. Succeeding his school-days he taught a district school during the winter months for several years, and studied medicine with Dr. Samuel Ross, the first settled physician of the town of Coleraine. He commenced practice about the year 1807, and continued uninterruptedly until his death, July 25, 1854, a period of almost half a century. His practice grew to extensive proportions, though the remuneration was somewhat disproportioned to the amount of labor performed. He possessed an excellent library for those days, and kept himself fully abreast of the progress of the age, and, probably, somewhat in advance of his contemporaries in country practice. He was a man of unassuming manners, quiet and gentlemanly in his bearing toward all.

He married Sarah, daughter of Dr. Samuel Ross, by whom he had thirteen children,—six sons and seven daughters. His sons were all business or professional men, only two of whom are now living,—Dr. A. C. Deane, of Greenfield, Mass., and one in California.

Dr. James Deane.—This eminent physician was descended from James Deane, one of the earliest settlers of Stonington, Conn. Christopher and Prudence Deane, his father and mother, removed from Stonington early in their married life to Coleraine, Franklin Co., Mass., where the subject of this notice was born, on the 24th of February, 1801, being the eighth child of the family.* The home of his childhood, which was a very humble one, was situated near the summit of one of the picturesque hills of Western Massachusetts, within full view of the Grand Monadnock and the lesser uplift of gray Wachusett, while the whole vast horizon was bounded by a magnificent line of undulating hills and mountains, with the intervening space filled up with quiet vales and beautiful pastoral scenery. He was from his early years a close student of Nature, watching the growth of the forest-trees, pondering the multitudinous forms in which she arrayed herself, and adapting himself but indifferently to the busy duties of farm-life. His education was such as the district schools of the time afforded, supplemented by one term at the then somewhat noted Deerfield Academy. He also, as his tastes developed, was allowed the privilege of taking lessons in the Latin language, under the instruction of Isaac B. Barber, Esq., an attorney of his native town.† This last required a daily journey of three miles on foot through the woods. The entire family were studiously inclined, as is illustrated by the fact that each of the sons became in turn teacher in the district school, while three of them studied medicine.

When James was nineteen years of age his father finally gave up the idea of making a farmer of him, and consented that he might seek a more congenial occupation. He accordingly made his way to that goal of a Yankee's boy's ambition, the wonderful city of Boston, scarcely comprehending what he wanted or why he went. He was disappointed in finding employment, and after a few days' absence returned to his father's house. About all the remark he made of the trip was, that "he had met with some *lonesome* places."

But he could not content himself upon the farm, and upon arriving at his majority he bade adieu to his home, and, coming to Greenfield, offered his services to Elijah Alvord, Esq., then clerk of the courts and register of Probate. Here he remained during the four succeeding years, which were among the happiest of his life.

While in the employ of Mr. Alvord, he began the study of medicine as a pupil of Dr. Brigham, an eminent practitioner of Greenfield, spending a few hours of each day in this pursuit. In 1829–30 he attended his first course of medical lectures, given by Professors Delafield, Stevens, Smith, Beck, and others, of New York. He received the degree of M.D. in March, 1831, and immediately afterward commenced practice in Greenfield, where he soon established an excellent reputation as a physician and surgeon, and eventually built up a large practice. A number of respectable medical gentlemen, at various periods, located in the place, but retired from competition with him after brief experience. His success was steady and sure, and he soon took the first rank as a surgeon in this vicinity.

His services in the department of surgery, and in rare and difficult cases of disease, were in demand over a region covering a radius of thirty miles around Greenfield. He felt the need of additional knowledge, and in 1849 spent several weeks in New York, studying the latest and most approved works, and bringing himself fully up with the advance thoughts of the time. This was subsequently of immense advantage to him.

His experience as a contributor to the press began in 1837, with a communication to the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, and continued until January, 1855, during which

* He was half-brother of Dr. Christopher Deane, previously mentioned.

† Later in life he studied the French language.

period his correspondence with that publication was extensive and highly appreciated.

As a member of the Franklin District Medical Society, and the Massachusetts Medical Society (of the latter of which he was vice-president for two years), he prepared and contributed several interesting and valuable papers and addresses, among which may be properly mentioned a communication in May, 1855, to the last-named society, upon "The Hygienic Condition of the Survivors of Ovariotomy," a paper evincing remarkable research and ability.

But Dr. Deane's extensive reputation did not wholly rest upon his thorough knowledge of, and his masterly skill in the practice of, medicine and surgery.

Great as were his attainments in his legitimate profession, he added new laurels by his investigations in the fields of geology and ichnology, for the study of which the regions of the Connecticut Valley and of Western Massachusetts, generally, offer most excellent opportunities.

As early as the beginning of 1835, Dr. D., in common with others, had noticed the remarkable impressions found in the shaly strata of the red sand-rock formation of the Connecticut Valley, slabs of which had been quarried and used as flagging in the sidewalks of Greenfield. People often noticed them, and jokingly spoke of them as "bird tracks" or "turkey tracks," without giving them any further thought.

But Dr. Deane was not satisfied with a cursory glance. To his investigating mind here was a leaf from Nature's book opening for the student, which promised new and wonderful discoveries. He at once began a careful investigation by visiting the quarries whence they were procured, and on the 7th of March, 1835, wrote to the elder Prof. Hitchcock, stating his belief that the impressions were made by the feet of birds. To this proposition Prof. H. replied on the 15th of the month, declaring that "they could not be the result of organization." But the doctor reiterated his belief, and continued his researches. He prepared casts and sent them, with a written communication, not only to Prof. Hitchcock, but likewise to Prof. Silliman, editor of the *American Journal of Science*. This was in April, 1835, and the communications met with a very cordial reception from Prof. Silliman, and caused Prof. Hitchcock to make a visit to the locality where the specimens were obtained. At the request of the latter gentleman Dr. Deane's communication was not published in the journal, he promising to make an investigation and furnish a "more full and satisfactory paper."

Dr. Deane continued his studies, and during subsequent years published many interesting papers, some of them accompanied by most elaborate drawings. In 1845 he published a paper giving a description of what he denominated "a batrachian reptile," and in 1847 and 1848 gave to the world accounts of different species of quadrupeds.

As early as 1842 he forwarded specimens, accompanied by a letter, to Dr. Mantell, of London, England, who laid them before the Geological Society of London. Mr. Murchison subsequently acknowledged Dr. Deane as the "first observer" of the tracks, and the thanks of the society were unanimously tendered him.

In 1849 he sent a very elaborate memoir, accompanied with many plates, to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, which was published by the society. Similar papers were published in 1850 and 1856 by the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia, in one of which he first describes the minute tracks of insects.

During all these years he was busy preparing descriptions and drawings of new fossil specimens, with a view to future publication. A large amount of this work was presented to the Smithsonian Institution a short time before his death.

Justice has not been fully meted out to Dr. Deane by the scientific world in relation to his connections and investigations in this matter; but there is little doubt, among those who are best qualified to understand the whole subject, that he is justly entitled to the honor of being the first to investigate the fossil foot-prints of the valley, and to give scientific descriptions and conclusions for the benefit of the world.

Dr. Deane married, in 1836, Miss Mary Clapp Russell, of Greenfield, by whom he had three children,—daughters,—who all survived him. His death occurred in the very zenith of his powers, on the 8th of June, 1858, when he was fifty-seven years of age. His funeral obsequies were attended by a great gathering of friends and acquaintances from all the surrounding region.

Dr. Deane is described as a man of lofty stature "and a well-knit and compact frame," producing a most commanding and powerful presence. He is remembered as a "most tender husband and loving parent," who ever found in the circle of home his greatest enjoyment. His political and religious opinions were based upon the broadest views of humanity, and he was wont to remark that "he believed *no profession* compared with *a life of goodness*." In all the relations of life he bore an unblemished reputation, and was often spoken of by his professional brethren as "the beloved physician." His death was an irreparable loss to his family, to the profession, and to the community.

Dr. Adams C. Deane, the son of Dr. Christopher Deane, was born in Coleraine, Franklin Co., Mass., Sept. 23, 1823. He studied medicine with his father, and received his collegiate education at the University of New York, where he graduated in 1849. He began the practice of his profession in his native town, in connection with his father, and continued until 1858, when he removed to Greenfield, where he has since resided, and has built up an extensive practice and an honorable reputation as a professional man and prominent citizen.

He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Association, and has been a member of the Franklin District Medical Society since its first organization, in 1851. Early in the war of the Rebellion he was appointed by Gov. Andrew examining surgeon for volunteers, which position he held through the war. He was also medical examiner for pensions, from the organization of the bureau until 1877, having been the first appointed in this region. In 1856 he was elected to the civil position of representative to the General Court from his district. Dr. Deane married, on the 1st of June, 1855, Maria Louise, daughter of Joseph Griswold, of Coleraine.

Dr. Jonathan W. D. Osgood was born at Gardner, Mass., in 1802. His father was Rev. Jonathan Osgood, a native of Andover, Mass., and a graduate of Yale College. He was also a practitioner of medicine for thirty years, and a member of the Massachusetts Medical Association. He died in 1822.

Dr. Osgood entered the academical department of Dartmouth College in 1823, from which he graduated in 1826, under the tutelage of Dr. Muzzy. He also attended and graduated at the Pennsylvania University in 1826–27. He subsequently attended medical lectures at the last-named institution, and visited the hospitals of Philadelphia for eight months. His regular practice began in 1827, at Templeton, Mass., where he remained for a period of thirty years. In 1858 he removed to Greenfield, where he has since continued in the practice of medicine. He became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Association in 1828, and was its vice-president in 1876. He was for a long time connected with the medical society of Worcester County, and is a member of the Franklin District Society.

When the war of the Rebellion broke out he was too old to enter the service, but visited New Orleans during the contest, where he had a son sick in the service. Dr. Osgood has been in continuous practice for fifty-two years, and since 1847 has been disabled from attending to his business only two days. At the age of seventy-seven years he is remarkably well preserved, both physically and mentally, and although his hair is white with the frosts of almost fourscore years he is com-

paratively hale and hearty, and attends regularly to the duties of his calling.

Dr. Osgood has been twice married. His first wife was Eliza, daughter of Lewis Barnard, a prominent farmer of Worcester Co., Mass., whom he married June 2, 1834, and who died April 13, 1835, leaving one son—Walter B., born April 6, 1835; died March 10, 1872. For his second wife he married, June 26, 1838, M. Florella, daughter of Dr. James Stone, of Phillipstown, Worcester Co. She died Aug. 8, 1868, leaving three children,—two daughters and one son,—all now living.

Dr. Augustus C. Walker was born in Barnstead, N. H., June 9, 1833. He is the son of Joseph A. Walker, a farmer of that town, whose ancestors were among the earliest settlers about Portsmouth, N. H. He studied medicine with Dr. L. J. Hill, of Dover, and Dr. A. B. Crosby, of Hanover, N. H., and graduated at the medical department of Harvard University in 1866. During the war he was assistant surgeon of the 133d New York Infantry Volunteers, and surgeon of the 18th New York Cavalry. He commenced the practice of medicine in New York City in April, 1866, but only remained until August of the same year, when he removed to Greenfield, Mass., where he has since been in practice. He became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1866, and at present holds the position of president of the Franklin District Medical Society. He has been surgeon of a Massachusetts militia regiment, and also surgeon for examining disabled soldiers applying for State aid. From 1869 to 1879 he was physician for the county jail and house of correction. Dr. A. C. Deane succeeded him in 1879. Dr. Walker married, Sept. 8, 1862, Maria Churchill Grant, daughter of Sidney S. Grant, of Lyme, N. H. They have three children, all sons.

The Williams family, of Deerfield, has produced a number of eminent physicians. Notices of several of them may be found in the history of the town of Deerfield, furnished to this volume by Hon. George Sheldon. The following notice of Dr. William Stoddard Williams is compiled from a biography by his son, Dr. Stephen W. Williams, published in his "American Medical Biography" in 1845.

Dr. William Stoddard Williams, the son of Dr. Thos. Williams, the first physician who settled in Deerfield, was born in that historic town Oct. 11, 1762. His father died while he was very young, but this untoward event did not prevent him from devoting his time to study. About 1780 he entered Yale College, where he continued a year or two, but never graduated.

About 1782–83 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Sargeant, of Stockbridge, Mass., a very eminent physician, and for many years a worthy member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. Here he continued two years, at that period the usual time of professional study. About 1785 he began to practice his profession at Richmond, in Berkshire County, where he remained something less than a year. Soon after, he settled permanently in Deerfield, where, in spite of numerous embarrassments and discouragements, he finally established an extensive and honorable business, which continued to the day of his death. In the year 1800 he was elected a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, which connection was maintained until 1819, when he resigned the position on account of the difficulties in the way of attending the society meetings, which were held in the eastern part of the State. In 1794 he was appointed by the Governor surgeon of the 2d Regiment, 2d Brigade, and 4th Division of Massachusetts Militia, which position he held with honor for sixteen years. He received from Williams College, in 1823, the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the year 1800 he was commissioned a justice of the peace for his native town; and such was his standing among the people and with the civil authorities that he ever afterward held the office.

He was one of the trustees of the Deerfield Academy from its incorporation, in 1797, and from 1803 was secretary and treasurer of the institution. He was town clerk for nineteen years, and filled several other important town offices for many years. He was also for a long period clerk of the First Congregational Society in Deerfield.

He was a great and attentive reader, and possessed one of the best medical libraries in the country, sending regularly to Europe for standard works not obtainable (at that time) in this country.

His practice was extensive, and his services as a counselor were in greater demand than those of any physician in the county. He was often called to visit places in the States of Vermont and New Hampshire, and the various towns of Franklin, Berkshire, Hampden, and Worcester Counties, in Massachusetts.

He was very attentive to his patients, and his presence in the sick-room was perhaps of equal avail with his prescriptions. He was wont to spend hours, and sometimes days, at the bed-side, watching with the utmost attention the varying phases of disease.

In the department of obstetrics his practice was very extensive and successful, as was also his knowledge and treatment of children's diseases.

He was theoretically well acquainted with surgery, and had considerable practice, but in his later years did not perform many capital operations. In dressing and treating wounds and amputations he held a foremost place in the profession.

Dr. Williams educated a large number of students in the profession, all of whom, so far as known, became good physicians, and many rose to eminence.

So solid was his reputation among his professional brethren that his son mentions it as a well-known fact that he was employed, first and last, in the family of nearly every physician in this region. He was very kind to the poor, and as evidence of this it is stated by his biographer that more than one-third of his book accounts were never collected, and could not have been. He was temperate and abstemious in his living, and rarely tasted liquors of any kind.

He died, after a severe though brief illness, Jan. 8, 1828. His funeral was attended, on the 11th, by a vast concourse of friends and citizens, including no less than eighteen of his medical brethren from Deerfield and the adjoining towns. His biographer closes an excellent notice of him in these words:

"As a religious and moral man, as a tender husband and an affectionate parent, as an honorable man and an eminent physician, his family, his townsmen, and the community bewail his loss as one of no ordinary magnitude."

Dr. Ebenezer Barnard was born at Deerfield, Mass., in 1745. His father was Joseph Barnard, whose ancestors settled on the shores of Massachusetts Bay about the year 1630. A branch of the family came to Deerfield soon after the first settlement of the place, in 1672. Joseph Barnard, grandfather of Dr. Ebenezer, was killed by the savages in Deerfield South Meadows in 1695.

Dr. Barnard belonged to a comparatively wealthy family, and received an excellent education, graduating at Harvard University in 1765, when twenty years of age. He subsequently studied medicine two years with Dr. Lemuel Barnard, a relative, of Sheffield, Mass. About 1767–68 he established himself in practice at Deerfield, and remained until his death, which occurred in 1790, when he was only forty-five years of age. He stood high in his profession, and was one of the most noted surgeons of his time in Western Massachusetts. He possessed a very fine library, and his business was extensive.

Dr. Henry Wells.—Among the eminent physicians who have been citizens of Franklin County may, with great propriety, be mentioned the name of Dr. Henry Wells, who was born in the city of New York in 1742. At the remarkably early age of ten years he entered Princeton College, New Jersey, from which he graduated at the age of fourteen. Subse-

quently he studied medicine for four years with Dr. Hull, of Connecticut, and afterward studied for three years in New York City. It is also stated by some of his biographers that he studied divinity for a short time.

His father was an adherent of the royal cause during the Revolution, and as a consequence had his property confiscated.

Dr. Wells, about the time of the war, removed to Brattleboro', Vt., where he practiced for several years. The duties of a physician in such a rough country were very severe, and he accordingly removed to Montague, in Franklin Co., Mass., where he supposed his labors would be somewhat easier. Here his practice assumed important proportions, and he often visited Albany, N. Y., Hanover, N. H., and many parts of Vermont, New Hampshire, and Connecticut. He possessed in a marked degree the confidence of his professional brethren, and was much extolled by Dr. Nathan Smith, Dr. Twitchell, and other eminent medical men. He became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1785, and continued his fellowship until his death, in 1814. During a considerable portion of the time he occupied the position of counselor. In 1806 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from Dartmouth College.

Dr. Wells belonged to the old school of gentlemen, and was wont to be called, by those who knew him intimately, one of "Nature's noblemen." His dress usually consisted of velvet or buckskin breeches, long jacket, or waistcoat, with flapped pockets, and a broad-brimmed, low-crowned hat, giving him much the appearance of a Quaker. He was a heavy, broad-chested man, inclined to corpulency, and is said to have greatly resembled Dr. Franklin, and also the Rev. Dr. Smith, of Princeton, N. J. He was urbane, cheerful, and gentlemanly in the presence of his patients, many of whom almost worshiped him.

A most remarkable and deplorable accident many years after his death deprived the world of the results of his experience. All his manuscripts and account-books were in the possession of his son, Dr. Richard Wells, of Canandaigua, N. Y. A crazy man entered his office one morning, when presumably no one was in, where he stripped himself and burned his own clothing, and proceeded to commit to the flames the wearing apparel of Dr. Wells' hired man, the office furniture, books, manuscript, etc., including Dr. Henry Wells' day-books and ledgers from 1824 to 1832, destroying completely nearly all the doctor's writings.

Dr. Wells' death occurred on the 24th of August, 1814, at the age of seventy-two years.

Dr. Samuel Church was born in Amherst, Mass., in 1756. He was a graduate of Harvard University in 1778, and studied medicine with Dr. Coleman, of Amherst, who was a man of some celebrity. He commenced the practice of his profession in Sunderland, where he continued until his death, which occurred in 1826, when he was seventy years of age. From 1816 to 1823 he was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Association. He was for many years a justice of the peace in Sunderland, and during his later years transacted more legal than medical business. Dr. Williams, in his medical biography, says of him:

"Dr. Church was always a judicious, but rather a timid, practitioner of medicine. His judgment in relation to diseases was discriminating and very correct, but he never administered his remedies with so bold and unsparing a hand as many of his professional brethren. In his manners he was affable and polite, but modest and retiring. He never sought business, but was ready to attend to calls whenever they were made."

He was plain in his dress and manners, and was considered a good and correct writer, though he published very few of the productions of his brain. A volume of his medical notes was lost with his son and the steamer "Lexington," on Long Island Sound, in January, 1840. He was a poetical writer of more than ordinary ability, and Dr. Williams states that he left three manuscript volumes of poems of more than average merit. He had a great vein of humor and a most ready wit, as the following anecdote, related by his biographer, fully verifies:

"Dr. Hunt, of Northampton, who kept a drug-store, and of whom Dr. Church procured his medicine, was also a man of unbounded humor. He once called upon Dr. Church for the settlement of a bill in the following words:

"'Dr. Church: *Dear Sir*,—I am in want of a fat hog; please send it, or——

"'Ebenezer Hunt.'

"Dr. Church replied as follows:

"'Dr. Hunt: *Dear Sir*,—I have no fat hog; and if I had——

"'Samuel Church.'"

Dr. Samuel Prentiss.—A prominent physician and surgeon, who resided for a number of years in Franklin County, was Dr. Samuel Prentiss, the father of Hon. Samuel Prentiss, United States Senator from Vermont. Dr. Prentiss was born in Stonington, New London Co., Conn., in 1759. His father was Col. Samuel Prentiss, who was a soldier, and rose to the rank of colonel, in the Revolutionary army. Dr. Prentiss received a good academical education, and studied medicine with Dr. Philip Turner, of Norwich, Conn., one of the most eminent American surgeons of his day. The young man entered the army, and acted for some time as military waiter for his father; subsequently, after studying his profession, he entered the service as assistant surgeon, and acquired a great amount of practical knowledge of his profession.

After the war he married a daughter of Capt. Holmes, of Stonington, Conn., and soon after removed to Worcester, Mass., where he resided several years.

About 1786 he removed to Northfield, Mass., and during the continuance of the notorious Shays rebellion was a zealous and active supporter of the State government. His practice as a surgeon while living at Northfield was very extensive, and his ride extended into all the western counties of Massachusetts and the adjacent parts of New Hampshire and Vermont. This was largely due to the fact that he was almost the only operating surgeon then in this region.

Dr. Prentiss was admitted a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1810, at which time he was a resident of Bernardston. This membership continued until the time of his death, which occurred at Northfield, in the year 1818, when he was fifty-nine years of age. Four sons survived him, three of whom rose to eminence at the Bar in the States of Vermont and New York and in the then Territory of Wisconsin.

Dr. Pardon Haynes.—This gentleman was born in New London, Conn., Feb. 2, 1762. When he was fifteen years old his father removed to Hoosac. During the Revolutionary war he served a short enlistment in the American army.

He studied medicine with an elder brother, and commenced practice in Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y.; but, not feeling satisfied with his situation, he soon removed to the town of Rowe, Franklin Co., Mass. In that town he lived and practiced for a period of forty-five years, building up a most excellent reputation and accumulating a competence. He possessed a robust constitution, and had that quality of determination which invariably wins in the business of life.

The region around Rowe was at the time he settled rough and wild, and his experience was in keeping with the condition of the country. His traveling was mostly on horseback, and his perils and escapes by night and by day were something wonderful to men of the present day. Sometimes, when the snows covered the earth to a great depth, he was compelled to make his visits on the Indian "raquette," or snow-shoe, and the regular recompense was one New England shilling per mile.

In those days bridges were scarce over the larger streams, and the doctor was often obliged to ford the Deerfield River on horseback at the imminent peril of his life and that of his horse.

He was more particularly distinguished as a practitioner of midwifery, in which department he was probably unexcelled in the region. He was regular in his habits and always pune-

tual to his appointments. He was prominent in other directions as well as in the practice of medicine. Under commissions issued by Governors John Hancock and Samuel Adams he commanded a military company in Rowe when the position was a most honorable one, and won the then proud distinction from Gen. Mattoon of having the best-disciplined company in his regiment. Dr. Haynes died on the 29th of December, 1833, at the age of seventy-one years. He was a member of the Unitarian Church.

Dr. Joseph Allen was born on Long Island in 1761. His parents removed to Hardwick, Mass., when he was two years of age, where they remained until their son grew to manhood. He studied medicine with Dr. Wm. Kittredge, of Conway, in this county, who was considered in his day a very eminent surgeon. Dr. Allen commenced practice in the town of Coleraine, and continued for about one year, when he removed to Buckland, where he remained in practice until his death, in 1823, at the age of fifty-nine years. He built up a very extensive business and accumulated a respectable property. He was in feeble health for many years previous to his death, being troubled with dyspeptic complaints; but by a rigid system of dieting and a careful husbanding of his resources he bore up under his difficulties, and performed a great amount of professional labor in a rough and hilly country. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Association from 1812 to 1818, and was greatly esteemed by the profession.

Dr. John Lee.—This accomplished gentleman, who died too early for the good of his profession, was born in the classic town of Amherst, Hampshire Co., Mass., about the year 1786. Of his early years very little is now known, except the fact that until his twentieth year he devoted himself almost wholly to the pursuit of agriculture, for which he had an especial fondness. While engaged in that labor he was attacked by hemorrhage of the lungs, which threatened to terminate in pulmonary consumption, to which he was hereditarily disposed. His physicians advised a removal to the sea-board, where he rapidly recovered his health, and soon returned to Hampshire County. Not long after, he entered the office of Dr. William Stoddard Williams, at Deerfield, Franklin Co., along with Drs. Saxton and Stephen W. Williams, where he gave himself wholly to the study of his chosen profession, and after due course established himself in practice in the town of Ashfield, Franklin Co. His business increased, and he had every prospect before him of a most useful career; but in the midst of his duties, while actively engaged in trying to stay the ravages of a dreaded disease which had broken out in this region, he was himself taken down, and died within a few days, in the month of April, 1813, when only twenty-seven years of age. He was greatly respected by his professional brethren and the community generally, and had he lived would no doubt have been an honor to his profession, which he pursued with an ardor which nothing but the conquering hand of death could daunt.

Amos Taylor.—Among the eminent medical men who have adorned and honored the profession in the Connecticut Valley was Dr. Amos Taylor, who was born in the town of Chester, Hampden Co., Mass., Oct. 21, 1785. He studied medicine and surgery with Dr. Elihu Dwight, of South Hadley, and attended the medical department of Yale College in 1813 and 1814. He married, in 1815, Polly Day, of South Hadley, and soon after settled in the town of Northfield, Franklin Co., where he practiced about one year, when he removed to Warwick, in the same county, where he soon established a reputation and an extensive and successful, though not very remunerative, practice.

In 1820 he was commissioned surgeon of the 3d Infantry Regiment, in the 2d Brigade and 4th Division of Massachusetts Militia, which position he held with distinguished ability until 1830, when, at his own request, he was honorably discharged from military service. He was for many years a reputable and active member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and held the civil office of town clerk in Warwick for a long period. He was also a prominent member of the school committee, and always took an active part in the interests of education.

His standing among his professional brethren was excellent, and among all classes he maintained the reputation of a thorough and able physician, and an upright and valuable citizen.

Dr. John Long came from Worcester County to Shelburne Centre about 1776. He had served as a surgeon in the American army for a short time previous to his settlement in Western Massachusetts. He practiced his profession from that time until his death, which occurred about 1807, and bore a good reputation, both as a physician and citizen.

Dr. Silas Long, son of the foregoing, studied with his father, and practiced at the centre for a number of years. He also practiced for a considerable time in Greenfield. His whole term of practice in Franklin County probably extended over a period of forty years. About 1840 he removed to Illinois, where he recently died at the advanced age of about ninety years.

Dr. Robert Burns Severance was a student with Dr. John Long, whose daughter he married; and he also practiced at Shelburne Centre for a considerable time. He died about the year 1831.

Dr. Ebenezer Childs was another resident physician at the centre, in Shelburne, where he practiced for a number of years previous to his death, which occurred about 1813.

Dr. Ebenezer Childs, Jr., son of the last mentioned, studied with his father, and practiced in Shelburne from about 1813 to 1834. He subsequently removed to Western New York, where he resided for several years, when he went to North Carolina and lived with a son until his death, a number of years ago.

Dr. George Bull was born at the centre, in Shelburne, about 1796. He was educated at Williams College, studied medicine with Dr. Robert B. Severance, and practiced for many years at the centre, and a number of years at Shelburne Falls. He is now (April, 1879) living in the eastern part of Shelburne, at the age of eighty-three years.

For notice of Dr. Charles M. Duncan, see biography in another connection.

Dr. Charles Earl Severance was born in the town of Leyden, Franklin Co., Mass., in 1833. In 1851 he entered Yale College for the purpose of taking the regular course of instruction; but, his eyesight becoming seriously impaired, he was obliged to discontinue his studies, and subsequently traveled extensively in the Southern States of the Union for the improvement of his general health, continuing there for a period of nearly two years.

In consequence of the troubles in Kansas and the great political excitement of the time, in many portions of the South a stranger was looked upon as an intruder, and, very possibly, an emissary sent by some fanatical idea of human rights to stir up the blacks against the superior race; and he came very near experiencing the vengeance of a mob of two hundred enraged people who had gathered at Tuscaloosa, Ala., with tar, feathers, and other materials to teach him a lesson in political jurisprudence. His departure from the locality saved them the trouble.

Returning, he entered upon the study of medicine, and graduated, in 1857–58, from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the New York Medical College, in New York City. Soon after his graduation he visited Europe, spending a year in London and Paris. On his return, in 1859, he was appointed house physician at the Demilt Dispensary, 23d Street, New York City, and visiting surgeon at the Eastern Dispensary. In 1860 he was elected to the position of house physician and surgeon at the Seaman's Retreat Hospital,

New York, where he remained until 1862, with the exception of three months spent in the army as surgeon of the 73d New York Volunteers.

The atmosphere and the arduous duties of his position proving very unfavorable to his health, he removed, in 1862, to the more healthful location of Shelburne Falls, Mass., where he has since remained, and where he has a good country practice and an excellent reputation.

Dr. Severance was united in marriage, in 1862, with Mary Ellen, daughter of Dr. Milo Wilson, of Shelburne Falls, who died in 1872. In 1875 he married for his second wife Evelyn M., daughter of Franklin Sawyer, of Brattleboro', Vt., a prominent and successful merchant of that thriving town.

He has had two children,—a son and daughter. The son, Earl Clarendon, an exceedingly promising boy, was drowned in the Deerfield River when thirteen years of age, an event which has cast a deep gloom over the family. His daughter, Martha Helen, is now ten years of age.

Dr. Severance has been a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society since 1871, and is a member of the Franklin District Medical Society. He was also, while residing in New York, a member of the Richmond County Medical Society. The doctor is something of a scientific investigator, particularly in the department of mineralogy, and has a beautiful and well-chosen cabinet, mostly gathered in the vicinity of Shelburne Falls, which locality is peculiarly rich in minerals.

Dr. Francis J. Canedy is a native of Halifax, Windham Co., Vt., where he was born on the 9th of July, 1846. He studied medicine with Dr. Severance, of Greenfield, Mass., and graduated at the medical department of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, in 1870. He commenced the practice of his profession in Whitingham, Vt., where he remained nearly two years, when he removed to Greenfield, Mass., to take the place of Dr. Severance, who had removed to Rochester, N. Y.; but the return of Dr. Severance to Greenfield made a change necessary, and he settled in his present location, Shelburne Falls, where he has a very respectable and increasing practice and a good reputation. He is a member of the Franklin District Medical Society. Dr. Canedy married, in 1871, Emma, daughter of Jacob Chase, a farmer of Whitingham, Vt. His practice includes both medicine and surgery, and he enjoys the confidence of his older professional brethren.

Dr. Parley Barton was born in Oxford, Mass., March 6, 1770. He studied medicine with Dr. Greene, of Oxford, and also at Rutland, Vt. He commenced the practice of medicine and surgery at North Orange village about 1802, and continued in the same place until about 1845, when he withdrew from active business. His practice was extensive, and he bore an excellent reputation. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. His death occurred July 12, 1852.

Dr. Barton was twice married. His first wife was Lucy Sibley, of Ward (now Auburn), Worcester Co., Mass., who died about 1802, leaving one son, Parley Barton, Jr., who studied for a physician, but eventually gave his attention through life to the profession of teaching. He was a distinguished mathematician. Dr. Barton's second wife was the widow of John Goddard, of Killingly, Conn., whom he married about 1803, and by whom he had eight children,—five sons and three daughters. The sons were Edward, John G., Wm. Henry Harrison, Napoleon B., and James Madison, the latter of whom died in infancy.

Dr. Edward Barton was born Feb. 5, 1806; studied medicine with his father, and graduated at the Vermont Medical College, Woodstock, in 1831. He had previously attended and graduated at the Berkshire Medical Institution. He began practice at Sullivan, N. H., in June, 1831, and continued there three years, when he removed to North Orange village, Mass., where he resided and followed his profession until 1838, when he removed to South Orange (now Orange), where he has since resided. His practice extends to both medicine and surgery, though in the latter there is, of course, not an extensive practice in country towns. He has been a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society since 1840.

Dr. Barton married, in 1833, Harriet N. Wilson, of Sullivan, N. H., by whom he has had three daughters,—Josephine Hortense, born July 29, 1835, married Rev. William D. Herrick, now of Gardner, Mass.; another, who was born in February, 1841, and died in infancy; and Frances Harriet, born Jan. 10, 1853, died June 3, 1877.

Dr. John G. Barton, brother of Edward, was born in 1812. He studied with his older brother, and graduated at the Vermont Medical College in 1850. He practiced in Wendell and Erving, Franklin Co., and died at the latter place in September, 1852. He married Martha White, of Erving.

Dr. Napoleon B. Barton was born in 1820. He also studied with his brother Edward, and graduated at the Vermont Medical College at the same time as his brother John G. He commenced practice at West Swanzey, N. H., but lived only a short time, his death occurring in December, 1851. He married Miranda S. Briggs, and left no children.

Dr. William Brooks practiced for some years previous to 1837 in Orange, but we have not been able to learn anything of his place or date of birth, or what part of the country he probably came from to Orange, though an aged lady, Mrs. Trim, thinks he married in Conway. He boarded for some time with Capt. Putnam, father of the present proprietor of the Putnam House at Orange, who also kept a public-house. He had the reputation of a very good physician and surgeon, and is believed to have attended regular medical lectures previous to commencing practice, and may have been a graduate. He died suddenly of canker rash, about 1837, when at the probable age of fifty years. He left one son and two daughters. Those who recollect him describe him as a man of social habits and fond of jokes and frolics.

Dr. Robert Andrews was a native of Sangerfield, Oneida Co., N. Y., where he was born in June, 1802. His father, Robert S. Andrews, was an early settler of that region, to which he emigrated from New Salem, Franklin Co., Mass. His mother died when he was five years old, and he lived for three years succeeding that event with his maternal grandparents. At the age of eight years he was sent to live with his grandparents on his father's side, at New Salem, Mass. Strange as it may seem, his relatives treated him with great severity during the six years in which he remained with them. At the age of fourteen years he had a guardian appointed,—an uncle,—and with him he for the first time saw the inside of a school-house and church. Here he remained only one year. At the age of eighteen he had acquired sufficient knowledge of books to teach a district school.

He studied medicine with Dr. William Brooks, and graduated at Dartmouth Medical College in 1831, with the degree of M.D. His medical practice commenced in 1831, at New Salem, in connection with Dr. Brooks, with whom he continued until his death, about 1837. He removed to Orange about 1849, and remained about one year, returning to New Salem, where he continued until 1859, when he once more located in Orange and continued until his death, which took place April 13, 1869, in his sixty-seventh year.

He was a reputable practitioner of both medicine and surgery, and had an extensive practice. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society for many years, and also filled prominent civil positions. Was a member of the House of Representatives in the State Legislature for two or three terms, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1853.

Dr. Andrews was twice married. His first wife was Orra Merriam, of New Salem; his second was Mary Angelia, a sister of his first; both daughters of Benjamin Merriam, a prominent farmer of New Salem. He left three children, all

sons, E. Darwin; Robert Foster, now in practice as a physician at Gardner; and Warren Brooks, now in the drug business at Orange. Dr. Andrews was of a jovial, social temperament, noted for good-nature and love of fun and frolic.

Dr. Josiah H. Goddard was born in Orange, Franklin Co., Mass., in 1830. His father, who bore the same name, was a farmer of that town. Dr. Goddard studied under Professors Albert Smith, of Peterboro', N. H., and Willard Parker, of New York City. He graduated at Amherst College in 1856. In 1857-58 he was engaged in teaching in the State of Illinois, from which he subsequently returned and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York City, where he graduated in March, 1861. He began the practice of medicine at Huntington, Hampshire Co., Mass., in July, 1861, and continued for about fifteen years, establishing an excellent reputation, though the arduous labor of a country physician among the hills was a severe strain upon his constitution. In the autumn of 1875 he removed to Orange, where he has since continued, and where his practice is largely confined to the thriving manufacturing village which has grown up at that point. Dr. Goddard is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He married, in 1857, E. Jennie Corey, daughter of Charles Corey, of Dublin, N. H. His practice includes both medicine and surgery.

Dr. Lucius Cook commenced practice in Wendell, Franklin Co., about 1840. He is believed to have been from Amherst, Hampshire Co., and was considered eminent both as a physician and surgeon. Some years after his settlement at Wendell he removed to Miller's Falls, where he continued to reside until his death, about 1858, at the probable age of fifty-five to sixty years. He left no children. He is remembered as a stoutly-built and very corpulent man. He was something of a pettifogger in the law, and held the office of justice of the peace for several years.

Dr. William Hamilton was the son of Capt. Robert Hamilton, an officer of the American army in the Revolution. He was born in Conway, Franklin Co., Mass., in 1772. It is said that in consequence of lameness in early life he devoted his time to books. He read medicine in the office of Dr. Cutler, of Amherst, a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and later with Dr. William Kittredge, who then resided in Conway. He commenced practice in his native town, and continued there until his death, which occurred in 1810, when he was thirty-eight years of age. He was a popular physician and citizen, fond of study, and a man of careful reflection. He educated several students, most of whom became respectable and successful practitioners. In the affairs of civil life he was very popular among his fellow-townsmen, and commanded their confidence through life. On one occasion, during the excitement upon the President's embargo in 1808, he prevented by his influence a serious and probably bloody riot among the people. His memory is held in affectionate remembrance.

Dr. Eli S. Wing was born in the town of Harwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., in 1758. Tradition says that he was a great lover of books in his young days, and had a great aversion to manual labor, and, in consequence of what would probably in those days been deemed his worthlessness, his father, who was in comfortable circumstances, left him no portion of his estate. But, notwithstanding his father's unjust treatment, he managed, by his own industry, to obtain a good education, and was for many years engaged in teaching school. It was not until the unusual age of thirty years that he began the study of medicine with Dr. Samuel Ware, of Conway, Franklin Co., Mass. He was an industrious and ambitious scholar, and carried his love of reading through his whole life. In his later years he accumulated a very respectable library, mostly of medical works. He also studied the French language late in life. His reputation among the profession was good. He was admitted to the Medical Society of Massachusetts in 1816, and continued until his death, in 1823, at the age of sixty-five years. Dr. Wing practiced for many years, in the town of Leyden probably, as Dr. S. W. Williams, in his medical biography, speaks of him as belonging to that town.

Dr. Charles Bowker was born in Savoy, Berkshire Co., Mass., Sept. 16, 1824. He studied medicine with Dr. A. M. Bowker, of that town, since dead, and graduated at the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass., in November, 1854. His medical practice has been one year in Plainfield, Mass., four years in Savoy, four in Wilbraham, and fourteen in Bernardston. He was also engaged for one year in the military hospital at Alexandria, Va. Dr. Bowker is at present secretary of the Franklin District Medical Society. His reputation as a medical man and citizen is excellent, and he has a very comfortable practice in and around Bernardston.

Among the names of worthy, prominent, and successful physicians who have been citizens of Franklin County, mentioned by Dr. Stephen W. Williams in his medical biographies, are Dr. Mattoon, of Northfield; Dr. Pomeroy, of Warwick; Dr. Ebenezer Barnard and Dr. Elihu Ashley, of Deerfield; Dr. Ebenezer Childs, of Shelburne; Dr. Stephen Bates, of Charlemont; Dr. Porter, of Wendell; Dr. Moses Hayden and Dr. Samuel Ware, of Conway; Dr. Ross, of Coleraine; Dr. Harwood, of Whately; and Dr. Brooks, of Orange.

Of a few of these we have been able to procure sufficient information for brief notices, and regret that we cannot speak understandingly of all.

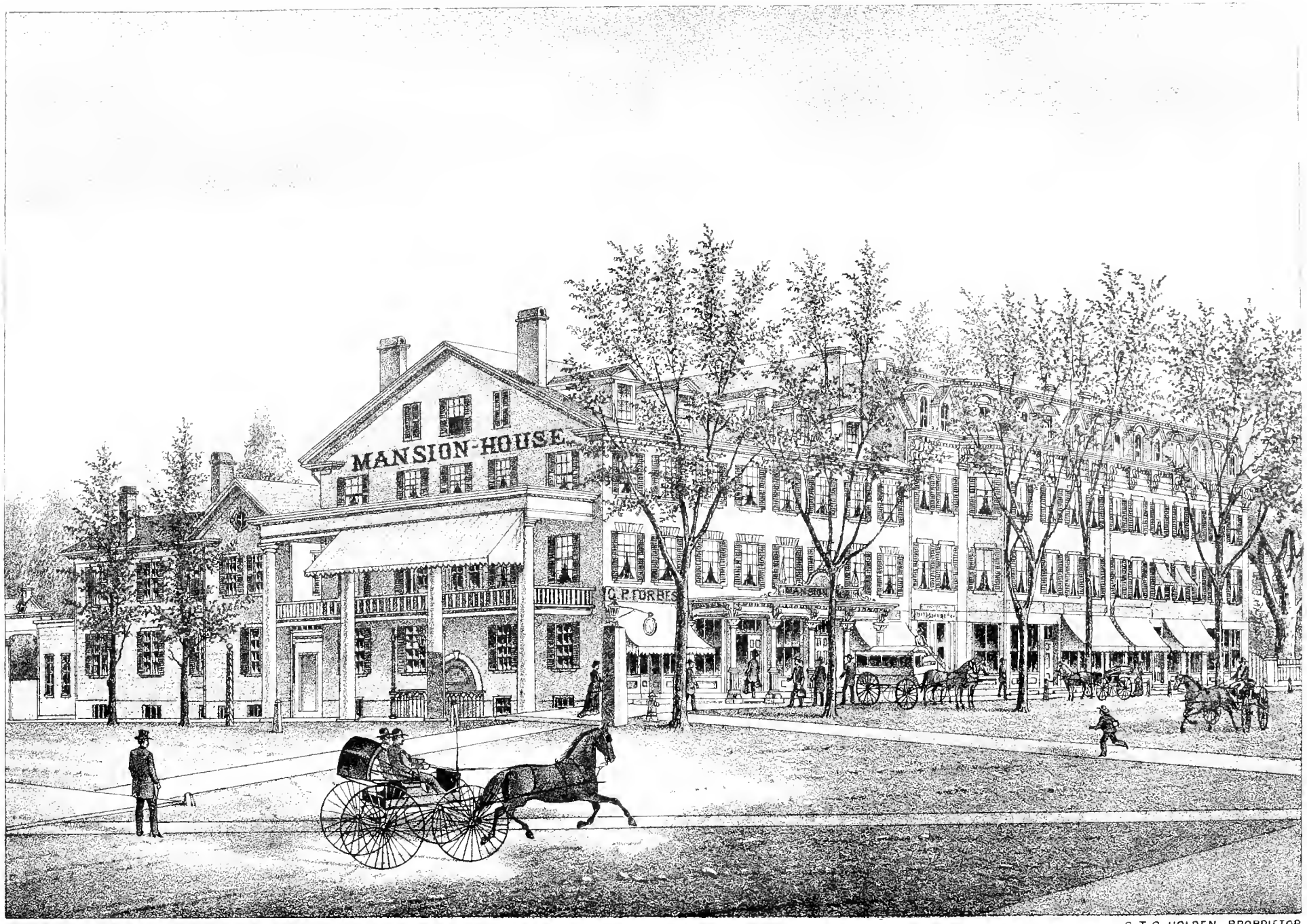
Dr. Roswell Field.—In connection with the wonderful fossil foot-prints of the Connecticut Valley, the name of Roswell Field deserves honorable mention.

He comes of the Northfield stock, and was born in that historic town in 1804. For the past forty-five years his residence has been in the vicinity of Turner's Falls; and for thirty-six years he has lived on the place now owned by him, a little over a mile from the Falls, in the town of Gill, and not far from the place where fossil foot-marks were first discovered about 1835, in the shaly strata of the sand-rock formation underlying the valley from near the north line of Massachusetts to Long Island Sound. By common consent Mr. Field has received the honorary title of doctor, though he never studied medicine, and makes no profession of anything beyond what belongs to every respectable citizen. He believes that the first investigations and description of the foot-prints of the valley were by Dr. James Deane, an eminent physician of Greenfield, now deceased, though this honor is accredited to others. Dr. Field's investigations began about 1842, and his practical and continuous connection with this interesting subject has been carried into extreme old age, with an interest that has never diminished, and a zeal and intelligence rarely surpassed. He claims (very modestly, however)—and no doubt justly—to have been the first to advance the theory that the foot-prints were those of quadrupeds or reptiles. Up to the year 1845 it was generally supposed that they were mostly those of various species of bipeds now extinct, and the elder Professor Hitchcock classified and described many varieties.

The first printed paper taking the ground that they were the tracks of quadrupeds or reptiles was written by Dr. Field, and read at a meeting of the "American Association for the Advancement of Science," held in Springfield, Mass., in August, 1859, and published in the record of its proceedings.

This theory, though at first received with almost universal unbelief, has at length come to be generally accepted. The late Professor Louis Agassiz was among the first to accept the theory and reasoning of Dr. Field; and it is interesting to watch the quiet twinkle in the eye of the veteran archæologist as he relates his first interview with that eminent scientist.

Many distinguished men have been visitors at the Field farm, where several quarries have been opened; among whom may be mentioned the names of Professors Hitchcock, father



MANSION HOUSE, GREENFIELD.

G. T. C. HOLDEN, PROPRIETOR

and son, Agassiz, Marsh, Redfield, Dana, Huxley, Warren, and many others, "names known to fame," who have come from near and far to examine one of the most noted localities for geological study to be found in the world.

Dr. Field relates how Professor Huxley, when first shown the foot-prints, called for a piece of chalk, and rapidly sketched the saurian who might have made them. Dr. Field is an honorary member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and corresponding member of various other scientific bodies.

HISTORY OF THE TOWNS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

GREENFIELD.*

GEOGRAPHICAL.

GREENFIELD, the shire-town of Franklin County, is situated west of the Connecticut River. It is bounded on the north by Bernardston and Leyden, on the west by Shelburne, on the south by Deerfield, and on the east by the Connecticut River and Gill. It contains about 17½ square miles and 11,325 acres.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The Green River, a branch of the Deerfield, flows through the west part, from north to south. The broad interval on each side of the river is the most fertile portion of the town, and is well adapted to agricultural purposes. A little stream called Fall River flows through the northeast part of the town into the Connecticut River, opposite Turner's Falls. These streams receive several brooks that flow into them, so that the town is well watered. The surface is moderately level except along the eastern border, where a ridge of trap-rock extends parallel to the Connecticut River, and from a few rods to a mile distant from it, rising quite abruptly at some points to a height of 200 feet above the plain on the west side, sloping off more gradually to the river on the east. This ridge is called "Rocky Mountain." The highest point, about a mile northeast of the village, is known as "Poet's Seat," and commands a beautiful view in all directions. Looking toward the west, the visitor sees the village of Greenfield lying quite near, embowered in trees, the valley of the Green River, with its fertile fields, and beyond them the picturesque Shelburne Hills; to the north, the Leyden and Bernardston Hills; to the south he sees the famous broad Deerfield meadows, with the crooked stream of the Deerfield River gliding in and out among the hills and trees; farther along, the quiet village of old Deerfield, with its classic spire peering above the forest of elms and maples for which the town is justly celebrated. Turning now to the east, one sees near at hand, though several hundred feet below him, the broad stream of the Connecticut dashing over the rocks and forming beautiful cascades. Beyond the river is the little village of Montague City, a monument of disappointed hopes and ambitions. Farther to the north is the new and thriving village of Turner's Falls. Over the roofs of its factories is had a distant view of "Mount Grace," and farther on Monadnock rears its hoary head. To the southeast is the village of Montague, and beyond it Mount Toby or Mettawampe looms up proudly, and the course of the Connecticut is traced to Mount Tom and the Holyoke range. There is no view in the region, on the whole, so commanding and beautiful and so easy of access as the one from "Poet's Seat." A carriage-road is opened to it, and it is the daily resort in summer of young and old, seeking exercise and pleasure.

The soil, especially near the streams, is quite fertile, but in the northern part of the town it is light and gravelly. It contains 344 acres of unimprovable land, chiefly on Rocky Mountains, while 5389 acres are unimproved,—that is, lying idle or in pasturing. There are 1981 acres of woodland and 3529 acres under crops. The people are largely engaged in agricultural pursuits. It appears from the census of 1875 that the yearly product of butter for sale was 48,739 pounds; for home use, 10,386 pounds; total, 59,119 pounds. The yearly product of milk is 62,618 gallons; of tobacco, 98,047 pounds, of the value of $19,000.†

Manufacturing is carried on only to a limited extent. There are forty-six manufacturing establishments in town, representing a capital of $354,800, producing goods to the value yearly of $308,634. The leading manufactures are of carpenters' planes and plow-irons, with a capital of $77,800; value of goods made yearly, $25,000. Children's carriages, with a capital of $16,000, and an annual value of goods made of $28,000. Hardware trimmings for children's carriages, capital $62,500; goods made yearly, $47,145.

EARLY HISTORY.

The history of Greenfield up to 1753 is identified with that of the mother-town of Deerfield, whose troublesome and wayward child she was. In 1673 a new grant of land was made to Deerfield by the General Court, so that the original 8000 acres should make a township seven miles square. In 1665, Maj. Pynchon, of Springfield, had been employed to survey the land and fix the boundaries, and in 1672 the present boundary-line was established between Deerfield and the Green River district, as it was then called. The condition of this additional grant then was, "provided that an able orthodox minister be settled among them within three years, and that a farm of 250 acres be laid out for the country's use." This grant includes the towns of Greenfield, Gill, and a part of Shelburne. The act of 1673 provides that William Allis and others be appointed "to lay out the farm, admit inhabitants, grant land, and order the prudential affairs till they shall be in a capacity of meet persons among themselves to manage their own affairs."

The first record of any land granted to any person within the present limits of Greenfield is in 1686,—of a "tract of 20 acres to Mr. Nathaniel Brooks, at Green River." He was probably the first settler. Tradition fixes his dwelling on the west side of the road to Cheapeside, north of Turn Hall. The

* By Rev. J. F. Moors.

† See General Chapter XXIII.

well now existing there is supposed to be the first one dug in this town. In the same year—1686—grants were made of 20 acres each to John and Edward Allyn, and to Joseph and Robert Goddard, on condition of their paying taxes. It is not known that these grants were ever taken.

In 1687 the land on the west end of Main Street was taken up. Beginning on the south side, the first lot was taken by Ebenezer Wells. The house now standing on that lot, and known as the Coombs house, is the oldest dwelling-house in the village, and is still often called by the name of its builder and former owner,—the "Wells house." The lot remained for several generations in the family of the original proprietor. The second lot east was taken by David Hoyt, of Deerfield, who did not become a resident; the third and fourth lots by William Brooks, of whom I can learn nothing; the fifth by Edward Allyn. His lot came up to "Arms' Corner." His house probably stood where Mr. Hollister now lives. He died December, 1756, aged sixty-nine, and was buried in the old cemetery near Mr. Osterhout's house. The stone that marks his grave is the oldest I find in this, the oldest burial-place in town.

On the north side of Main Street, the first lot—that on which Maj. Keith now lives—was taken by Samuel Smead. The next is called on the old records the "Mill lot." Why so called is not known. Then come Josiah and Robert Goddard's lots. They did not become residents. Then John Severance, whose descendants have held the place till quite recently. Then the lots of Jeremiah Hall and John Allen. The eastern boundary of these lots I do not know.

In May, 1723, at a meeting of the proprietors in Deerfield, it was voted "to lay out to the proprietors a tract of land lying upon 'Green River,' bounded north upon the 'Country Farms,' west by the ridge of hills west of Green River, the first lot to begin at the north end of said plat." The proprietors drew lots for their land, and Judah Wright, of Deerfield, drew the first lot.

It is a mystery what became of the farm of 250 acres that was set apart for the country's use. It was diverted from this purpose at an early period, and nothing but the name has been preserved.

It would take too long to tell how the land on both sides of Green River was distributed, but it can all be found in the county register's office, copied from the proprietors' book by the hand of Dr. Charles Williams, lately deceased, of Deerfield.

In 1743 a petition was presented, by those living in what was known as the "Green River district," to be set off as a separate town, and it was voted in town-meeting in Deerfield, November 15th, to grant the request. But for some reason nothing was done about it till ten years later, when a committee of three disinterested persons was appointed to determine where the dividing line should be, where the meeting-house should be placed, and various other matters. This committee reported April 18, 1753, and the following warrant was issued:

"Hampshire, ss.:

"To Ens. Ebenezer Smead, of the district of G'f'd, in the county of Hampshire, greeting: You are hereby required in his Majesty's name to warn all the freeholders and other inhabitants of said district qualified by law to vote the choice of district officers to meet together att the house of James Corse, in said district, on Tuesday, the 3d day of July next, att one of the clock in the afternoon, then and there, after a moderator is chosen, to choose all such officers as by law are to be chose for the managing the affair of said district, also to doo what shall be thoat necessary to be done in order to provide preaching in said district. Hereof fail not, and make return of this warrant att the time and place aforesaid.

"Given under my hand and seal att D'f'd, this 26th day of June, 1753. Elijah Williams, who am by law authorized to grant this warrant."

Under this order the first town-meeting was held July 3, 1753. The business transacted reveals the men and public measures of that day. Benjamin Hastings was chosen moderator.

"Voted that Benj. Hastings should be Town Clark; that Ebenezer Smead, Sam'l Hinsdale, and Daniel Nash be Selectmen and Assessors; that Ebenezer Arms should be town treasurer; that Benjamin Hastings should be Constable; that Nathaniel Brooks and Shubael Atherton should be tithingmen; that James Corse, Johnathan Smead, and Eleazer Wells be fence-viewers; that Amos Allen and Ebenezer Wells be surveyors of the Highways; that Aaron Denio should be dear-reaf; that James Corse and Amos Allen should be hog-reafs; that Joshua Wells should be sealer of weights and measures; that Benjamin Hastings should be sealer of leather; that Thomas Nims and Gad Corse should be field-drivers; that Daniel Graves, Daniel Nash, and Aaron Denio be a committee to supply us with preaching for the present year."

Happy town-meeting! Not a word about taxes, nor roads, nor schools, which so vex the spirit of the modern citizen; and offices enough, apparently, to go round, giving each citizen at least one. It is not easy to see the need of a treasurer; but if there was no treasury, there were no debts. The meeting was held, as were subsequent meetings, at the house of James Corse, which stood where the Leavitt House now stands, east of the Mansion House.

The town records were kept for many years in the clear, strong handwriting of Benjamin Hastings, who may well be considered one of the fathers of the town. But the records are very meagre and formal. They tell us with great scrupulousness who were chosen hog-reeves, fence-viewers, and the like, but tell us very little of what we would like to know of the people and their way of life.

The committee appointed to fix the conditions of separation were not citizens of either town, and doubtless they tried to be fair and impartial, but their report furnished an ever-fruitful source of controversy between the two towns for more than a century. Happily, to all appearance, the controversy is ended; and certainly we, who have inherited none of the bad blood created by either party, can speak dispassionately of the subject in dispute.

The committee reported that the dividing line between the two towns should be what is known as the 8000-acre line, which is the line to this day between these towns, and that said district shall have the improvement of one-half of the sequestered lands of Deerfield lying north of Deerfield River.

The report also fixed the place for the meeting-house at a place called Trap Plain, on a spot in the public highway opposite the house now occupied by Lemuel A. Long. This report, as I have said, gave rise to great controversy, especially that portion of it relating to the sequestered land,—*i.e.*, some land set apart for the use of the ministry, and lying just west of Green River and south of the lowest Green River bridge, in Cheapside.

This report was accepted by the town of Deerfield in December, 1753, and in that year the town of Greenfield was incorporated, but the wording of the act of incorporation was evidently not so carefully watched by the Greenfield people as by those of Deerfield. It does not appear on the town records till ten years later, and then it appears that the act of incorporation does not agree with the conditions recommended in the report of the committee. The committee had reported that Greenfield should have the improvement of one-half of the sequestered lands. In the act of incorporation it reads, that "Greenfield shall have the improvement of one-half of the sequestered lands *until there shall be another district or parish made out of the town of Deerfield.*" The Greenfield people—innocent souls!—thought that if a third district or parish were to be made out of Deerfield, each one would have a *third* part of the income of the sequestered land.

In 1767, Conway was set off, and then, instead of dividing the income of this land into *three* parts, Deerfield claimed the whole. What must have been the astonishment of our wise and virtuous fathers when they saw their good mother, whom they were expected to revere, appropriating what they honestly thought was a part of their patrimony! Who should have the crop from that 30 acres of meadow-land? became the occasion of heated and prolonged controversy.

Greenfield sued for it in the courts, but was always defeated

at the trial. The war was not always with words only; but tradition relates that when one party had mowed the grass, the other party attempted to carry it off, and rakes and pitchforks were freely used by zealous combatants on both sides. The crop, when secured, was to go to support the *minister*.

This controversy continued till 1771, when a final settlement was made of all the suits then pending, by the town of Greenfield paying to Deerfield £40 for all trespasses committed on the town land by any of the inhabitants of Greenfield, from the beginning of the year 1768 till the 4th day of December, 1770; but this not to affect the title to said land.

The controversy did not end with the lawsuit of 1770. We find frequent notices in the town records of committees chosen to examine and prosecute the claims of Greenfield to that land. In 1782 it was voted "to make a trial for a certain piece of land the town of Deerfield has taken, in manner as followeth: that David Smead, Esq., is chosen to act discretionally for the town, to bring on a trial before the General Court, and make a report of his proceedings, and likewise to keep an account of his expenses." But nothing came of it. The old quarrel went on. People now living recall the fact that they received it almost as a dying legacy from their fathers not to give up that claim. Fortunately, the rivalries and animosities of those days have passed away. The people of these towns are pretty good friends now, though if a Greenfield man should speak the fatal word "Cheapside" in old Deerfield Street, he would possibly find that the old fires only smouldered, and had not gone entirely out. As for that land, the water has opened a gully in the bank near by, and the clay has washed down and covered the soil, so that the land is not worth much. The Deerfield people can have it. The grapes the fox couldn't get he pronounced sour.

In 1836 an effort was made in the Legislature by persons in the interest of Greenfield to have all that part of Deerfield north of Deerfield River, called Cheapside, annexed to Greenfield. The effort was pushed with energy and resisted with equal power. The attempt failed, with no result but to renew the old bitterness of feeling between the two towns. It was renewed in 1850 with like vigor, and with the same result. The old 8000-acre line still remains the boundary between the mother-town and her restless and rebellious child.

Our town had its birth and childhood in a period of colonial darkness and danger. It was at the time of the long, bloody French-and-Indian war. England and France were engaged in a death-struggle to secure supremacy on this continent. It was just at the time that the name of Washington begins to figure in history.

Braddock's defeat occurred in July, 1755, and two years earlier, in 1753,* the year in which our town was incorporated, at the suggestion of Franklin, a Provincial Congress was held at Albany,—a remarkable gathering of the leading men of that day,—and the first steps were taken for a confederation of the colonies.

Our fathers lived and had their being in scenes of war and bloodshed. They endured all the hardships of frontier-life, knowing that a savage foe, inspired by a rival nation, hostile in race, language, and religion, was lurking in the forests about them.

INDIAN WARFARE.

Our town has not a great deal of exciting history of Indian warfare. In 1676, during King Philip's war, the soldiers under Capt. Turner, who assaulted the Indians at the Falls, came up on the west side of the Green River and crossed near what is now known as Nash's Mill, then turned to the east, through the forest, following an Indian trail upon the north edge of the swamp till they reached the level ground northwest of Factory village. Dismounting here, and leaving their horses in charge of a small guard, they hastened noiselessly down into the hollow, forded Fall River just above the upper bridge, scaled the abrupt bank on the opposite side, and then reached the summit north of where Mr. Stoughton's house now stands, just as the day was dawning.

The white soldiers were completely successful in destroying the Indian camp. They returned to the place where they had left their horses to commence a triumphant march homeward. Just then an unaccountable panic seized upon the men, and the victory of the morning became a stampede for personal safety. The tradition is that a party of the soldiers were lost in the woods and swamps, were taken prisoners, and were burned to death.

Capt. William Turner, who commanded the English force, was a Boston man, "a tailor by trade, but one that for his valor has left behind him an honorable memory." He had been prominent in the controversy respecting *Baptism* which had agitated the Massachusetts colony a few years before. He came from Dartmouth, England, "having been a regular walker in the Baptist order before he came to this country." The magistrates, with the mistaken idea that they could annihilate obnoxious opinions by severe measures against the holders of those opinions, proceeded in October, 1665, to disfranchise five persons who held the obnoxious doctrine of baptism by immersion; of these, Wm. Turner was one. Shortly after, we find him in prison for his heretical opinions. How long he remained in prison I am unable to learn; but he seems to have been active in maintaining worship after the Baptist form in the spring of 1668. A public dispute was held in the meeting-house of the First Church, in Boston, between six of the ministers of that region and a company of Baptists. The dispute lasted two days, and, strange to say, came to nothing. The Baptists would not be converted to the doctrines of their opponents, who, being the stronger party, proceeded to sentence them to banishment from the colony, and declared them liable to imprisonment if they returned. The sentence of banishment is a curiosity. I give only the substance: "Whereas, the council did appoint a meeting of divers elders, and whereas, Thomas Gould, William Turner (and others), obstinate and turbulent Ana-Baptists, did assert their former practice before these elders, to the great grief and offense of the godly Orthodox,—to the disturbance and destruction of the churches,—this council do judge it necessary that they be removed to some other part of this country, and do accordingly order said Gould, Turner, etc., to remove themselves out of this jurisdiction." Among those on whom this sentence was passed was Wm. Turner. But so strong was the remonstrance against such oppressive proceedings that the sentence was never carried into execution. This was the end of the controversy with the Baptists.

The persecuted tailor of 1668 appears again as Capt. Turner in the spring of 1676, leading 89 foot-soldiers from Marlboro' to Northampton, and is soon in command of the troops at Hadley. Bachus, in his "History of the Baptists of New England," from which I get this information, relates that "in the beginning of the war this William Turner gathered a company of volunteers, but was denied a commission and discouraged because the chief of the company were *Anabaptists*. Afterward, when the war grew more general and destructive, and the country in very great distress, he was desired to accept a commission." Under date of April 25, 1676, he wrote to the council of Massachusetts as follows: "The soldiers here are in great distress for want of clothing, both woolen and linen. Some has been brought from Quabaug (Brookfield), but not an eighth of what we want. I beseech your Honors that my wife may have my wages due, to supply the wants of my family. I should be glad if some better person might be found for this employment, for my weakness of body and often infirmities will hardly suffer me to do my duty as I ought, and it would grieve me to neglect anything

* This convention was held at Albany, in July, 1754 (see History of Pennsylvania, by Wm. H. Egle, page 79). The resolutions were adopted on the 4th of the month.—Ed.

that might be for the good of the country in this day of their distress." This has the ring of true patriotism, in spite of his imprisonments and persecutions. In 1667 the Baptists found themselves compelled to make a defense against the charge of "disobedience to the government." In that defense they say, "Both our persons and estates are always ready at command to be serviceable in the defense of the country,—yea, and have voluntarily offered on the high places of the field in the time of the country's greatest extremity; among whom was William Turner, whom they pleased to make captain, who had been one of the greatest sufferers among us for the profession of religion. He was a very worthy man for soldiery; and after that by him who was then commander-in-chief—an instrument in the hands of the Lord—was the greatest blow struck to the Indians of any they had received; for after this they were broken and scattered, so that they were overcome and subdued with ease." His wife, in a petition to the council, says her husband voluntarily and freely offered himself, and was then in the service of the country with his son and servants. The council granted her £7. When the expedition started for the Falls, Capt. Turner commanded. He seems to have been a man of skill and courage, but, enfeebled by sickness, he had not bodily strength to act with energy. In the retreat he was shot by the Indians through the thigh and back as he was passing Green River (near Nash's mills). His body was afterward found not far away.

It is thought that Mrs. John Williams, the wife of the minister of Deerfield, who was taken captive with her family at the destruction of the town in 1704, was killed at the foot of the Leyden Hills, a mile or so north of the Ballou farm, in quite the north limit of the town. Sick and faint, she was unable to keep up with the party, and the Indians, to free themselves of the incumbrance, killed her. Her body was recovered, and buried at Deerfield.

The year following the incorporation of the town,—*i.e.*, 1754,—at a town-meeting it was voted that they picket three houses in this district forthwith. That Joshua Wells', James Corse's, and Shubael Atherton's be the houses that are to be picketed. James Corse's house stood where the Leavitt House now stands, next east of the Mansion House; Shubael Atherton's, at what is known as Stocking Fort, or Stockaded Fort, opposite Snow's green-house; and Joshua Wells', where G. D. Williams, Esq., had lived. The well-authenticated tradition is that a subterranean passage led from the cellar of this house to the brow of the hill north. These picketed houses were surrounded by a strong fence of timber, set in the ground quite close together, each one sharpened at the top, eight or nine feet high above the ground. No Indian could get through, nor over, these fences without aid. To these houses the people could fly in seasons of danger, and take refuge when they feared a midnight attack from a merciless foe. Around these houses, or in their immediate neighborhood, the inhabitants gathered. Their existence tells a pathetic tale of danger and anxiety on the part of the people.

In 1756 the people improved their land as far north as Country Farms, but lived in the village for safety. Five men—Benjamin Hastings, John Graves, Daniel Graves, Shubael Atherton, and Nathaniel Brooks—were at work on the farm where J. A. Picket now lives. They placed their guns against a stack of flax, and were busy in another part of the field. A party of Indians concealed near by slipped in between them and their guns, and fired upon them. Deprived of their weapons, they sought safety in flight, and proved themselves good runners at least.

Hastings and John Graves fled across the river, and brought up at the Arms farm, where Mr. John Thayer now lives. Hastings said the ferns in the field over which he passed grew as high as his waist, but that he ran over the tops of them. A good story for the deacon to tell! We will at least give him credit for a good use of his legs.

John Graves, a young man then, who escaped with him, was grandfather of our respected fellow-citizen, Deacon J. J. Graves. Atherton concealed himself near the river in some brushwood, but was discovered and shot. Daniel Graves, the father of John, and Brooks were taken captive. Graves was old and infirm, and unable to travel; he was killed soon after they left the spot, near the Glen Brook, just below the gorge. Brooks never returned, and nothing is known of his fate. He bears the same name that tradition assigns to the first settler of the town. From that time there is no record of any trouble with the Indians.

When settlements were first begun here, as in other places the people gathered together in villages for the purpose of mutual protection from the Indians. Here the first settlements were on or near Main Street. Here were the picketed houses. It is an interesting question when families ventured out of the village to live on the outlying farms. I can find no record of any house built beyond the region of the village before 1760, which may be regarded as closing the long and terrible tragedy of the French-and-Indian war. For a period of one hundred and twenty-four years, says Dr. Holland, from the first settlement at Springfield, in 1636, the inhabitants of old Hampshire County had been exposed to the dangers, fears, toils, and trials of Indian wars and border depredations. Children had been born, had grown up to manhood and descended to old age, knowing little or nothing of peace and tranquillity. Hundreds had been killed, and large numbers carried into captivity.

Men, women, and children had been butchered by scores. There is hardly a square acre—certainly not a square mile—in the Connecticut Valley that has not been tracked by the flying feet of fear, resounded with the groans of the dying, or served as the scene of toils made doubly toilsome by an apprehension of danger which never slept. Among such scenes and trials the settlements of Western Massachusetts were planted.

The end of these dangers came when peace was proclaimed, in 1763.* Did any of the people of Greenfield move away from their defenses before 1763? Who knows? If they were all concentrated in the village, it may seem strange that the committee, in 1753, should have fixed the place for erecting a meeting-house at "Trap Plain," a mile north of the village and away from all roads, and strange that in 1760 the people should have ratified that choice and laid out roads east and west to the spot. The present road north from the village, called Federal Street, was not opened till 1788. Before that time people reached the church by going up the Gill road to the burying-ground, or the Country Farms road to Nash's mills.

The road known as Silver Street was laid out in 1760, the very year the town voted to build the meeting-house. The explanation of locating the church so far away from the settlement is found in the fact that it was the custom to put the meeting-house as near as possible in the territorial centre of the town. "Trap Plain" met the requirement in this particular, seeing that the territory of Gill had to be considered. On account of the swamp, it could not have been placed farther north. When it was decided to build, the necessary roads were opened to it.

ROADS.

The earliest road in this town of which we have any knowledge was one from Deerfield, passing just east of "Pine Hill," and crossing the Deerfield River by a ford near the north end of Pine Hill, and on the east side of Green River to the place where the grist-mill now stands. Of course the early roads were but bridle-paths, cleared of trees and brush, and but little worked. Reference is made in the proprietors' records to the

* Treaty of peace signed Feb. 10, 1763.

road to Northfield in 1723. Something in the way of a road must have existed in this village at the time the first grants were made, in 1687. But Main Street, in its present shape, was laid out in 1749.

The proprietors voted to lay out a road from the west end of Main Street to Country Farms in 1736. But an original plan of this road is before me, bearing the date of 1763. Which date is correct? Probably both. In 1760 the town voted to lay out a road from the meeting-house spot to the best place to meet the proprietors' road. It is what we know as Silver Street. The Country Farms road was laid out in 1736 as the *Proprietors' road*. In 1763 it was laid out as a *town* road. So both dates are correct. Up to 1760 the only roads in town were the one from Deerfield to Main Street; one from the east end of Main Street to Northfield; a bridle-path; one from the west end of Main Street to Country Farms; and one from the same point to Coleraine. When the church was built at Trap Plain, the road was built from the burying-ground on the Gill road, west, to intersect with the Coleraine road, so that people from the east and the west end of the village could reach the church.

In 1763 the road from the meeting-house north to the Bernardston line was laid out, and in the same year, as I have said, the Proprietors' road to Country Farms was accepted by the town, and ten days' work laid out on it.

In 1769 the road from Mrs. Thomas Nims' house to the Ballou place was laid out. And in 1775 a road to Shelburne was laid out, leaving the Coleraine road near the burying-ground, past where Mr. John Thayer now lives, in a northwesterly direction over the mountain, crossing the present Shelburne road just east of Col. David Wells' house. After this date the laying out of roads was of very frequent occurrence, and occupied a large share of attention in town-meetings. Federal Street was laid out in 1788, and was a great undertaking.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

It is to be regretted that the records of the part Greenfield took in the war of the Revolution are so scanty. Enough are preserved to show that our town responded to the frequent calls of the provincial Congress for men and means to prosecute the war with the mother-country. We cannot say unanimously responded, for many prominent men here, as elsewhere, did not heartily approve of the war. A few were open in their opposition. They looked forward to the time when the colonies would be free from the control of the king, but felt that the time had not yet come to enter upon a struggle to force a separation. They distrusted the ability of the colonies—weak, poor, and scattered as they were—to cope with the mother-country,—a powerful and united military nation. As we look back upon the actual condition of things at that time, we cannot but have a degree of sympathy with the Tories. It was a rash undertaking in which our fathers engaged. They hardly counted the cost. Had they foreseen—as fortunately they did not—the eight years of struggle that were before them, with all the attendant losses and hardships of war, possibly more of them would have hesitated before they embarked upon the perilous enterprise. But the battle at Concord aroused a spirit of patriotism which left no alternative but war.

At a town-meeting in September, 1774, a committee were chosen; some one or more of them to meet with the provincial Congress. In October of that year it was voted that Daniel Nash be a delegate to represent us at the provincial Congress to be held at Concord upon the 11th. That Congress met at Salem on the 7th of October, and adjourned to meet at Concord on the 11th. Finding the court-house too small for their purpose, they adjourned to the meeting-house, chose John Hancock president, and Benjamin Lincoln clerk. It was a time of great excitement. The eyes of the whole country were turned upon Boston, which was the fountain-head of the Revolutionary struggle. The cause in which it suffered was regarded as the common cause of the country. A hostile fleet lay in its harbor, hostile troops paraded its streets. The tents of an army dotted its Common. Cannon were planted in commanding positions. Its fort was closed, its wharves deserted, its commerce paralyzed, and many were reduced from affluence to poverty.

No one had more at stake than John Hancock, for he was the richest man in the colony. The Congress over which he presided was memorable in our annals. The constables and collectors throughout the province having public moneys in their hands were advised not to pay them to the authorities of the Crown, but to retain them, subject to the advice of the constitutional assembly.

Arrangements were made for increasing the quantity of warlike stores. In compliance with this advice, the town of Greenfield voted that the selectmen purchase for the town one hundred-weight of powder and one hundred-weight of lead over and above what is in the town stock, and that the sum of £12 be assessed to purchase this ammunition.

In the April following the war opened in the memorable battle at Concord, where "was fired the shot heard round the world." The news of that battle was borne by express to all parts of the province. The white horse bearing the messenger, bloody with spurring and dripping with sweat, reached Worcester and fell exhausted by the church. The bells were rung in all the towns, and the people were called together. Willard, in his history, has given us a graphic description of the reception of the news in Greenfield.

According to his account, "Thomas Loveland, a drummer, took his station on the horse-block under an elm at the south end of the common, and beat the long roll for volunteers, and with the desired result,—very many enlisted on the spot. Of the military company then existing, of which Ebenezer Wells was captain, Allen lieutenant, and Severance ensign, most were ready to hurry into the service of the colony; but the officers stood aloof, dissuading from the movement as savoring of treason and rebellion. Lieutenant—or, as he then was, Sergeant—Benjamin Hastings, the son of the Benjamin Hastings who had been prominent in the history of the town, and who had died the year before, was the first to enlist, and, as the old officers refused to serve, Hastings was chosen captain by acclamation. Captain Wells said, 'Sergt. Hastings, you will have your neck stretched for this.' We should be glad to know his reply. He declined the office of captain in favor of Timothy Childs, who had been captain in a militia company, and who resided on the farm now occupied by T. M. Stoughton. Hastings became lieutenant, and Aaron Denio ensign, or, as we should say, second lieutenant. At daybreak on the following morning they were on their march to join the army at Cambridge."

This is a very pretty story, and I am sorry to spoil it, but I am afraid there is very little truth in it. It is a home-made story which authentic documents do not support. Let us hold on to Loveland's long roll under the tree opposite the post-office. We won't stop to inquire if that tree is more than one hundred years old. The story of Lieut. Hastings and Capt. Childs must go overboard.

In rummaging among the musty archives in the State-House I find these documents, which throw much light on the occurrences of that day. The first is as follows:

Capt. Agrippa Wells' muster-roll in Col. Sam Williams' regiment of Minute-Men who marched from Greenfield on the alarm April 19, 1775. First on the roll is Capt. Agrippa Wells, enlisted April 20th,—the very day, you observe, after the Concord fight; term of service ten days; *i.e.*, to May 1. Then follow the names of Ezekiel Foster, of Bernardston, lieutenant; Oliver Atherton, Elijah Kingsley, Dan Corse, sergeants; Asaph Allen, John Wells, Eben Scott, corporals; Samuel Turner, Samuel Shattuck, John Connabel, Timothy Bascom, Ezekiel Foster, Jr., John Coats, Ezra Rennell, Simeon Nash, Oliver Hastings, Nehemiah Andrews, Frederic Denio, John Burt, Reuben Shattuck, Daniel Chapin, Thomas Hunt, David Davis, Eliphaz Child, Samuel Nichols, Samuel Deane, John Dewey, Joseph Slate, Joel Chapin, Ariel Hinsdell, Caleb Chapin, William Kings-

land, Samuel Hastings, Elijah Mitchell, Hezekiah Chapin, Jonathan Atherton, Amos Smead, Tubal Nash, Daniel Picket, Hophni Rider, Daniel Wells, Firman Wood, Michael Frizzle, John Severence, Moses Arms. Jan. 2, 1776, made oath that the above list was true.

This company of Minute-Men was called into the field under the impulse of a sudden alarm. At the end of ten days—*i.e.*, May 1st—we find a portion of the same company enrolled in the Continental army.

In the archives at the State-House is the muster-roll of the company under the command of Capt. Agrippa Wells, in Col. Asa Whitcomb's Regiment. The first name on the roll is Capt. A. Wells; time of enlistment, May 1, 1775. Traveled one hundred and five miles, mileage a penny a mile. Term of service three months and eight days.

Jacob Pole, of Shelburne, first lieutenant; Ezekiel Foster, of Bernardston, second lieutenant; Oliver Atherton, of Greenfield, sergeant; Samuel Nichols, of Greenfield, drummer; and a long list of privates from Greenfield, Shelburne, and Bernardston, containing such familiar names as John Wells, Frederic Denio, Timothy Bascom, Oliver Hastings, Tubal Nash, James Corse.

The term of service of this company expired Aug. 8, 1775. A large proportion of the officers and men re-enlisted for eight months' service,—the autumn and winter of the siege of Boston. The heroes of Mr. Willard's narrative do not appear on the rolls at the State-House as men in service at this period.

In April of 1776 we find that Massachusetts is taking decided ground in favor of national independence. The General Court passed a resolve in April to alter the style of writs and other legal processes, substituting "the people and government of Massachusetts" for George III., and in May passed an order by which the people in the several towns were advised to give instructions to their representatives on the subject of independence. In Greenfield it was "voted to adopt the measures and instructions to our representative as is set forth in the newspapers to Boston representatives."

On the 26th of September, 1776, it was voted "that the present House of Representatives, with the council, jointly acting by equal vote, be directed to proceed to form a constitution and form of government for this State, and that said court be directed to publish said form of government for the inspection and perusal of the public before its ratification." When the General Court convened a committee was appointed to draft a constitution, consisting of four members of the council and eight members of the House. But little is known of the proceedings of this committee. But as the result of their deliberations a constitution was drafted, debated at length, and approved by the Legislature, submitted to the people, and by them rejected. In Greenfield, in April, 1778, *five* voted for the constitution, and *eighty* against it.

The year 1777 opened very darkly for the patriotic cause. The town was required to furnish shirts, stockings, and other clothing for the army, in the proportion of one set for every seven males in town over sixteen years of age. The town hired men to serve for six months.

In the State-House is preserved the pay-roll of Capt. Agrippa Wells' company in Col. Samuel Bower's regiment, which served at Ticonderoga for three months in 1776. There are 72 names on the list.

One of the great difficulties grew out of the depreciation of the Continental money. This trouble was increased by the ease with which this money was counterfeited. The committee of safety and correspondence had intimations that counterfeiting was carried on at a little hut in the woods at the right of the Gill road, on the hill just beyond the bridge at Factory village. The remains of that hut are now distinctly seen.

The committee found there all the implements necessary for counterfeiting, and arrested the proprietor, one Harrington by name. They took him to Northampton, but the judge told them that he could not be imprisoned in the jail; that it was so full of Tories it would hold no more.

He directed them to take their man to the woods, this side of the village of Northampton, and administer as many blows as they thought best. Report says that Childs, Hastings, and Denio, members of the committee, gave light blows, while Nash put on heavily and brought blood at every stroke. They then made him promise to leave this part of the country and let him go.

In this year the town passed this significant vote: "Voted that the town will support the constable in collecting the rates."

The summer and autumn of 1777 were as important and interesting as any in the history of the war. Burgoyne started from Canada with his splendid army with the avowed purpose of sweeping through New York and separating New England from the rest of the colonies. Washington addressed circulars to the brigadier-generals of militia in Western Massachusetts and Connecticut, informing them of the danger from Burgoyne, and adds: "To the militia we must look for support in this hour of trial. I trust you will immediately march with the militia under your command and rendezvous at Saratoga." This call was heartily responded to, and a large army was speedily gathered, made up largely of raw recruits, chiefly farmers, enlisted for two and three months, and commanded by Gen. Gates.* Bancroft says they were well armed, except that but three soldiers in ten had bayonets, but conscious of superior strength. Eager for action, they kindled with anger and scorn at the barbarities Burgoyne threatened; above all, were enthusiasts for the freedom of their country, now to be secured by their deeds.

The success of that campaign against Burgoyne was secured by the bravery and heroism of particular regiments, and almost in spite of the weakness and inefficiency of the generals in command.

During all that year this region was kept in a constant state of alarm, and the militia were frequently called out. I have before me the pay-roll of Capt. Timothy Childs' company in Col. David Leonard's regiment, raised Feb. 4, 1777, to serve one month and seventeen days: Timothy Childs, Captain; Ezekiel Foster, Bernardston, Lieutenant; Isaac Newton, Simeon Nash, John Newton, Hull Nimms, Benjamin Hastings, Aaron Denio, Ariel Hinsdale, James Lowe, and others.

Another roll of Capt. Timothy Childs' men in Col. David Wicks' regiment, raised May 10, 1777, for Ticonderoga, discharged July 8, 1777; time allowed to go home, making two months and eight days. The commander of this regiment, Col. David Wicks, of Shelburne, was the grandfather of the present bearer of the same name and title. The names of the 42 men on this roll are not names that are familiar as Greenfield names. The fortieth name is that of Preserved Smith, then a young man, who afterward became the minister at Rowe, and married the daughter of his commanding officer.

Another pay-roll of the militia of Greenfield, when the alarm was at Bennington, August, 1777, under the command of Capt. Timothy Childs, in the regiment of which Col. David Field was commander: Timothy Childs, Captain; Samuel Allen, First Lieutenant; David Allen, Second Lieutenant, and 55 men. The time of the service was four days, the pay of the privates *5s. 4d.* each. The fact is they started for Bennington, but were too late, and were recalled.

In 1779 it was voted to go into some other method to raise our quota of men now to be raised. Up to this time volunteers had come forward; now they must be hired. It was voted to raise the money to hire the men by a tax on polls and estates. I have before me an order to Samuel Wells, treasurer, to pay certain persons the sums affixed to their names for hiring the six and nine months' men.

* Schuyler was in command until the 19th of August.

In 1780 the town voted that the committee who hired the nine months' men act discretionally about paying them; and a committee was chosen to hire men for six months, and to pay for clothing and blankets when called for; and at another meeting, held in July, it was voted to give the men that serve in the Continental army 20*s.* a month in addition to their wages, and $1000 in paper money, they having paid these sums for hiring the men. The list is a long one, and begins with Samuel Wells, £272 15*s.* 4*d.* and amounting in all to £1288 18*s.* 4*d.* A large sum for those days, but paid in a depreciated paper currency. Signed by us, committee, Timothy Childs, Ebenezer Graves, Benj. Hastings, Samuel Stoughton, David Risley, Samuel Wells. On the back of this agreement are the receipts for the rye.*

I have before me similar contracts made at the same time with David Gibbs, Isaac Gibbs, Daniel Holloway, John Moody, Matthew Clark.

It appears that the General Court issued an order for six months' men June 5, 1780. Greenfield chose a committee to hire these men. The contracts made with them are still in the town clerk's office. I copy one of them:

"GREENFIELD, June 25, 1780.

"We, the subscribers, agree to pay to William King, on his two sons enlisting in the Continental Service and passing muster, viz., Ezra King and Cushing King, for the term of six months from the 1st of July, without sooner discharged, they bringing a certificate from their commander that they have served that time. We, the Committee of Greenfield, levied ourselves in the behalf of the town to pay to said William King or his order one hundred and sixty bushels of rye, by the 10th of January next, delivered at the house of Capt. Agrippa Wells, in Greenfield."

In December of that year, 1780, the selectmen gave an order to the treasurer, Samuel Wells, to pay certain men the quantity of wheat or rye set against their names, it being due them for money paid by them toward the hire of the six months' men. Then follows a long list, headed by Ebenezer Graves with thirty bushels of wheat.

I have seen the pay-roll of Capt. Isaac Newton's company in Col. Murray's regiment of Massachusetts militia, recruited for three months, to reinforce the Continental army. Their term of service began July 4, 1780. The company was discharged Oct. 10, 1870. Isaac Newton, captain, was paid £12; Robert Biddle, first lieutenant, £8; Thomas Dickinson, second lieutenant, £8; Moses Newton, Joseph Hastings, Joseph Severance, sergeants, £3 each; Seth Nimms and 101 other privates were paid £2.

In 1781 the sum of £300 was raised to buy beef for the army. In July of the same year it was voted to raise a sufficient sum of money to pay for a number of horses that were bought of individuals and sent into the Continental service last year; but voted not to buy another quota of beef demanded by the court. It is quite a disappointment that we cannot learn what was the population of the town at this time, and what was the quota of men required. It was evidently hard to procure the men. The means of the country were exhausted.

The expedients of drafts and bounties, with which we are so painfully familiar, were resorted to. Three months' men were called for. I find the agreement entered into with Benjamin Kneeland, Samson Horsley, Thomas Horsley, and Eli Hamilton to serve three months. The matter of furnishing beef for the army proved to be a serious affair No less than ten town-meetings were held in this year, 1781. These meetings were held at various places,—sometimes at the school-house, probably even in this village, which stood on the spot where Mr. Oren Wiley's shop now stands, and which was burned early in the century.

We have here a list of all the officers who commanded companies in the war of the Revolution from this town, viz.: Agrippa Wells, Timothy Childs, Isaac Newton.

* Probably referring to the grain in which the amounts were paid.

PROMINENT MEN.

I think I have become more interested in Capt. Agrippa Wells—familiarly known in his day as Capt. "Grip"—than in any other man in our history.

My interest is increased by the vague, traditionary, and contradictory accounts of him which I have received, and by the unwearied but unsuccessful pains I have taken, case-knife in hand, to scrape the moss from old tombstones, in the hope to find some authentic intelligence of his birth and death.

My story of him is partly authentic and partly traditional. I have good reason for supposing that he was born about 1735; was a farmer on the Shelburne hills, and sold his farm to David Wells, grandfather of Col. David Wells, in 1770.

The story has been often told that when a young man he served in the old French war, and was taken prisoner and carried to Canada, where he was compelled to run the gauntlet, as it was called,—*i.e.*, he was compelled to run between two files of Indians, each one of whom was to give him a blow with his fist if he could.

As an additional insult, they compelled him to strip off his own clothes and put on the chemise of a squaw. He used to tell the story that he got through the gauntlet with little personal injury. When near the end of the line an old squaw dealt him a severe blow, which he resented by giving her a sturdy kick, at which the Indians laughed, as a sign of approbation of his spirit.

We find that in 1773 he was appointed by the church to "tune the Psalms." We know beyond question that he hastened to the assistance of the colony at the head of his company, at the alarm raised after the battle of Concord, and commanded a company of Continentals at the siege of Boston. Returning home on a furlough, the minister, Mr. Newton, whose zeal in the cause of his country was quite lukewarm, asked the doughty captain, "What they were going to do with the Tories?" "Do with them?" he replied. "Damn them! we are going to hang the devils!"

The captain was evidently an impulsive, impetuous man. True to his country's cause in the war of the Revolution, in the troublesome times that followed he was seduced from his allegiance to the government he had fought to establish, and joined in the Shays rebellion. He commanded a company in the winter demonstration upon the arsenal at Springfield, in January, 1787. The rebels received a hotter reception than they anticipated. Four men were killed, all from this neighborhood, viz., Ezekiel Root; Ariel Webster, from Gill, then a part of Greenfield; Jabez Spicer, from Leyden; and John Hunter, from Shelburne. I do not know whether they belonged to Captain "Grip's" company or not. As soon as it was seen that Gen. Shephard, the commander of the government troops, was in earnest, the rebels broke up in a sudden and cowardly retreat. Capt. "Grip" was left almost alone. He waved his sword and, in a voice of thunder, called to his terrified men to stop; but in vain. In emphatic terms he reproached them for their cowardice. But he had lost all control of them. It is said that Shays rode at Springfield on that occasion a fine white horse, the property of a Greenfield man, and afterward, when an officer of the government came here to administer the oath of allegiance, he rode the same horse in the service of the government.

Capt. Wells is remembered at the beginning of this century as a blacksmith, living opposite the burying-ground in the South Meadows, near where Charles Smead now lives. He is remembered, about 1810, as a poor old man. He probably died not long after this, at the age of seventy-five or so. I have searched in vain for his grave or any record of his death.

At the various town-meetings no name appears more prominently than that of Capt. Timothy Childs. He was moderator of many meetings,—the last, I believe, in 1781. Now, who was Captain Timothy Childs? Who knows? Willard says he resided near the Falls. Mr. Stoughton thinks he owned a

farm there, but did not live on it. According to Willard, he led the company that hastened to Cambridge after the Concord fight; which, as I have shown, is not true. But he did command a militia company, which was out for brief periods three times in the year 1777.

I have sought in vain for any record of him beyond these scanty hints. Who knows anything of Capt. Childs? One of the foremost men in this town one hundred years ago, where did he live? Where did he die? Where was he buried? It is with a feeling of sadness that I speak of one so well known and so soon forgotten.

About 1772, John Newton, Jr., came from Durham, Conn., a young man, and settled on the farm just north of the old meeting-house, where his son, Deacon Curtis Newton, lived after him. It is reported that he bought the farm, which was a hemlock-swamp, for 7*s.* 6*d.* an acre. The house he built has been recently removed. Of him I can only add that he served long enough in the Revolutionary war to secure a pension. A brother, Isaac, came with him, and settled on a farm in the north part of the town near the Bernardston line, and built a house on the spot where Mr. E. C. Osgood now lives. The next year a younger brother of these two, named Samuel, came with his father, and lived on what is now Silver Street.

Of these brothers, Isaac seems to have been the most prominent. He was doubtless a clear-headed, wise, benevolent man, full of energy and push. He was called to all sorts of offices. For twenty-three years he was assessor, selectman, overseer of the poor, and for many years a member of the Legislature. It is related of him that he cared not at all for public office and never sought it, but his fellow-townsmen, confiding in his integrity and ability, insisted upon his filling these places of trust. He was in the army several times for short periods. He was at West Point at the time of Arnold's treachery, and when, in 1777, Burgoyne attempted to cut off New England by possessing the country from Canada to New York City, and the General Court had ordered out the militia of Massachusetts to resist his advance, Capt. Isaac Newton, then at home, rallied a company of young men and hastened to the scene of action. It is related that, not having a suit of clothes becoming his rank, the women of his household hurried to card and spin the wool and weave the cloth, and cut and make the garments, so that when the company was ready to start, in a very few days the captain was rigged in a full-dress of white woolen, the product of home industry and skill, and it was his boast that he was the best-dressed officer on the field. It would be very interesting if we could trace the history of Capt. Newton and his command in that eventful campaign. I found no record but the official pay-roll.

It was after the peace and as he reached his maturity that he became prominent in civil affairs. In the old burying-ground, on the Gill road, his grave is still seen. He died Sept. 23, 1826, aged seventy-eight years. It appears that he lost two young wives, both under twenty-five years of age,—one in 1775, and one in 1781. A third died in 1824, aged seventy-five years. It would appear from Willard's history that the father of John, Isaac, and Samuel Newton was a brother of Dr. Roger Newton. The present generation say that the relationship was not so near.

Benjamin Hastings was one of the leading citizens of the town from its incorporation till his death in 1774. He came from Hatfield, and lived in a house that he probably built, and which is now utterly gone. It stood a few rods southwest of where Snow's green-house now stands. He owned a large tract of land extending through the town to the north line. He was moderator of most of the town-meetings for the first fifteen years. He was town clerk from 1753 to 1769. He held the offices of selectman, highway surveyor, field-driver, hog-reeve, and constable. He was the first and only deacon of the church for many years; was often sent with petitions to the General Court for protection and relief, and served on various town committees. He died Aug. 16, 1774, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and is buried in the old cemetery on the Gill road.

His son, Lieut. Benjamin Hastings, was hardly less prominent in town affairs than his father. He was elected to some office every year. He was out with the militia for a short time in 1777. He died Jan. 21, 1806, and was buried by the side of his father. In previous histories of the town it has been reported that Benjamin Hastings was the first man to enlist in the Revolutionary struggle, and that he commanded the first company of volunteers. But this is not correct. The senior Hastings died before the war began, and his son was in the war but a short time with the militia in 1777.

Aaron Denio was a famous man in his day. He was a Frenchman and came from Canada, and was the tavern-keeper of the town for many years. He lived where Richardson's block now is. The country tavern in those days was a place of great interest,—the centre of life for the whole neighborhood. This, of Aaron Denio was no exception. More good stories are told of the landlord than of any other man of his time. He was evidently of a very quick temper, which often got the mastery of him, and which furnished much fun for all with whom he had to do. On one occasion he took his grist to the mill and looked on with astonishment while the miller, Mr. Wells, took toll oftener than he thought was just, till at length he burst out, "I do sw—ee—r, Mr. Wells, if you will take the grist and let me have the toll, I will much thank you." Seeing a load of his grandchildren drive up to his house for a visit, he exclaimed, "You have come to visit us, have you? Well, perhaps your grandmother will be glad to see you." His wife was the possessor of a calico gown,—a rare treasure in those days. One day some cattle got into his yard. "My dear," he called, "come and help me." Mrs. Denio, arrayed in the calico dress, tried to assist in driving them out, but only frightened them into jumping into the garden. Whereupon the irate husband exclaimed, "Get back into the house, you calico devil!"

On one occasion his daughter had a *beau*, and a fire was kindled in the best parlor. In the course of the evening the old man intruded, ostensibly to see that the fire was burning well. He remarked, "A very good fire." Getting no response from those who preferred his room to his company, he left, but returned after a while and again remarked, "A very good fire," which was received with provoking silence. The old man retired, and soon came back with a pail of water, which he dashed upon the fire, exclaiming, "I do sweer there is no fire at all!"

Coming into the kitchen one day, the pot was boiling over the fire. Addressing his wife, he asked, "My dear, what are we going to have for dinner to-day?" "Victuals," was the brief reply. His anger was at once aroused, and, seizing the pot, he cried out, "I do sweer I will know what is in the pot!" and, carrying it to the door, he threw it down into the ravine, the contents scattering along the way. He found what was in the pot, but lost his dinner. Where and when he died is unknown. His descendants are living with us to this day.

In May, 1781, it was voted, "It is the mind of the town to have a justice of the peace in town," and David Smead was appointed. He lived at the time at the east end of the street, in a house which he sold about 1790 to George Grinnell, father of the late Judge Grinnell, and moved into the meadow, and lived on what we have known as the Solomon Smead house, near the house of his son, Judge Solomon Smead. The esquire was an important man in those days,—his son Solomon, still more important. He held conspicuous positions,—was in both branches of the Legislature, a member of the council and judge of Probate, and a zealous Democrat.

The Bascoms were a prominent family in the early days of

Greenfield. The first one of whom there is any knowledge was Deacon Moses Bascom, who lived for a time in a house where the John Russell house now stands; afterward in the northeast part of the town, where the widow of Ezekiel Bascom lives. The only thing I can stop to relate concerning Deacon Bascom's family is its fruitfulness. He had nineteen children in all. Seven daughters lived to grow up and have families. Eunice had eleven, Rebecca had ten, Martha had only seven, Mary had only seven, Chloe had eleven, Mercy had eleven, Experience had eight; total, sixty-five.

James Corse was a man of note in the early history of this town. He lived where the Leavitt house now stands. His house was used for public worship and for town purposes till the meeting-house was built, and was one of the houses picketed for defense. Corse was a noted trapper and hunter. Many stories of his prowess have been preserved. He died Sept. 27, 1783, aged ninety years.

In Hall's "History of Eastern Vermont" there is a record of a journey made by one James Corse, from Fort Dummer to Lake Champlain. It is conjectured that he is the James Corse of this narrative. He had several children. Gad lived near the Ewers tavern, Dan on the Albert Smead place, Ashur where Eber Larabee lives, at Country Farms. Mrs. H. C. Newton and Mrs. William Smead are children of Ashur Corse.

Gen. Charles P. Stone, son of Dr. Alpheus F. Stone, was born in Greenfield in 1826. He graduated at West Point in 1845, and at once entered the army as lieutenant. He served in the war in Mexico, and was made captain for gallantry at Molino del Rey and Chapultepec. In 1851 he was ordered to California, and performed the duties of chief of ordnance on the Pacific coast. Resigning his position in the army in 1856, he engaged in banking in San Francisco. Returning East in 1861, he re-entered the army, and was appointed colonel of the 14th Regiment United States Infantry and brigadier-general of volunteers. In August, 1861, he had command of the "corps of observation" guarding the upper Potomac. In February, 1862, he was placed in confinement in Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor, without any charge preferred against him or any explanation of the cause of his arrest. He was held till August, 1862, and then released, with no trial, explanation, or apology, and ordered to duty under Gen. Banks in the department of the Gulf. Gen. Banks made him chief of staff. He was afterward assigned to the command of a brigade in the Army of the Potomac, but in September, 1864, he resigned his commission in the regular army. In 1870 he entered the military service of the khedive of Egypt.*

George Ripley, LL.D., was born in Greenfield, Oct. 3, 1802, the son of Jerome Ripley. He graduated at Harvard University in 1823, and from the Cambridge Theological School in 1826. Was pastor of a Unitarian Church in Boston from 1828–31. Published "Discourses on the Philosophy of Religion" in 1839, "Letters to Andrew Norton on the Latest Form of Infidelity" in 1840. He was associate editor of the *Dial* in 1840–41; was the chief promoter of the famous socialistic experiment at Brook Farm, Roxbury, in 1844–46; became literary editor of the *New York Tribune* in 1849, and, with Charles A. Dana, edited Appletons' "New American Cyclopædia," 16 volumes, a new edition of which appeared in 1873–76. Mr. Ripley received the degree of LL.D. from Lawrence University in 1874.

Dexter Marsh deserves honorable mention among the prominent men of Greenfield. He was born in Montague in 1806. Without education, and by occupation a day-laborer, his attention was attracted in 1835 to foot-prints which he observed in some flagging-stones. He became very much interested in geological studies and in gathering specimens, in which he was very successful. His collection was visited by scientific men from all parts of the world, and, though he supplied many cabinets, his own, at the time of his death, was the choicest collection of fossil foot-prints and fishes then in existence. It was sold after his death for $2700. Many circumstances in his career have led to a comparison with that of Hugh Miller, the noted Scotch geologist. He died April 2, 1853, at the age of forty-seven.

Few men have been more intimately identified with the interests of Greenfield than Henry W. Clapp. He was born in Springfield in 1798. His early life was passed in New York, and his success was such as to enable him to retire from active business at an early age. In 1835 he came to reside in Greenfield, and for many years his name and reputation have given assistance and strength to almost every important enterprise in this region. He has been called to fill various positions of honor and trust. He was president of the Greenfield Bank, of the Franklin Savings Institution, the Connecticut Railroad Co., the Franklin Agricultural Society, the Greenfield Gas Co, the Cemetery Association, and the Library Association. He was one of the original members of the co-partnership for the manufacture of cutlery, which has added so much to the prosperity of this region.

The influence he exerted was not acquired by efforts to be popular, but resulted from native force and sagacity, persistent will, and recognized integrity. He died on the 17th of March, 1869.

Hon. William Burritt Washburn was born in Winchendon, Mass., Jan. 31, 1820. He graduated at Yale College in 1844, and soon after engaged in manufacturing at Greenfield, Mass., where he has since resided. He has been for many years connected with the Bank of Greenfield, and in October, 1858, was chosen president, which position he has occupied continuously to the present time. In 1864 the bank organized under the national banking law, and became the First National Bank of Greenfield.

He was elected to the State Senate in 1850, and to the House of Representatives in 1854. In 1862 he had (probably) the unprecedented honor of being unanimously elected to Congress, and was successively re-elected to the 39th, 40th, 41st, and 42d Congresses. In 1870 he was elected Governor of Massachusetts, in consequence of which he resigned his seat in the 42d Congress on the 1st of January, 1871. He was again elected Governor in 1872 and 1873, but resigned the office to take his place in the United States Senate, to which he had been elected in the place of Hon. Charles Sumner, deceased. His term expired March 3, 1875.

Among the many offices filled by him have been those of trustee of Yale College, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, and of Smith College at Northampton. He is also a member of the Board of Overseers of Amherst College. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Harvard University in 1872.

Governor Washburn is prominently connected with the Congregational Church in Greenfield, and was a liberal contributor to the new and beautiful edifice erected by the society to which he belongs. He has recently erected and presented to the Greenfield Library Association a fine building on Main Street for the exclusive uses of the society. He is extensively engaged in manufacturing at Orange and Erving, in Franklin County; is one of the prosperous men of Western Massachusetts, and held in high respect by the people. His home in Greenfield is one of the finest and most commodious in the beautiful valley of the Connecticut.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Our fathers took advanced ground with regard to public schools, and adopted the early policy of the Massachusetts colony to have all the children educated at the public expense.

As early as 1744, Deerfield made an appropriation for a

* See Chapter III., General History of Franklin County.

school at Green River, and in 1749 the sum of 30*s.* (old tenor) a week was granted to the school-dame at Green River for her services. Do the wages seem great? They are qualified by the phrase old tenor, which implies that they were paid in the depreciated paper currency which had been issued to defray the expenses of the disastrous expedition against Quebec in 1690, under Sir William Phipps, and which had depreciated to about one-tenth of its nominal value.

In 1756 it was voted to hire a schoolmaster from the 1st of January to the last of March. In 1757 it was voted to hire a school-dame from the 1st of April to the last of August.

In 1758, that the selectmen provide a school-dame and a house to keep school in. In 1759 it was voted to have a schoolmaster three months. In 1763 a vote was passed to have a school the year round. In 1767 it was voted, or so recorded, that "those people that han't had their proportion of schooling these three years past shall have it this year if their be money in the treasury;" and it was voted that there be seven districts for schooling,—to wit, one in the Street, three in the meadows, one by Noah Allen's, one in the northeast corner, and one at Ens. Childs', at the falls.

But one master, and he to move to each district according to the proportion; and to have a school-dame the other six months, and she to keep school in the several districts according to their proportion. Voted to raise £20 for schooling. In 1774 it was voted to divide the district into *squadrons* for the best advantage for the public schools.

I have not been able to fix definitely the population of the town previous to 1790. Mr. Willard, in his history of Greenfield, puts the population in 1763 at 368. I do not know on what authority. At the first census, taken by the government in 1790, Greenfield returned a population of 1498,—a large growth for twenty-seven years. The return of scholars may throw some light on the matter.

I have before me a return made to Solomon Smead, treasurer of the selectmen in 1790, of the school children in town, as follows: South School (Street), 60; Meeting-House (Four Corners), 45; Mill Brook (Nash's), 43; Ariel Hinsdale (North Meadow), 40; Country Farms, 23; Log Plain, 69; Fall Brook (Factory), 12; Northeast (Gill), 173; total, 465,—the money for each scholar, 4*s.* 4*d.*, making £100.

It is difficult from these figures to get at a fair estimate of the population, for the number of children in a family was much larger than now,—at least twice as large. It is clear that in 1790 the population was well scattered over the town. Log Plain returned more scholars than the Street. It would be a pleasure if one could look in upon those schools of the last century. It would be sure to cure one of a foolish disposition to complain that the former days were so much better than these. I am told, by one whose memory goes back to the last century, that in those schools there was no arrangement of pupils into classes. One by one the older scholars would rise in their seats and say, "Please, sir, may I read?" and if the teacher could attend to him, he read such a piece as he had selected from any book he chose. Another would say, "Please, sir, show me how to do this sum;" another, "Please, sir, set me a copy." When the teacher could find time he called the little ones to him one by one and initiated them into the profound mysteries of A, B, C. No blackboard, no apparatus, very few text-books, but no lack of ferule and rod.

The school-house of those days was a rude, unpainted building, very often of logs, containing a single room, at one end a huge fireplace, on which the great sticks of green wood dug out of the snow burned freely and fiercely when once fairly kindled, which was often not accomplished till the school-day was wellnigh over. In the mean time the urchins and big boys and girls sat shivering on benches made of slabs, with sticks stuck in for legs.

At the close of the last century the school-house in the Street stood on Franklin Street, where the shop of Ezra Wiley now stands. This house was burned in 1825.

From the first, Greenfield has taken great interest in her public schools, and has been liberal in appropriations for their support. Under the district system great difficulty was found in dividing the school money among the various districts. Different plans prevailed from year to year.

In 1844 this method was adopted: "Two-twelfths of the money are placed in the hands of the selectmen and school committee, to be distributed according to the wants of the district. Ten-twelfths are divided,—one-half according to the number of scholars, one-half according to taxes paid. Lowest sum in any district, $67.78." When the district system was abolished, in 1869, all the money was placed in the hands of the school committee.

HIGH SCHOOL.

In 1853 a high school was established, and was kept one-half the year in the village, and one-half in the north parish. The first teacher was Luther B. Lincoln, A.M. (Harvard University, 1822). The high-school house was built on Chapman Street in 1857, and in 1872 a new and more commodious one was erected on Pleasant Street.

In 1876 the State of Massachusetts attempted to show at the "Centennial Exhibition" what it was doing for public education and the results attained, not only in cities, but in a country town which was too remote from any city to be influenced by it, and Greenfield was selected to make an exhibit, and did so by sending sixteen volumes of work done by pupils of all grades in all her schools, with photographs of all the school-houses. For this exhibit a bronze medal was awarded to the town.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The Fellenberg Academy was incorporated in 1832, as a manual-labor school. It was very popular for a while under the charge of James H. Coffin, an excellent teacher, but in a few years it proved unsuccessful, and was given up.

The brick building erected for this school on Main Street served for the public schools for many years. A private school for young ladies was opened in 1828, in the Coleman house, now occupied by J. H. Hollister, Esq. It was kept for a while by Rev. Henry Jones, and afterward by Rev. L. L. Langstroth. It was given up in 1845.

A school for young ladies was kept by the Misses Stone in their house, on Federal Street, for several years.

In 1868 the estate of D. N. Carpenter was purchased by some gentlemen, who were incorporated under the title of "Prospect Hill School for Young Ladies." The first principal was Miss Lois R. Wright, who, in 1872, was succeeded by her sister, Miss Sabra Wright.

Miss Ruth Russell opened a private school for young ladies in her house in 1853, which continued successfully till failing health compelled her to give it up in 1866.

MINISTERS AND CHURCHES.

Before the incorporation of the town, Deerfield had made an appropriation to procure preaching at Green Brier for three months each year. Immediately after the first town-meeting measures were taken to form a separate church, and Aug. 16, 1753, was set apart as a day of prayer and fasting.

Rev. Mr. Ashley, of Deerfield, Rev. Mr. Ashley, of Sunderland, and Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, of Pelham, were invited to assist in the work of the day, and to give their advice for some meet person to settle in the work of the ministry.

1. In the following month a call was extended to Rev. Edward Billing or Billings. (He wrote it Billing. It is more commonly written Billings.)

A church was organized in March, 1754, and Mr. Billings installed as pastor. He had been previously ordained at Belchertown. Twelve men became members of the "First Church of Christ," viz.: John Allen, Edward Allen, Joshua Wells, Daniel Graves, Benjamin Hastings, Jonathan Smead, Aaron

Denio, Samuel Munn, John Cochrane, Thomas Nims, Daniel Nash, William Mitchell.

The town voted a settlement of £600, old tenor, with a salary of £300 and his firewood. This custom of furnishing the minister firewood has come down almost to our own times, and was a source of constant annoyance.

To this Mr. Billings was no exception, as we may judge by a vote, passed in 1758, that a committee provide Mr. Billings with wood this year, or hire him to *git* his own wood. His ministry was brief, and apparently not altogether a happy one.

It was a time of theological strife not without bitterness. The power of Jonathan Edwards, one of the greatest intellects America has produced, was felt in all the region, and the little gathering of stalwart men and women on Sunday, in James Corse's best room, were deeply versed in the mysteries of free-will, foreordination, and the like.

A controversy was carried on respecting these matters between Mr. Billings and Parson Ashley, of Deerfield, which was printed,—interesting, as showing what were the "open questions," in those days, but the reading of it now would be severe penance.

Mr. Billings drops out of the record about 1760, but the precise time of his death is not known. He was buried in the old yard on the brow of the hill, near Mr. Osterhout's house, but no stone marks the spot. He lived at a place called Stocking Fort, on the Turner's Falls road, nearly opposite Snow's green-house. A part of the old house has been recently torn down. He had several children, and some of his grandchildren are still living among us.

Did Joseph Severence march up and down Main Street Sunday morning beating his drum? or did he stand in front of James Corse's house? Who knows? Should we not like to get a glimpse at those sober, sedate, earnest men and women gathering together on Sunday morning for religious worship, the men carrying their trusty muskets to defend themselves against the savages, who might assail them at any moment? There were no fair-weather Christians in that little assembly. What sort of a house did James Corse offer for the assembled worshipers? Was it a log house? Without much question, it was. Nothing can be learned about the house. But the story of the famous old apple-tree that stood in the northeast corner of the garden must be told.

It is something more than twenty years since the venerable tree yielded to the infirmities of age. It was believed that at the time of its death it was about one hundred years old. It started about the time the town was incorporated. At a foot above the ground it measured eighteen feet in circumference. At five or six feet from the surface the stem divided into three branches, one of which was nine feet in circumference and sixty feet high. One year it bore 140 bushels of apples.

This story is told on the authority of Deacon C. J. J. Ingersoll, who lived in the Leavitt house.

About the time of Mr. Billings' death or dismissal the work of building a meeting-house was entered upon. It was voted in 1760 "to build a meeting-house this year, forty-five feet long and thirty-five feet wide, upon the spot where the General Court had prefixed it, and to shingle, ruff-board, and glaze it, and lay the under floor, and to make the doors."

By subsequent vote, the same year, the building was made fifty feet long by forty wide. It was evidently a great undertaking, and dragged heavily. I cannot learn when it was first occupied, but in 1769 it was voted to provide materials to finish the meeting-house. It had doubtless been used before this, but without pews or seats other than rude benches.

In 1775 it was voted "to seat the meeting-house by age and estate, each man to model his estate as he sees fit; in his own family the first three shall have their first choice in the pews."

Voted "that one year's age shall be equal to £3 of estate, and that no minor shall be seated for any estate."

A plan of the meeting-house and of the seats occupied is an interesting document, and quite illustrative of the early days. The old church was a very plain, barn-like structure, facing the south, with the pulpit on the north side. It contained 29 pews, all large and high-walled. As many as eight or ten families occupied one pew. In one larger than the others, at the right of the pulpit, reserved for the old people, eighteen heads of families were seated; in the pew on the opposite side of the pulpit nine families were accommodated, or, rather, the heads of families, for the younger members were turned into the galleries, where two venerable tithingmen sat, each with a long pole, to keep the youngsters in order.

All the affairs of the parish were regulated in town-meeting. At one town-meeting it was voted that the intermission should be half an hour.

2. In August, 1761, it was voted in town-meeting to give Mr. Roger Newton a call to settle in the ministry. It was also voted to give him £130 6*s.* 8*d.* as a settlement, and £66 13*s.* 4*d.* as salary, and to increase it £1 6*s.* 8*d.* a year till it amounts to £80. Voted that Mr. Newton shall have fifty loads of wood yearly. In Mr. Newton's letter of acceptance of the call he says, "Depending upon your catholic sentiments in regard to them who differ from you about terms of communion, that there be no contention, provided no scandalously ignorant or immoral persons are admitted to your communion, and that all persons of competent knowledge and sober lives be allowed to come who think it their duty to come to the ordinance of the Lord's table, it is upon this proposal I accept your invitation." He was ordained Nov. 18, 1761. Mr. Newton was born in Durham, Conn., May 23, 1737, graduated at Yale in 1758, and remained in office here till his death, Dec. 10, 1816,—a period of fifty-five years.

Mr. Newton lived in a house now standing in Newton Court, and which in his day stood on the site of the court-house. For fifty-two years he was the sole pastor of the town, when its population was at least half what it now is. For these degenerate days it takes eight ministers to look after the morals of the town. It may be a question if they are looked after any better than in the good days of Dr. Newton.

Mr. David Willard, in his history of Greenfield, writing of Dr. Newton, in 1838, says, "His moderation of manner, conciseness and perspicuity of style, the sound sense of his sermons, and their *particular brevity in cold weather*, as well as the dignified and venerable form of the good man, are still fresh in the memory of many.

"Consummate prudence, caution, and shrewdness were distinguishing traits of his character. His prayers in public worship had much of sameness and formality. They were seldom varied, except on particular occasions."

Mr. Newton was not an enthusiastic patriot through the Revolutionary war. It is thought that he was too much influenced by his neighbor, Parson Ashley, of Deerfield, to have great zeal in the cause of the colonies. Patriotism with him was not easily dissevered from loyalty to the king and government of the mother-country.

Mr. Newton did not find his path one of roses in all those fifty-five years. The matter of the wood gave him trouble, as it did his predecessor. In 1783 the town voted "that three-fourths of a cord is a middling load of wood, agreeable to a vote of the town, with Mr. Newton." So his fifty loads became thirty-seven and a half cords. That was all Mr. Newton could burn in a year at the town's expense. In this matter of the wood a good story is told of Dr. Newton. One day a farmer drove up with one of those *middling loads* of wood, sled length,—that is, eight feet long. Mr. Newton saw at a glance that it was loaded very loosely, with large spaces between the sticks. He wanted to give the farmer a hint that the load was not as large as it seemed. So, going behind the sled and peering through the load, he quietly remarked, "An excellent pair of cattle you have there, sir." He had a good look at them.

His salary suffered much from the depreciation of the currency. He was tried by painful domestic afflictions. His diary is rather a sad recital of personal grievances. The tone of the diary gives one the impression that the people were not all saints in his day, and that the minister, even in those good old times, did not always live in clover, though in some cases they consulted his ease. In 1773 the town "voted to return thanks to Mr. David Wells for the gift of a cushion for Mr. Newton to lean on." Rev. Dr. Chandler gave a temperance address about 1850, in which he read from an account kept by Jerome Ripley with his minister fifty years before. On one page of the account are 39 entries, of which 21 were for liquors; on another page, 11, and another, 13, for the same articles. "This account," says Dr. Chandler, "is that of a venerable clergyman, a man of staid, sober character, of exemplary piety, and particularly temperate in his habits,—yes, I say particularly temperate; and probably the bills of nearly every minister of that day, if they could be obtained, would show like entries. It is a curious illustration of the times. The liquor was bought in small quantities, not for the doctor's use alone, but to meet the demands of an ever-pressing hospitality." He was buried in the old yard south of Mr. Osterhout's house. A handsome marble stone marks the spot,—the sole representative of the old-fashioned minister, serving the whole town, settled for life, identified with all the joys and sorrows of the town for more than half a century. He had eight children. His son, Roger Newton, Jr., graduated at Yale, and was a tutor there at the time of his death, at the age of twenty-seven years.

He was a young man of brilliant promise. Very tender and pathetic are the references of the father in his diary to the death of this favorite son.

3. Rev. Gamaliel S. Olds, a native of Marlboro', Vt., a graduate of Williams College, where he was a professor for a while, was ordained as colleague with Dr. Newton, in 1813. The first council that was called for his ordination dissolved without accomplishing its purpose. Some of the members refused to sit with Rev. Samuel Willard, of Deerfield, who was regarded as unsound in faith. Mr. Willard declined to leave the council, and so it was dissolved. Another council of orthodox sentiments was convened, and he was ordained. His pastorate closed just before Dr. Newton's death, in 1816. Mr. Olds died at Circleville, Ohio, June 13, 1848, in the seventy-first year of his age.

4. Rev. Sylvester Woodbridge was the fourth pastor, settled April 23, 1817; a graduate of Williams in 1813; dismissed in April, 1823. The church was without a pastor for nine years.

5. Rev. Amariah Chandler, D.D., was installed in 1832. He continued in the service of the church till his death, Oct. 20, 1864. Dr. Chandler was one of the noted characters of the town. He was respected and esteemed by the whole community. In 1853 he was a delegate to the State convention for the revision of the constitution. His ministry was thirty-two years.

6. Rev. D. H. Rogan was installed associate pastor March 31, 1863; dismissed Sept. 27, 1865.

7. Rev. E. S. Potter was acting pastor from Dec. 1, 1865, to March 31, 1868.

8. Rev. A. G. Loomis, acting pastor from April 1, 1868, to April 1, 1869.

9. Rev. Elijah Cutler, from June 1, 1869, to April 1, 1871.

10. Rev. W. S. Kimball was installed pastor March 7, 1872, and dismissed Oct. 4, 1875.

11. Rev. Mr. Belden was acting pastor for 1876.

12. Rev. W. Newell, acting pastor, April 1, 1877.

As the population increased on the south border of the town, on what had always been the main street, the people found it a hardship to go to church at the old territorial centre, where the First Church had been built. As this edifice had become inadequate to the wants of the town, the question of rebuilding began to be agitated, and with it the question of location, which gave rise to bitter controversy, resulting in the formation of the Second Congregational Church in January, 1817. The first meeting-house of this church was built of brick in 1819, remodeled in 1843, and again in 1851; torn down in 1870, and a commodious, attractive stone building erected in its place. Its pastors have been,

1. Rev. Charles Jenkins (Williams, 1813), ordained May 19, 1820; dismissed in July, 1824.

2. Rev. William Fowler (Yale, 1816), settled in 1825; dismissed in 1827.

3. Rev. Caleb S. Henry, D.D. (Dartmouth, 1825), ordained January, 1829; dismissed 1831.

4. Rev. Thomas Bellows (Dartmouth, 1827), ordained March 12, 1833; dismissed Sept. 2, 1834.

5. Rev. Samuel Washburn; educated for the Bar, but early turned his attention to the ministry; ordained Aug. 2, 1837; dismissed Nov. 23, 1841.

6. Rev. L. L. Langstroth (Yale, 1831), installed Dec. 20, 1843; dismissed Feb. 15, 1848.

7. Rev. Geo. C. Partridge (Amherst, 1833), installed May 18, 1848; dismissed in May, 1854.

8. Rev. P. C. Headley, March, 1857; dismissed March, 1861.

9. Rev. Artemas Deane, September, 1861; dismissed January, 1866.

10. Rev. S. H. Lee, March, 1867; dismissed March, 1872.

11. Rev. F. A. Warfield, May, 1873; dismissed January, 1876.

12. Rev. W. A. McGinley, January, 1878.

SAINT JAMES (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH

was organized in 1812. The first church edifice was erected in 1816, and the second, a substantial building of stone, was consecrated May 10, 1849.

1. Rev. Titus Strong, D.D., became rector in 1815, and died June 11, 1855, after a faithful ministry of more than forty-one years.

2. Rev. William Flint, D.D., was rector from July 11, 1855, till his death, April 12, 1859.

3. Rev. S. Russell Jones was rector from Dec. 12, 1859, till 1863.

4. Rev. Peter V. Finch filled the rectorship very faithfully from 1864 till October, 1871.

5. Rev. Julius H. Waterbury was rector from 1872 to 1874.

6. Rev. Samuel Hollingsworth, D.D., became rector in 1875.

THE THIRD CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY (UNITARIAN)

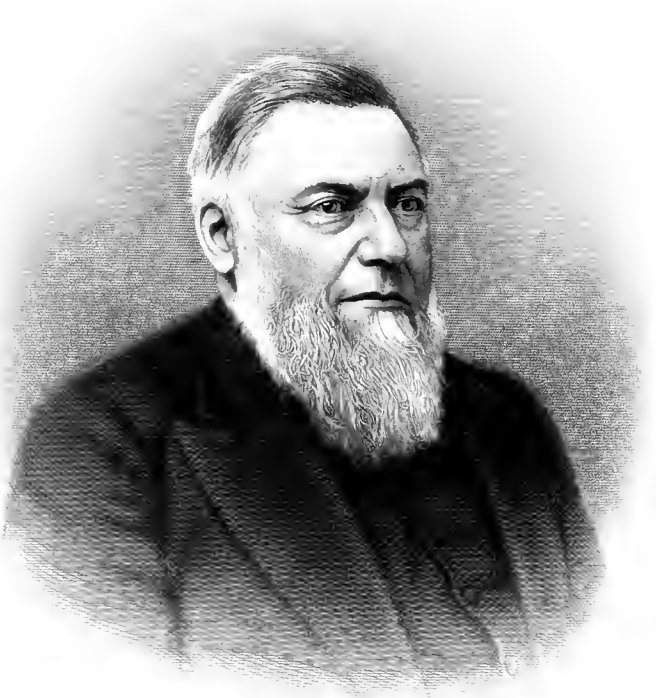
was organized in 1825. The first pastor was Rev. Winthrop Bailey, who was installed in October, 1825, and died March 16, 1835. Rev. John Parkman (Harvard, 1832) was ordained Oct. 11, 1837; dismissed 1839. From this time the pulpit was supplied at irregular intervals by Rev. Frederick W. Holland, Rev. C. Nightingale, Rev. Mellish T. Motte, Rev. D. H. Ranney, and others, till 1855, when services were suspended, and the organization was lost.

In 1858, Rev. J. F. Moors (Harvard, 1842), then pastor at Deerfield, began to hold services in the church, and in 1860 the society was reorganized. In April of that year Mr. Moors was installed pastor.

A small church edifice was built in 1837. It was enlarged in 1861, and again in 1867.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized Feb. 1, 1852. The house of worship was built in 1855–56. The first pastor was Rev. J. H. Seaver. He was succeeded by Rev. W. F. Nelson, Rev. W. W. Ames, Rev. Geo. Colesworthy, Rev. O. Tracy, Rev. S. Remington, Rev.



J. F. Moors.

D. M. Crane, Rev. C. M. Smith, Rev. A. H. Ball, Rev. A. J. Lyon, and Rev. J. Shepardson.

A METHODIST CHURCH

was organized in 1835, with 75 members. A small building was put up for public worship in the east part of Main Street, which was afterward sold and removed, and is now known as "Davis' Block." The society bought in 1849, and have since occupied, the building formerly used by the Episcopal Society. Their preachers have been Revs. Paul Townsend, R. Ransom, L. C. Collins, C. Barnes, T. B. Bigelow, T. Marcy, J. Mudge, R. Kellen, S. Marcy, J. Nichols, D. Ames, J. Paulson, L. Fish, and others.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS

have a large and flourishing congregation. A church edifice was erected on Main Street for the use of this society in 1868. The pastors have been Fathers Robinson, McManus, and Hennebury. The German population have had preaching in their own language during most of the time for several years.

THE PRESS.

In 1792 a newspaper was started in Greenfield by Thomas Dickman, called *The Impartial Intelligencer*. The name was soon changed to *Greenfield Gazette*. In 1798 the name was again changed by adding *A Register of Genuine Federalism*. In 1802 the paper passed into the hands of John Denio, who dropped the party suffix, and it was again the *Greenfield Gazette*. Mr. Denio sold out to Ansel Phelps in 1811, who changed the name to *The Traveller*. On the establishment of Franklin County* the paper appeared as the *Franklin Herald*. In 1823, Jonathan A. Saxton was associated with Mr. Phelps. Gen. Alanson Clark was also associated with Mr. Phelps for several years.

In 1823 another paper was started under the title of *Greenfield Gazette*, which was united with the *Franklin Herald* in 1827.

In 1833, Geo. T. Davis started the *Franklin Mercury*, and carried it on with ability till 1837, when it was united with the *Gazette and Herald;* Charles J. J. Ingersoll becoming a partner with Mr. Phelps.

A new competitor for public favor appeared in 1838, under the title of the *Greenfield Courier*, established by J. C. Kneeland, who soon sold out to S. S. Eastman. In 1841 this paper was united with its older rival under the name of *Gazette and Courier*. Mr. Geo. T. Davis, D. W. Alvord, Henry L. Dawes, and others, aided in the editorship for a few years. Phelps and Ingersoll were joint owners and editors till the nomination of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency, whom Mr. Phelps sustained and Mr. Ingersoll did not. Mr. Ingersoll left the firm and started a Free-Soil paper under the title of the *American Republic*, which he sustained for several years. In 1849, Mr. Phelps entered into partnership with Mr. Eastman in the publication of the *Gazette and Courier*, which continued till Col. Phelps' death, in 1868. In 1869, Mr. Eastman entered into partnership with E. A. Hall, which continued till Mr. Eastman's death, in 1876. Mr. Hall is now publishing the eighty-seventh volume of the *Gazette*, and the forty-second of the *Courier*.

The *Franklin Democrat* was established in 1840, and was edited for short periods by Whiting Griswold, R. R. Taylor, S. O. Lamb, Joseph H. Sprague, Charles A. Merrick, and others. It was discontinued in 1863. Several other newspapers have started here, but have been short-lived and unsuccessful.

BANKS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

This bank was incorporated in 1822 as the Franklin Bank, with a capital of $100,000, and commenced business in May of that year with fifty per cent. of the capital paid in; the remaining fifty per cent. was paid in the December following. In March, 1831, the name was changed to the Greenfield Bank. In March, 1833, the capital was increased to $150,000, and in April, 1849, again increased $50,000, making it $200,000. In June, 1864, the bank was reorganized under the national bank act as The First National Bank of Greenfield. In March, 1865, the capital was increased to $300,000, at which amount it remained until March, 1879, when it was reduced to $200,000.

The following is a list of the presidents and cashiers, with their terms of service: Jonathan Leavitt, president from March, 1822, to November, 1830; William Pomeroy, November, 1830, to October, 1838; Henry W. Clapp, October, 1838, to October, 1855; Franklin Ripley, October, 1855, to October, 1858; Wm. B. Washburn, October, 1858, to the present time. Franklin Ripley, cashier, March, 1822, to October, 1855; Geo. Ripley, October, 1855, to June, 1857; E. W. Russell, June, 1857, to July, 1867; Geo. W. Ballou, July, 1867, to May, 1870; W. I. Jenkins, May, 1870, to October, 1874; J. W. Stevens, October, 1874, to the present time.

THE FRANKLIN COUNTY NATIONAL BANK

was organized as a State bank, with $100,000 capital, April 24, 1849. The original directors were Henry W. Cushman, John B. Ward, Ebenezer Maynard, Henry Chapman, Almon Brainard, Quintus Allen, Ira Abercrombie, Joel Fay, Wendell T. Davis, Asa Howland, Wm. B. Washburn, William Keith; President, Henry W. Cushman; Cashier, Andrew G. Hammond. The capital was increased to $150,000, July 1, 1850; to $200,000, July 1, 1852. It was reorganized as a national bank March 13, 1865.

Presidents.—Henry W. Cushman, Ira Abercrombie, William Keith (in office).

Cashiers.—Andrew G. Hammond, Edwin Maynard, Charles I. Fuller, Rufus A. Packard, Henry K. Simons (in office).

May 1, 1879, the capital was $200,000; surplus and profits, $100,000; individual deposits, $265,000; United States deposits, $763,000. It pays semi-annual dividends at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

THE PACKARD NATIONAL BANK

was organized in 1875, with a capital stock of $100,000. The officers are: President, N. F. Henry; Cashier, R. A. Packard; Directors, N. F. Henry, A. C. Deane, George A. Kimball, Almon Newcomb, Jacob Stever, R. A. Packard.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS INSTITUTION

was incorporated April 2, 1834. The first officers were: President, Elijah Alvord; Secretary, Thomas O. Sparhawk; Treasurer, Franklin Ripley. Mr. Ripley continued to be treasurer till his death, in 1860, and was succeeded by W. H. Allen, the present treasurer. The officers now are: President, S. O. Lamb; Secretary, F. R. Allen; Treasurer, W. H. Allen. The deposits amount to about $2,800,000.

THE GREENFIELD SAVINGS BANK

was incorporated March 19, 1869. The original corporators were John Sanderson, William Keith, Chester C. Conant.

President.—John Sanderson (in office).

Treasurers.—Rufus A. Packard, Henry K. Simons (in office).

May 1, 1879, the deposits were $840,000. Officers: President, John Sanderson; Vice-President, William Keith; Treasurer, Henry K. Simons; Secretary, Chester C. Conant; Trustees, William Keith, Quintus Allen, Dennis Dickinson, George R. Hovey, Virgil M. Howard, George A. Arms, Elijah E. Belding, Leonard Barton, Eben A. Hall, Lyman G. Barton, Levi J. Gunn, Francis M. Thompson, Charles R. Lowell, Charles Keith, Henry K. Simons.

* June 24, 1811.

SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Republican Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons was organized Jan. 28, 1795. The institution languished in 1821, and the charter was given up, or rather removed to the town of Gill for a while, and then surrendered. In December, 1851, after the anti-Masonic excitement had passed, the lodge came forth anew. The old charter was restored, and John A. Gamber chosen Master. Since that time the lodge has had a flourishing career. Its present officers are James R. Long, W. M.; John M. Wells, S. W.; Charles L. Smith, J. W.; Charles P. Forbes, Treas.; Luther L. Pratt, Sec.

The Franklin Royal Arch Chapter was organized Jan. 11, 1818. George Wilby was M. E. H. P.

Titus Strong Council was organized Dec. 9, 1856. George Wilby was T. I. M.

Connecticut Valley Commandery was organized Oct. 30, 1867. Charles H. McLellan was E. C.

Knights of the Red Cross.—William S. Severance, Sovereign.

Connecticut Valley Masonic Relief Association.—B. S. Parker, President; E. H. Hall, Vice-President; C. P. Forbes, Treas.; L. C. Pratt, Sec.

ODD-FELLOWS.

Pocomptuck Lodge, No. 97, I. O. O. F., was instituted in Greenfield, May 6, 1845. Charter surrendered August, 1855. Reinstituted Nov. 28, 1870. Admissions since that time, 160. Present membership, 120. Income for 1878, $952. Disbursed to the sick in 1878, $112. The present officers are Manly McClure, N. G.; Warren M. King, V. G.; Hopkins Woods, Sec.; Charles Simonds, Treas.

TOWN OFFICERS.

SELECTMEN.

Ebenezer Smead, 1753; Samuel Hinsdale, 1753–54, 1771–72; Daniel Nash, 1753, '59, '62, '66, '70, 72; Ebenezer Wells, 1754, '55, '56, '58, '60, '61, '63, '64, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '73, '75; Daniel Denio, 1754; Benjamin Hastings, 1755; Timothy Childs, 1755, '61, '63; Jonathan Smead, 1756; Ebenezer Arms, 1756, '57, '58, '60, '66, '72, '74, '78, '79; David Wells, 1757; Thomas Nims, 1757, '68, '77; Amos Allen, 1758, '60; Jonathan Severance, 1759, '62, '63, '64, '66, '67, '68, '69, '71; Samuel Wells, 1759, '64, '74, '75; Ebenezer Graves, 1761, '75, '78, '79, '80, '84; David Smead, 1762, '67, '72, '76, '78, '79; Moses Bascom, 1769, '82, '89, '91, '92; Benjamin Hastings, Jr., 1770, '72; David Ripley, 1773; Samuel Field, 1774; Samuel Stoughton, 1774, '77, '78, '83, '86; Joseph Wells, 1776; Isaac Foster, 1776; Agrippa Wells, 1777; Lemuel Smead, 1777, '81, '83, '85, '86, '87; Isaac Newton, 1777, '80, '81, '82, '84, '85, '87, '88, '89, '90, '92, '94, '95, '96, '97, '98, '99, 1800, '1 '2, '3, '8, '9; Andrew Putnam, 1781; Moses Arms, 1782, '83, '85, '88, '90, '91, 1804, '5; John Wells, 1784; Ezekiel Bascom, 1786; Philip Ballard, 1787, '88, '90; Daniel Smead, 1789; William More, 1790, '92; Abner Wells, 1790–91; Solomon Smead, 1793–98, '80; William Smalley, 1793; Hull Nims, 1793, '99; Jerome Ripley, 1794–96; Caleb Alvord, 1797; Caleb Clapp, 1798–1800; Quintus Allen, 1801–3; John Russell, 1801–3; Eliel Gilbert, 1804–7; William Wait, 1807–10; Thomas Smead, 1809–18; Eli Graves, 1810–13; David Ripley, 1811–13; Oliver Wilkinson, 1814; Uriah Martindale, 1814; Samuel Picket, 1815–19, '22, '25; Samuel Wells, 1815–16; Nathan Draper, 1817–19; Thaddeus Coleman, 1819–20, '37, '38; Isaac Newton, Jr., 1820–21, '29, '30, '33, '34; John Mason, 1820; Hart Leavitt, 1821–24; Julian Smead, 1821–24; Ebenezer Nash, 1823–24, '26, '27, '28, '33, '34, '35, '36; Charles Williams, 1825–28; Franklin Ripley, 1828–29, '35, '36, '37; Asaph Smead, 1829–30; John Russell, 1830–31; David Allen, 1831–32; Russell Hastings, 1831; Thomas O. Sparhawk, 1832; J. J. Graves, 1832; Ambrose Ames, 1834; George Adams, 1835–40; David Long (2d), 1838–40; Quintus Allen, 1839–40; Horatio G. Newcomb, 1841–42; Thomas Nims, 1841–42, '44; Lemuel H. Long, 1841–43; J. J. Pierce, 1843–46, '48; Orin Smith, 1843; David Aiken, 1844; Hervey C. Newton, 1844–46, '49, '55, '61, '62, '63, '65, '66; Justin Root, 1845–46; Priestly Newton, 1847–48; Albert Nims, 1847; Thomas Wait, 1847–48; David S. Jones, 1848; George Grinnell, 1850; Barnard A. Newell, 1850; Peleg Adams, 1850–51, '54; Wendell T. Davis, 1851–52, '58, '59, '60; George W. Potter, 1851–52, '58, '60, '70, '71, '72; Isaac Barton, 1852; A. G. Hammond, 1853; Alfred Wells, 1853; Ebenezer Thayer, 1853; Horatio G. Parker, 1854; Lucius Nims, 1854–55, '58, '59, '60; P. P. Severance, 1855; Samuel H. Reed, 1856–57; Albert Smead, 1856–57; Boswell W. Cook, 1856–57; Alfred R. Field, 1861–62; Anson K. Warner, 1861–63, '65, '66, '67; Humphrey Stevens, 1863–67; Henry L. Pratt, 1864; Frederic G. Smith, 1864, '67, '68, '69; Charles Mattoon, 1868–69; Chauncey Bryant, 1868; Joel S. Sanderson, 1869; William Keith, 1870–77; Lyman G. Barton, 1870–75; Edwin J. Jones, 1873; Charles R. Field, 1874–76; George A. Kimball, 1876; Scorim B. Slate, 1877–79; Levi J. Ginn, 1877–78; Manly McClure, 1878–79; Charles Keith, 1879.

TOWN CLERKS.

Benjamin Hastings, 1753–69; Ebenezer Wells, 1770–72, 1781–82; John Severance, 1773–74; Samuel Wells, 1775–80; Ebenezer Graves, 1783; Edward Billings, 1784; Moses Bascom, 1785–86; Solomon Smead, 1787–91; Daniel Wells, 1792–1808; John Russell, 1809–10; Hooker Leavitt, 1811–16, 1829–42; David Willard, 1817–28, 1845–55; Lewis C. Munn, 1843–44; Noah S. Wells, 1856–74; Franklin A. Pond, 1875–76; Francis M. Thompson, 1877.

TOWN TREASURERS.

Ebenezer Arms, 1753–68; Ebenezer Wells, 1769–71, 1781; Jonathan Severance, 1772–73; Samuel Hinsdale, 1774–75; Samuel Wells, 1776–80; Ebenezer Graves, 1782–83; Moses Bascom, 1784–87; Solomon Smead, 1788–91; Daniel Wells, 1792–1808; John Russell, 1809–10; Hooker Leavitt, 1811–16, 1829–42; David Willard, 1817–28; Lewis C. Munn, 1843–44; Lewis Merriam, 1845–46, 1848–49; Charles K. Grinnell, 1847; Rufus Howland, 1850–54, 1856–62; Edward Maynard, 1855; Bela Kellogg, 1863–64; Noah S. Wells, 1865–74; Franklin A. Pond, 1875–76; Francis M. Thompson, 1877.

MILITARY.

GREENFIELD IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Our town shared heartily in the patriotic enthusiasm which marked the uprising of the nation to defend the flag when assailed on the 11th of April, 1861. Peaceful citizens left their usual avocations, and at once assumed the duties and responsibilities of soldiers. The sound of the drum and fife was heard daily in our streets. Armed men paraded every day. All was excitement of hope and fear. The fact of war was brought home to us most distinctly in a bright summer morning in June, 1861. The first company—E, of the 10th Regiment, under command of Capt. Day—started to join the army in the field. The company was paraded in the street, and, in the presence of a crowd of neighbors and friends, the venerable Dr. Chandler commended them in fervent prayer to the care and guidance of the infinite God, and in a feeling address regretted that the infirmities of age would not allow him to go with them, and exhorted them not to be shot in the back. The company then, with measured step, at beat of drum, hastened to the station. It was an occasion to be remembered. It brought the war more directly before us.

Greenfield sent into the service of the country about 500 men. Of these, something like 100 were not residents of the town, but were secured by recruiting officer wherever they could be found. About 400 were residents here at the time of their enlistment.

The following is a list, so far as is known, of the 43 Greenfield men who lost their lives in the war:

Horace M. Allen, Edward Avery, Lieut. William F. Barrett, John A. Bascom, Geo. A. Burnham, Sergt. Fernando B. Bennett, Henry Bowers, Henry J. Bowers, William J. Bowers, Amasa B. Clifford, Capt. Edwin E. Day, Lucius J. Eddy, Henry E. Eddy, Wm. R. Elder, Jacob Eppler, Alphonso K. Graves, Charles Groestick, James M. Hall, Q.M. Clerk, Seth Haughton, Lieut. Silas Hannum, Sergt. Frederic W. Hayden, Augustus M. Howard, Geo. M. Lander, Corp. Christopher Megrath, James Moran, Corp. James D. Murray, Sergt. Geo. Nims, Christopher Newton, Lieut. George G. Nutting, Horace C. Packard, William Partenheimer, Geo. W. Perigo, James G. Potter, Charles W. Potter, Jacob Rice, James E. Robbins, Henry A. Ryther, Wm. E. Ryther, Edward Shehan, Lewis H. Stiles, Maj. William Augustus Walker, Brev. Brig.-Gen. Geo. D. Wells, Byram C. Wright.

All these men deserve a lasting record in the history of the town. But lack of space forbids here mention of any except those who held high positions.

Capt. Edwin E. Day was born Sept. 3, 1825, in Gill. He married and lived at Factory village, in Greenfield, and was captain of a militia company when the war of the Rebellion began. He was the first man to enlist from this town, and was mustered into service June 21, 1861, as captain of Company G, 10th Regiment. In the campaign on the Peninsula, at the first battle in which the regiment was engaged, on the last day of May, 1862, Capt. Day was killed at the head of his company. He received three bullet wounds. The second was fatal. The third was received after he had been laid upon a stretcher to be taken from the field. In November, 1865, his remains were brought here and buried. He was a wise and faithful officer, and a brave soldier. He died with his

armor on, amid the din and roar of battle. The fatal bullet pierced him as he stood facing the foe.

Maj. William Augustus Walker was born in Portsmouth in 1827. He resided there till he was twenty years of age. After a few years' residence in Boston he came to this town in 1853. He was a young man of cultivated and refined tastes, generous and public-spirited to a fault. He cheerfully responded to the call of his country. He enlisted Oct. 16, 1861, and raised a company for the 27th Regiment, and received a captain's commission. He accompanied Burnside in his expedition to North Carolina, and was appointed provost-marshal at Washington, N. C. In May, 1863, he was promoted to major, and commanded the regiment in a charge on the rebel works at Gaines' Mills, Va., June 3, 1863. He had reached the rifle-pits, when he was pierced through the neck by a rifle-ball, and fell dead. The universal testimony was that he was a faithful and brave officer, securing the respect and confidence of the men under his command.

With the name of George Duncan Wells is associated a record of a brief but noble life of which our town may well be proud. The son of Judge Daniel Wells,—a name of historic interest among us,—he was born Aug. 21, 1826. He graduated at Williams College, and at the Dane Law School in Harvard University. He studied law with his father, and practiced for a while in this town with his cousin, Daniel Wells Alvord. Removing to Boston, he was appointed judge of the police court.

When the war broke out Judge Wells was among the very first to offer his services to the government. He was mustered May 22, 1861. I find on the list of Massachusetts Volunteers no name of earlier date than this. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Regiment, which position he filled with great honor and acceptance till July 11, 1862, when he was appointed colonel of the 34th, which office he held till his death, which resulted from wounds received in battle on the 13th of October, 1864, near Sterling Farm, in West Virginia. His remains were brought to Greenfield, and buried among the scenes familiar to his childhood. No man entered the service with nobler sentiments of duty and patriotism, or with a clearer perception of the issue at stake, than Col. Wells. Colonel we must continue to call him, though he was breveted brigadier-general on the day of his fatal wound. Few men had more to give their country in this great crisis; no one gave his all more freely, more heartily, than Col. Wells.

After the war was closed the town voted to erect a monument to the memory of those who lost their lives in the service of the country. Accordingly, a handsome and highly-polished shaft of Scotch granite was erected on the Common, surmounted by a bronze eagle cast in Munich. The pedestal bears this inscription: "Greenfield erects this monument in grateful honor to her patriotic sons who offered their lives in suppressing the great Rebellion, and for the preservation of the National Union, 1861–65."

A substantial iron fence was put about the Common at the same time. The whole cost was $10,000.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PELEG ADAMS

was born in Northbridge, Worcester Co., Mass., on the 29th of December, 1799. He is a son of Andrew and Betsey Chapin Adams, and the youngest of a family of four children, consisting of three sons and one daughter. His brothers are both dead; his sister is living, and now resides in Ohio. His father was a native of Northbridge, and was there engaged in mercantile business, in which he lost his entire property, but through no fault of his own. In 1803 he removed to Greenfield, Mass., where he spent the remainder of his life. He engaged in agriculture, accumulated quite a property, and died in Greenfield at the age of sixty-two.

The subject of this notice received a common-school and a thoroughly-practical education. His minority was mostly spent in working upon his father's farm. When twenty-three years of age he commenced working out by the month at farm labor, in which employment he continued during the greater

PELEG ADAMS.

part of six years. In 1831 he purchased in the town of Greenfield the farm he now owns, and also built the house in which he still resides. For twenty-five years he was engaged quite successfully in the business of a drover, and also in the cultivation of his farm. Mr. Adams also purchased, a few years ago, the Mansion House, in the village of Greenfield, which he has thoroughly repaired, and indeed is still constantly improving, thereby greatly adding to its value and attractiveness.

He has served the public in the capacity of selectman and assessor, has always maintained a reputation for honor and strict integrity, and enjoys the respect and confidence of all who know him.

Though not a member of any church, he has been closely connected with the Universalist Society of Bernardston, to the support of which he has largely contributed.

Mr. Adams was married on the 15th of February, 1831, to Lucinda Hancock, of Longmeadow; she died at the age of thirty years. By this union there were four children. His second wife died on the 17th of May, 1868, aged fifty-three years. His present wife, Jane W. Bascom, was born on the 21st of July, 1813.

REV. JOHN F. MOORS

was born in Groton, Mass., Dec. 10, 1819. He was brought up on a farm, and was educated at the public schools and at the academy in that place till 1838, when he entered Harvard College, where he graduated in 1842. He passed at once into the Cambridge Divinity School, where he graduated in 1845. The following week he entered on professional service in Deerfield, where he was ordained over the First Congregational (Unitarian) Society, Jan. 28, 1846. He was dismissed in April, 1860, and on the 22d of that month was installed over the Third Congregational (Unitarian) Society in Greenfield.

In October, 1862, he was commissioned chaplain of the 52d Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers by Gov. Andrew, and served with the regiment under Gen. Banks till it was mustered out, in August, 1863. In 1874 he served in the lower branch of the State Legislature, and in 1877 in the upper branch.

Mr. Moors was for many years a member of the school committee in Deerfield, and afterward in Greenfield. He was for several years president of the board of trustees of Deerfield Academy, and the first president of the new board of the consolidated corporation of "Deerfield Academy and Dickinson High School."

DEERFIELD.*

GEOGRAPHICAL.

The Pocomptuck of two centuries ago lay upon the west bank of "ye Grate River Quinnetticot," its shore-line being about twenty miles long. Its south line was the north bound of the Quonquot purchase by Hatfield, running from the place where the Pocomptuck path crossed the Thee-ki-o-an-mick (or Sugar-Loaf Brook), seven miles westward. The north and west bounds were each about thirteen miles long, abutting against the unclaimed wilderness. This territory of about one hundred and thirty square miles has been shorn of its fair proportions from time to time by cutting off the towns of Greenfield, Gill, Conway, Shelburne, and a part of Whately, until it now contains but about thirty-six square miles. Its old boundary was territory now occupied by the towns of Coleraine, Leyden, Bernardston, and Northfield, on the north; by Montagne, Whately, and Williamsburg, on the south; east, it was separated by the Connecticut River from Northfield, Erving, Montague, and Sunderland; on the west lie Goshen, Ashfield, Buckland, and Charlemont. The present bounds of the town are Greenfield, north; Whately and Conway, south; Montague and Sunderland, east; Shelburne and Conway, west.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The topography of Pocomptuck is peculiar. Along the bank of the Connecticut lies a fertile meadow, about a hundred rods wide, extending nearly the whole length of the town; from this, to the west, rises a range of hills from one to two miles in width, running from Wequamps (Sugar-Loaf) on the south to the Greenfield line, rising about midway, at Pocomptuck Rock, to a height of seven hundred and fifty feet. From the foot of this range a plain or valley spreads westward, from one to two miles in width. Here the "Dedham Grant" was laid out, and here are located the "Old Street," the principal villages, and the famous "Deerfield meadows," a rich alluvial deposit of late geological formation.

Still to the westward, the surface rises in swelling hills, one above the other, to its western bounds, reaching, at "Arthur's Seat," an elevation of one thousand feet. These were the "Sunsick Hills" of the Indians, the "West Mountains" of to-day, and may be considered the foot-hills of the Hoosack Mountains. These hills are nearly bare of forest, affording the best of grazing land, while a few good farms are scattered in the valleys. The town is well watered. The Connecticut is described elsewhere. The Pocomptuck (Deerfield), rising on the east slope of the Green Mountains in Vermont, coming into this town from the northwest, has channeled for itself a deep rocky bed through the Sunsick Hills, and debouches upon the central valley at Stillwater; then, turning to the northeast, continues a serpentine course across the meadows and through a remarkable gorge at Cheapside, reaching the Connecticut about eight miles from Stillwater. Among the numerous smaller streams the historic Bloody Brook stands first; a few other brooks, which have afforded mill-sites, are Bijah's, Roaring, Parsons', Taylor's, Carter's Land, Sheldon's, Field's Hill, Hoyt's Mill, and Turkey-Bin. Some of the ponds are Broughton's, Beaman's, Pine Hill, Round, and Old River.

SETTLEMENT.

DEDHAM GRANT.

To Christianize the natives, which was a prime object with the pious settlers, the apostle Eliot was employed to teach them the doctrines of the Bible. He soon found this impossible without an accompanying civilization, which involved their giving up their roving habits of life. To this end Eliot asked grants of land, on which he could gather them permanently and teach them the arts of "civility." In answer, the General Court, in 1651, authorized him to lay out a tract of two thousand acres at Natick and there found a settlement of Indians. This tract fell within the bounds of Dedham, and a long controversy in the general and civil courts followed in regard to a compensation for that town. At length, on the 2d of June, 1663, the General Court ordered that "for a finall issue of the case between Dedham and Naticke, the Court judgeth meete to graunt Dedham eight thousand acres of land in any convenient place or places, not exceeding two, where it can be found free from graunts, provided Dedham except this offer." The terms being satisfactory to Dedham, the General Court, at the session in October, 1663, appointed Ens. John Everard and Jonathan Danforth a committee to lay out the grant.

After several months' searching for a satisfactory location, on the 9th of November, 1664, the selectmen of Dedham report that they had heard of an available tract "about twelve or fourteen miles above Hadly," and recommend that the grant be laid out there. A committee of eight men, four of whom could act, was appointed to carry out the recommendation. Some trouble arising about the matter, at a meeting March 20, 1665, it was finally arranged that Lieut. Joshua Fisher, Edward Richards, Anthony Fisher, Jr., and Timothy Dwite should lay out the grant, and should depart on that mission "the day after Election, or the second day of the week following at the farthierest." This committee came to Pocomptuck, located and surveyed the land, returning a detailed plan, giving courses and distances, to the General Court at their session in May, 1665. "The Court allows and approoves of this returne, provided they make a towne of it, to maintejne the orddnances of Christ there once within five years, and that it interfere not with Maj'r-Genll Dennison and Hadly grant."

The unusually-accurate Hoyt, Holland, and others have constantly asserted that the date of this grant was in 1669, instead of 1663; but the records are clear, fully according with dates given above. Conveyance of land by the natives was void by law without concurrent action by the colonial authorities, and Dedham would hardly have paid "£96 10s." and been at the expense of the survey on such a venture.

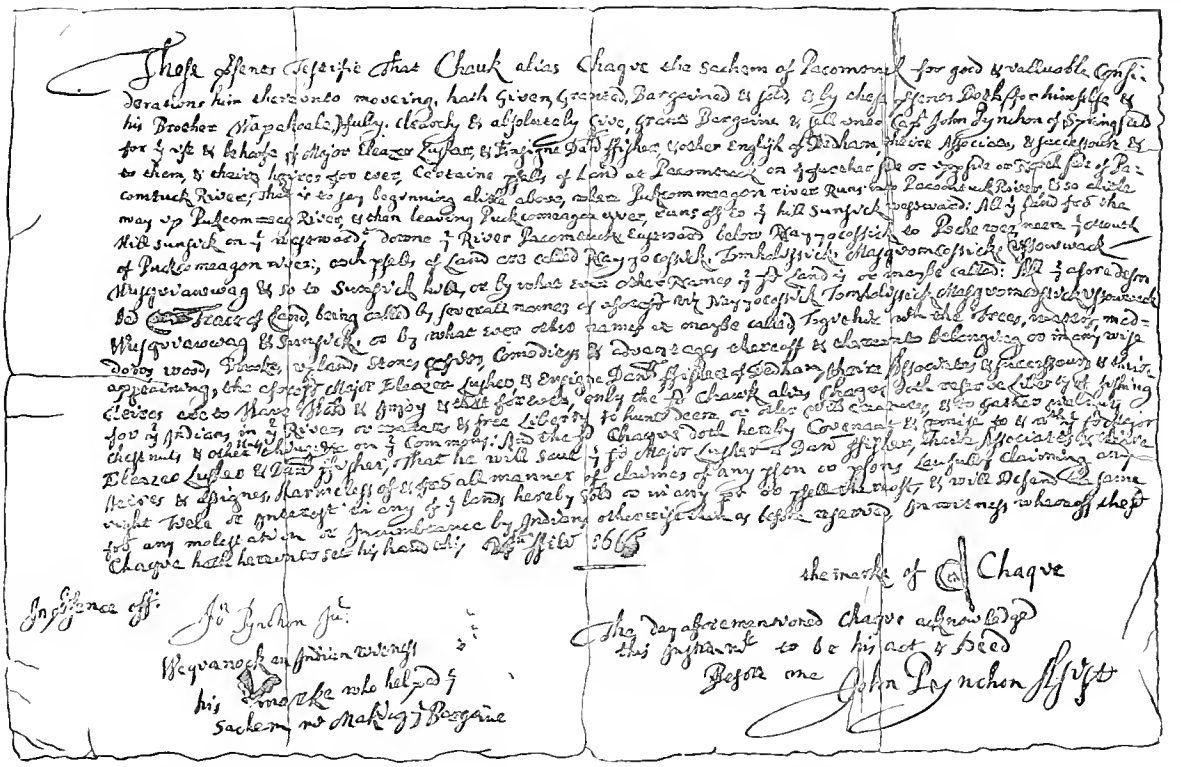
INDIAN PURCHASE.

Having laid out the grant according to the direction of the court, Dedham proceeded to perfect its title, according to the

* Prepared by Hon. George Sheldon.

policy of the colony, by buying the land of the native claimants. June 4, 1666, two men were appointed by the town "to employ the Worshipful Col. Pynchon to buy the Indian title *in* the 8000 acres." It appears that on the 6th of June, 1667, he had expended £40 in this service. Previous to this date he had procured two deeds,—one from *Wut-tuc-o-lunck-sin*, of an unknown date, the other dated Feb. 24, 1666–67, from "Chank, Sachem of *Pacomptuck*," "for himself and his Brother *Wap-u-ho-ale*." This is given below.

fact that, so closely did the foot-steps of advancing civilization follow upon the heels of retiring barbarism, on the very day that the sachem of *Pocomptuck* set his mark to the deed conveying all his Pocomptuck lands to the English forever, the people of Dedham, in town-meeting assembled, imposed a tax upon these very lands for the support of a Christian ministry there. The vote ran, "That each proprietor's land there shall pay annually toward the maintenance of an orthodox minister there two shillings for every cow-common that he shall



June 13, 1667, another deed was signed by *Ma-se-a-mut*, alias *Mil-ke-na-way*, conveying all his rights save the liberty of fishing. On the 22d of July, 1667, an unreserved sale of all his land at Pocomptuck was made by *A-him-au-quat*, his brother *Grin-mach-chue* receiving from the pay "20 fadam, and approved of the sale of the land." These three deeds were procured by John Pynchon, and were made running to "Maj. Eleaser Lusher and Daniel Fisher, of Dedham, their Associates, and theire heires and assigns for ever." The consideration paid Col. Pynchon for these purchases was £96 10s.

On the 6th of August, 1672, Col. Pynchon obtained from Masshalisk, mother to Wuttawolunck-sin, the deed of a large lot of land lying on the Connecticut, in payment of her son's debts to Pynchon, he being at this time dead. Pynchon does not appear to have ever laid claim to this land under this deed, and there is reason to think that it covered the same tract previously sold by Wuttawolunck-sin to Dedham. The price paid the Indians for the Pocomptuck lands seems trifling; if the deeds covered the whole grant, the price was about three pence per acre. The land was of no use to the Indians at that time; they could not occupy it as a residence for fear of the *Mohawks*, and they reserved all that was of real value to them,—the right of hunting, fishing, and gathering nuts. Not a very high value was put upon this land by the new owners. They paid nearly one-tenth of the whole grant for locating and surveying it; and soon after the purchase a large tract, covering some of the choicest meadow-land, was offered for eight pence per acre. In view of all the facts, it appears that a fair price was paid the *Pocomptucks* for their lands.

Having taken these measures to secure its title, Dedham set about plans for a settlement on the grant. It is an interesting

keep in his own hand, whether he shall be living there or at Dedham." Whether on account of this tax, or for other reason, many cow-commons (or rights) at Pocomptuck were put upon the market about this time.

Gov. Leverett bought 312 acres, which he sold to Col. Pynchon, Oct. 31, 1667, for "6 pounds current money of New England, and for several barrels of tar in hand paid." Before the settlement more than 2000 acres had passed from the Dedham owners.

The 8000-acre grant was made to the "proprietors of Dedham," and their individual right in the grant was the same as that by which they held shares in the common land in Dedham. This latter was held in 523 shares, called "cow-commons," and the same rule applied to the newly-acquired territory.

May 23, 1670, the proprietors, who were now a body distinct from the town, met and agreed to draw lots for the location of their respective rights. Through transfers of ownership the whole number of owners at this time was but thirty-one, holding from three to sixty cow-commons each. At this meeting it was voted "that an Artist be procured on as Moderate terms as may be that [shall] lay out the lots at pa-comp-tuck to each proprietor, according to their lawful interest in each sort of land which is to be divided, and to draw and return to the town a true [plan] of what he do there." This work was put in charge of a committee "empowered to order the situation of the town for the most conveniency as in their discression shall appeare best," "appointing the highways and laying out, and a place for the Meeting-house, Church officers' lot or lots," and "to proportion each several sorts of land there according to the qualitie therof, that equitie might be

attended to each proprietor, according to their proportion in every sort of land divisable."

The committee attended to their duties in the summer of 1670, and reported, May 16, 1671, the result: "For the Situation of the Town plat," they say, "it shall be on that tract of land begining att the southerly side of it att a little brook called Eagle Brook, and so to extend Northerly to the banke or falling ridge of land at Samson Frary's celer, and so to run from the banke or ridg of land fronting on the Meadow-Land westerlie to the Mountain easterlie." A "highway for the common street" was laid out six rods wide through this tract from south to north. From each end and from the middle of this street a three-rod highway was laid, west to the meadow and east to the mountain. "That as to more higher sort of Land, called Intervale or plow-land," they ordered "two divisions made of the same out of both, which all the proprietors shall receive their proportions." The first division covered the North Meadows east of Pine Hill, and the South Meadows to Second Division Brook. The second division extended across the river westerly from this point and south to Long Hill. Highways two rods wide were laid out through these divisions, "so that every man may come to his land."

The committee found Samuel Hinsdale, a squatter, on the tract, and recommend he be not disturbed, as he is occupying but "3 or 4 acres, and he abating as much in the 2d of his division of plow-land." The lots were all to run east and west, and no more than twenty cow-commons to be laid in one lot. These lines, and the highways laid out by this committee in 1670, are essentially those of to-day. In drawing lots for location, the first lot was always on the north end of each division, and the last at the south, varying so far on the town-plat that the lots on the east side of the street were numbered from south to north. The amount of land assigned to each cow-common varied with the size of the division; on the street it was 56½ rods, giving the owners house-lots of from 1 acre 9½ rods to 7 acres 10 rods, the last being the amount for twenty cow-commons. The whole number of house-lots was thirty-nine, including the "church lot." Few, if any, of these lots are *identical* with those we now occupy, and when they are named it is to be considered but an approximation.

The settlement had scarcely commenced before Hatfield complained that the grant encroached on her territory, and an appeal was made to the General Court for redress. May 10, 1672, a hearing was had, and a committee of three appointed "to regulate and settle this affair." This committee reported, September 20th, in favor of Hatfield, and directed the grant to be extended northerly. The report was accepted Oct. 9, 1672, and the present north line of the town was then established as the north line of the 8000-acre "Dedham Grant."

Thus far the affairs of the colony had been under the direct control of the mother-town, and all its officers appointed there. Finding serious inconvenience in this arrangement, Samuel Hinsdale was sent, with a statement of these facts, to Dedham. Upon a consideration of this communication, a committee, consisting of Samuel Hinsdale and Richard Miller, of Pocomptuck; Peter Tilton and Samuel Smith, of Hadley; and Lieut. William Allis, of Hatfield, were appointed to have a general oversight of their affairs. A code of rules for their guidance was prepared. One item was, "This Committee and the inhabitants there, with the advice of the elders of the two neighboring churches, shall have liberty to procure an orthodox Minister to dispense the word of God amongst them," and for this purpose "to assess two shillings on each common right at Petumtuck."

This action of Dedham was not satisfactory to the adventurers, and they resolved to make a bold stroke for ecclesiastical and territorial elbow-room and power. Hinsdale was again sent down the Bay Path, this time to invoke a higher power. The success of his mission may be read in the following order passed by the General Court, May, 1673:

"In anst to the petition of the inhabitants of Pancomptucke, Samuel Hinsdale Samson Frary, &c, the Court judgeth it meete to allow the petit'ners the liberty of a township, and doe therefore grant them such an addition of land to the eight thousand acres formerly granted to Dedham, as that the whole to be to the content of seven miles square, provided an able and orthodox minister within three years be settled among them, and that a farme of two hundred and fifty acres be layd out for the country's use."

A committee of six, Hinsdale being one, was named, who should have power "to order all their prudentiall affairs till they shall be in a capacity, by meete persons from among themselves, to manage their owne affairs." This committee was only to be *advised with* about settling a minister, leaving these sturdy independents free from interference by the churches at Hadley, Hatfield, or Northampton.

This "liberty of a township," in default of any subsequent action to that end, must be taken as the act of incorporation for the town. The territory of Pocomptuck as laid out under this grant is almost identical with that now occupied by the towns of Deerfield, Greenfield, and Gill.

The growth of this little hamlet was steady; Samuel Hinsdale, the pioneer, breaking ground in 1668, and building a house in 1669. Sampson Frary, the second settler, followed the next year. In 1673 there were at least twenty families on the ground. Their houses, doubtless of logs, and covered with thatch, stood along the plateau where stands the "Old Street" to-day. This is about one mile long and half a mile wide, lying at the west foot of Pocomptuck Mountain. On three sides lay the meadows, spreading two miles north and south and about one mile to the west. Beyond this narrow circuit, the unbroken forest stretched away to Canada on the north, to the Hudson on the west, and to Lancaster on the east; while on the south the nearest settlement was Hatfield, fourteen miles distant, through which was the only communication with the civilized world.

This hardy yeomanry, some of them born in England and well on in years, all seeking a permanent home for wife and children in the New World, appear to have lived here in quiet contentment. Peace and plenty smiled upon them. The rich alluvial meadow was easy of cultivation. The virgin soil yielded abundant harvests of wheat, peas, rye, Indian corn, beans, and flax. The men became skilled in wooderaft, and the forests afforded an abundance of game, while the waters teemed with fish. Highways were built, the common field inclosed with a substantial fence, to protect their crops from their flocks and herds, which roamed in the surrounding woods. A minister of their own choice was going out and in before them, and the young colony seemed firmly established on an enduring foundation of prosperity. The dark cloud looming in the distance was unobserved or unnoticed. The settlers had lived on the most friendly terms with the few Indians with whom they came in contact, and had no doubt of their fidelity. The news of the outbreak in far-off Plymouth brought no fears to them. None dreamed of the devastation and war which were so soon to descend upon their homes.

MINOR LOCALITIES.

That events to be described may be more easily understood, a brief notice of minor localities is necessary. The "Street" or "Old Street," about one mile long, was laid out in 1671. The plateau on which it is located is inclosed by meadows on three sides, with the Pocomptuck range on the east. Two miles to the north, beyond Pocomptuck River, lies "Cheapside," the northern part, along the 8000-acre line, being now called "Green River." The "Green River" of this narrative is the present Greenfield. "Bloody Brook" (South Deerfield) lies three and a half miles from the street, extending two miles south to the Whately line. West to the Conway line lies "Mill River," and on the east is "Wequamps," called by the white folks "Sugar-Loaf," which gives a name to the district east to the Connecticut River. Midway between the street and Bloody Brook is "Wapping," with "Turnip Yard" to the

southeast of it, and "Mill" and "Bars" west; and still westward "Stebbins' Meadow," "Still-Water," and "Hoosick," reaching to Conway line. From the street, over the Pocomptuck west, lies "Wisdom," and over the Pocomptuck Mountains northeast is "Great River," and southeast "Pine Nook." North of the Street lies "North Meadows," and south of it "South Meadows."

To answer frequent inquiry as to the origin of these names, some information may be given. "Cheapside," because land lying beyond the Pocomptuck, and less easy of access, had a lower valuation. "Bloody Brook," from the massacre of Lothrop and the "Flower of Essex." "Mill Run," from the first occupied mill-site on the stream by which the district is traversed. "Sugar-Loaf," from the shape of Wequamps as seen from the south. "Wapping" (first Plum-tree Plain), supposed from a suburb of London. "Mill," from the location of the famous grist-mill of the Stebbins Brothers. "Bars," where the common field-fence crossed the road to Hatfield; in this fence was a set of slip-bars, for the accommodation of travelers. In the early days of our history cattle were fenced *out* instead of *in*. "Turnip Yard;" the lands about Wequamps and east to the Connecticut were held in common for a sheep-range by the proprietors of Pocomptuck. A field was doubtless inclosed here, where the shepherd could cultivate turnips for fall feed to his charge. "Hoosick," probably a corruption of the Pocomptuck "Sunsick." "Wisdom;" says tradition, from an early settler named Wise, whose character hardly kept up the reputation of his name. "Great River" lies three miles along the Connecticut River. "Pine Nook" was an Indian "Coassit," where the settlers made tar and turpentine for a market down the river.

"Pine Hill," an eminence of 50 acres in the centre of North Meadows. "Petty's Plain," a terrace to the north of Pine Hill, across the Pocomptuck, at the south side of which comes down "Sheldon's Brook" to the river. "Hearthstone Brook" enters the river 100 rods below Cheapside bridge. "Sheldon's Rocks" project half-way across the Connecticut, 40 rods below the mouth of the Pocomptuck. "Fort Hill," east of the street, was the last stronghold of the *Pocomptucks* north of Hatfield.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF THE SETTLERS PREVIOUS TO PHILIP'S WAR.

John Allen, son of Samuel, of Windsor, an emigrant from England. He married, Dec. 8, 1669, Mary Hannum, of Northampton; was killed with Capt. Lothrop and the "Flower of Essex" at Bloody Brook, Sept. 18, 1675. His two sons, John and Samuel, settled at Enfield, Conn. Their descendants are numerous.

Francis Barnard, born in England 1617. An early settler of Hartford, Conn., whence he removed with those who founded Hadley in 1659. He seems to have been a genuine frontiersman, and pushed on to Pocomptuck about 1672. He returned to Hadley when the settlement was broken up, where he died Feb. 3, 1698. He was the father of the Barnard family of the Connecticut Valley. John Barnard, son of Francis, a young unmarried man, was killed with Lothrop.

Philip Barsham was of Hatfield, 1672. He was killed with Lothrop, leaving a widow—Sarah—and children.

William Bartholomew, a carpenter from Roxbury, married, in 1663, Mary Johnson. He survived Philip's war, and returned at the second settlement. In 1685 he sold to Daniel Belding the home-lot he had bought of Peter Woodward, the Dedham proprietor. It is now known as the James Stebbins place.

Joshua Carter, son of Joshua, of Dorchester and Windsor, born 1638. He was of Northampton, 1660; came here 1672; constable 1674. He married, Oct. 22, 1663, Mary Field; was killed with Lothrop, leaving a widow and several children.

Moses Crafts, son of Griffin, of Roxbury, born 1641; licensed to keep an ordinary here in 1674. He married, 1667, Rebecca Gardner. After the war he lived in Hatfield and Branford, Conn. In 1683 he settled at Wethersfield, Conn., where he was living in 1702.

Samuel Daniels, an original Dedham proprietor. He drew house-lot No. 26, which was owned by John Catlin in 1704, and is now called the Orlando Ware lot. His ancestry is not identified, and nothing is known of his subsequent career.

John Farrington, of Dedham, settled on lot No. 18. On the breaking up of the settlement he returned to Dedham, where he died in 1676. In 1693, Eleazer Farrington sold Isaac Sheldon "eighteen cow-commons and two sheep-commons." As this was the amount owned by John, Eleazer was doubtless his son. C. A. Stebbins now owns the home-lot.

Zecheriah Field, son of Zecheriah, of England; Dorchester, Hartford, and Hatfield; born 1645. He married, 1674, Sarah Webb, of Northampton. He died 1674. His descendants removed to Connecticut, and later to Northfield.

Frary Samson, son of John, of Medfield. He married Mary Daniels; was of Hatfield, 1668. As he had a "ceder" here, May, 1670, he probably raised crops here in 1669, and may be considered the second settler. The house now standing on his old home-lot was built before 1698. He had bought eleven cow- and three sheep-commons of Dedham parties, and drew house-lot No. 11, which was not the lot on which the old house stands. Frary was killed at the sacking of the town, Feb. 29, 1704.

Joseph Gillett, son of Jonathan, of Dorchester and Windsor; born 1650. He married, 1664, Elizabeth Hawks. He settled on house-lot No. 32, which his heirs, in 1694, sold to Samuel Carter; now the Dr. Willard place. He fell with Lothrop, leaving seven children, who settled about Windsor and Simsbury, and left property.

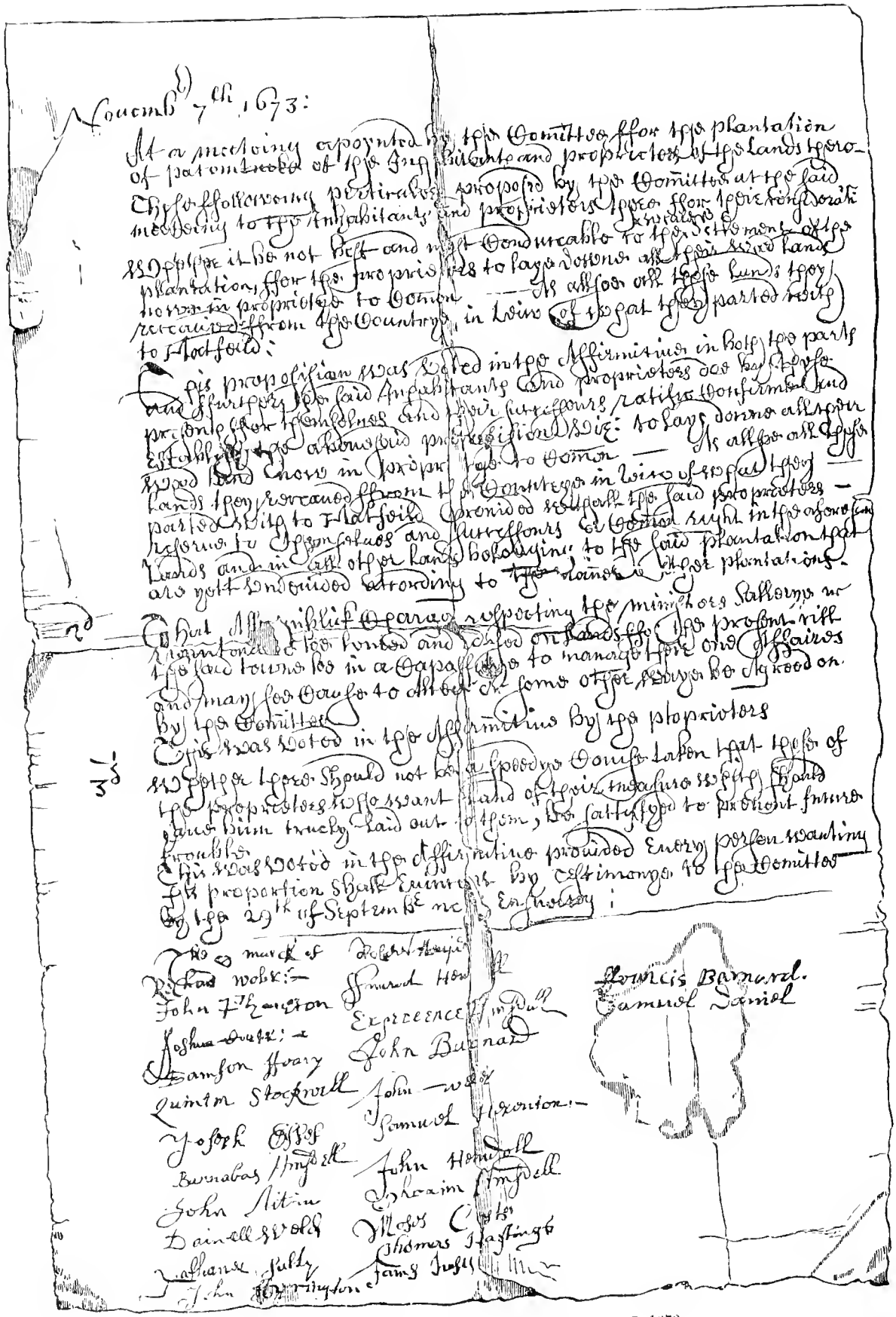
Samuel Herrenton (Harrington) settled in 1673. Antecedents unknown. In the attack on the town, Sept. 12, 1675, he was wounded in the neck. He married, 1677, Hannah, widow of Nathaniel Sutlieff, of Hatfield, 1679. Not traced later.

Hinsdale Roberts, probably born in England about 1617. A member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, 1645. He was one of the eight founders of the church at Dedham in 1638, and one of the founders of the church in Medfield in 1650. He removed to Hadley in 1672, and was here the next year with five stalwart sons and one married daughter. He married a second wife about 1672,—Elizabeth, widow of John Hawks, of Hadley,—who outlived him. He, with three of his sons, fell at Bloody Brook with Lothrop.

Samuel Hinsdale, the son of Robert, removed to Hadley as early as 1666. He early acquired a large interest in the 8000-acre grant, and owned, May 23, 1670, one-twelfth of the entire property. He was the first settler at Pocomptuck, having "made improvements" there before May 18, 1669, and built a house before May, 1670. He was one of the committee appointed by the General Court, in 1673, to regulate the affairs of the plantation, and was the leading man of the settlers. He married, in 1660, Mehitable Johnson; their son Mehuman was the first white man born at Pocomptuck. He was killed at Bloody Brook, leaving six or seven children. From Mehuman are descended most of the name in the Connecticut Valley. He drew three house-lots, but probably occupied No. 14, now the William Russell lot.

Barnabas Hinsdale, son of Robert, born 1639. He had a farm in Hatfield, where he married, in 1666, Sarah Taylor. He probably located on house-lot No. 9, which was drawn by his brother Samuel, and owned by Barnabas, Jr., in 1686. This is the Ralph Williams lot. He was killed with Lothrop, leaving two sons and three daughters.

Experience Hinsdale, son of Robert, born 1646. He married, at Hatfield, 1672, Mary Hawks, and at once brought his bride here. He was a guide for Capt. Turner in his march to



RECORD OF MEETING HELD AT DEERFIELD, NOV. 7, 1673.

the Falls fight, May 18, 1676, and was lost in that expedition, leaving a widow and two daughters.

John Hinsdale, son of Robert, born 1648; was here 1673. He was killed at Bloody Brook, leaving a family, of which nothing has been discovered.

Ephraim Hinsdale, son of Robert, born 1650; was here 1673. He survived Philip's war, and retired to Hatfield, where he married Mehitable, daughter of John Plympton, in 1678, and where he died, in 1681.

John Plympton, sergeant, of Dedham, 1642; came here from Medfield, safely escaping the dangers of Philip's war. He had come back to rebuild his house, when he was taken captive, Sept. 19, 1677, by a party of Indians from Canada, and by them barbarously tortured and burned to death at the stake. He was called "Old Sergt. Plympton," and he was doubtless born in England. He married Jane Dummer, by whom he had thirteen children. His son John was a soldier under Capt. Mosely, in 1675.

Peter Plympton, son of John, born 1652; was a soldier under Capt. Mosely, in 1675; came back after the war, and lived on the lot owned by his father, which he sold, in 1705, to John Wells. It was subsequently owned by the Catlins, and is the lot occupied by the heirs of Joel Wells. He removed to Marlboro' about 1705, where he died in 1717.

Jonathan Plympton, son of John, born 1657; was the victim of this family offered up at Bloody Brook with Lothrop.

Quintus Stockwell was of Dedham, 1664, but not a proprietor in the grant. He probably settled on No. 31, drawn by Robert Hinsdale, as he sold that lot to Thomas French when he left the town, in 1694. It is the lot now occupied by the orthodox parsonage. Stockwell, like Sergt. Plympton, confident that the Indian troubles were over, had come back, in 1677, to rebuild his home, and with him shared an Indian captivity, but not his horrible death. He returned from captivity, and published an interesting account of his sufferings and experiences. He removed to Branford, Conn., and later to Suffield, where he died, in 1715.

Nathaniel Sutlieff, of Medfield, 1668–71. He bought of Joshua Fisher, of Dedham, six cow- and one sheep-commons, in February, 1672, and doubtless located on that right. The lot is now known as the Col. Asa Stebbins place. He married, in 1665, Hannah, a daughter of Sergt. John Plympton. He was lost with Capt. Turner, in 1676, leaving children who settled in Durham, Conn.

William Smead, son of Widow Judith, of Dorchester; was of Northampton, 1660. In 1674 he bought the house-lot No. 25 of the Dedham proprietor, Thomas Fuller, on which he was settled after and probably before Philip's war, where he died before 1704. He married, 1658, Elizabeth Lawrence, who was killed Feb. 29, 1704. He left a large family, and all of the name early in the country were his descendants.

William Smead, Jr., born 1660; was killed with Lothrop.

James Tuffts, son of Peter, of Charlestown. He owned lot No. 37, drawn by Mrs. Bunker; this was bought of his heirs, in 1687, by Simon Beaman. Here was the site of the first known school-house. It is now owned by Mrs. Catherine E. B. Allen.

Daniel Weld, of Medfield, 1672, brother of "Mr. Thomas Weld, of Roxbury." He married, 1664, Mary, daughter of Robert Hinsdale. His location was about where the Barnard house now stands. He returned at the permanent settlement, and died here in 1699.

Richard Weller, of Windsor, 1640; was of Farrington before 1659; of Northampton, 1662; and here, 1672. After the war he came back, and died 1690. He married, in 1640, Anna Wilson; and in 1662 married Elizabeth Abel, at Northampton.

John Weller, son of Richard, born 1645; came with his father to Pocomptuck; escaped the dangers of Philip's war, and returned at the new settlement, and died 1685 or 1686. His wife was Mary Alvord, of Northampton, who bore him seven children, the youngest five years old at his death.

Thomas Weller, son of Richard, born 1653; was probably killed with Lothrop.

Rev. Samuel Mather, who was here before Philip's war, will be noticed elsewhere.

PHILIP'S WAR.

As we have said, the news of the outbreak at Swansea caused no alarm here. The *Pocomptucks*, scattered over the valley as far as the Connecticut line, were on friendly terms with the English. Their intercourse was intimate and kindly, although they never mingled as equals or had sympathies in common. The inferior race were fully aware of this fact, but realized that contact with the whites had been of great advantage to them by imparting some of the arts of civilization. The iron age had succeeded the long age of stone, and increased their industrial power tenfold. Firearms had enabled them to procure food and furs for traffic with greater ease, and this traffic afforded them comforts before unknown. This tribe looked to the English for protection against the fierce *Mohawks*, and crowded about the settlements to that end.

It is true that the laws of the colony were irksome to the lords of the forest. It was galling to these sons of freedom to be hedged about by forms or bonds to which they could not give an understanding assent. The unscrupulous pioneer-trader sold them fire-water, and cheated them when under its influence. The white man's cattle trampled down their corn, and reparation was tardy. These things, rankling in their bosoms, came uppermost when artful emissaries of Philip appeared with presents of wampum and goods pillaged from the English, exciting their natural love of revenge and their cupidity. It is not surprising that these children of nature joined that wily chieftain to gratify these feelings.

On the appearance of Philip in the *Nipmuck* country, and the burning of Brookfield, Aug. 2, 1675, the alarm became general in the Connecticut Valley, but no suspicion was felt of the fidelity of the river Indians, and they were even employed as soldiers against the hostile *Nipmucks*. Here, however, their treachery was exposed by the *Mohicans* in the same service, and became so apparent that an attempt was made to disarm a motley collection gathered in a fort at Nonotuck. These, taking the alarm, fled northward, pursued by Capts. Beers and Lothrop, with 100 soldiers. Still intending a parley with the fugitives, the troops marched with little or no precaution, and when they had reached a point about eighty rods south of Wequamps were suddenly fired upon by the savages from an ambush in the swamp on their right. The English, covering themselves with trees, Indian fashion, fought for three hours, when the enemy recreated. Seven whites were killed,—one shot in the back by his fellows,—and two were mortally wounded. The Indians reported a loss of twenty-six. This affair was on the 26th of August, and the first conflict in arms between the English and Indians in the Connecticut Valley.

The settlers at Pocomptuck became fully alive to the fact that the horrors of an Indian war were now upon them. Active preparations were made for defense. Troops from Connecticut were sent here, and three of the strongest houses were garrisoned. The locations of these garrisons can only be guessed, but it will be safe to conclude that one of them was on Meeting-house Hill, at the house of Quintus Stockwell, where the young minister, Mr. Mather, boarded, and the others north and south of this.

These precautions were taken none too soon. Nothing had been heard of the Indians after the Wequamps fight, until September 1st, when they made an attack on Pocomptuck. A surprise was intended, but the lurking foe was discovered by James Eggleston, a Connecticut soldier, who was looking after his horse in the woods. He was shot down and the

alarm given. The inhabitants rushed to the nearest forts, and, although with some narrow escapes, all reached their shelter. Here they were safe, the assailants, after two of their men were struck, being careful to keep out of gunshot. The garrisons not being strong enough to sally out and drive them away, the settlers had the mortification of seeing the enemy burn and destroy all they could with safety. This was the first attack by the red man on any English town in the Connecticut Valley, and it caused great consternation. News of the affair reached Hadley while the inhabitants were assembled in the meeting-house observing a fast. Mather says they were driven from the sanctuary "by a sudden and violent alarm, which routed them the whole day after." This brief remark of the historian is the slender foundation on which was built the famous story of the attack on Hadley, September 1st, when Gen. Goffe appeared as the guardian angel of the town.

The Indians who made this attack were *Pocomptucks*, with possibly a few emissaries from the hostile tribes east of the Connecticut. September 2d, Northfield was attacked; on the 4th, Capt. Beers ambushed and slain; and on the 6th the remaining inhabitants were brought off by Maj. Treat, of Connecticut.

Pocomptuck was now the frontier, and Capt. Appleton was sent to reinforce the garrison. From its peculiar location it was much exposed to depredation. The keen eyes of Indian spies could see, from the hills to the east and west, every movement in the valley. Not a messenger could come or go, not a party enter the meadow to secure the crops, not a movement between the forts, but the lurking enemy were fully apprised of.

Observing on the morning of Sunday, September 12th, that the soldiers collected in the Stockwell fort for public worship, a plan was laid to take advantage of the afternoon service, and a party was posted in a swamp just north of Stockwell's to waylay the north garrison. Accordingly, as twenty-two men from the north fort were passing, they were fired upon from the swamp. All reached the fort, however, in safety, except Samuel Harrington, who was shot in the neck. Turning toward the north fort, the enemy captured Nathaniel Cornbury, who had been left as a sentinel, and was trying to reach his companions. He was never heard from afterward. As soon as Capt. Appleton could rally his forces he drove off the assailants, but not until the north fort had been plundered and set on fire, and much stock killed or stolen. Still hanging round the village, they burned two more houses, and carried horse-loads of meat to their rendezvous at Pine Hill. Capt. Appleton was not strong enough to guard the village at all points and march also into the meadows. On Monday volunteer citizens and soldiers from Northampton and Hadley came up to relieve the beleaguered settlement. This reinforcement was doubtless reported by the spies; for when the united force marched to Pine Hill, Tuesday morning, the 14th, the Indians had fled.

Capt. Mosely, with a company of Bay forces, arrived at Hadley the same day, and marched to Pocomptuck the 15th or 16th. As yet we find no signs of an intention to desert the plantation. Maj. Treat, with a considerable Connecticut force, coming at this time to the headquarters at Hadley, the stock of provisions there was found inadequate to the demand. At Pocomptuck a large quantity of wheat—Hubbard says 3000 bushels—was standing in stack, which had so far escaped destruction, and Capt. Lothrop determined to secure a part of it for supplying the troops at Hadley, and ordered it to be threshed out, and on the 16th or 17th marched with his own company to escort the train to headquarters, Pocomptuck teams being employed for transportation.

LOTHROP'S MASSACRE.

Early in the morning, on the 18th of September, 1675,—a day memorable in our annals,—Capt. Lothrop with his "choice company of young men, the very flower of the county of Essex," followed by a slow train of ox-carts, moved out of the south end of the town street, two miles across South Meadows, through the bars and up Long Hill, to the wooded plain stretching away to Hatfield meadows. The carts were loaded with bags of wheat, and upon some were feather-beds and other light household stuff. These may have been taken by Joshua Carter for his widowed sister, Sarah Field, planning an asylum for herself and helpless children in her father's house in Northampton. Onward across the plain marched the proud escort, confident that their numbers saved them from all danger of attack. Capt. Lothrop took no precaution against a surprise, not even throwing out vanguard or flankers. Not a movement of the English troops for the last three days had escaped the observation of the enemy, and this very company had been marked for a prize. Philip with his *Wampanoags*, and the *Nipmuck* bands under Sagamore Sam, Mantaup, One-Eyed John, Matoonas, Panquahow, and other minor sachems, had crossed the Connecticut to cut it off on the return to Hadley. Keen eyes had seen the preparations for the march at Pocomptuck; swift feet had carried the news to the chieftains below, who at this moment were issuing their last orders to their warriors lying in the fatal ambuscade at Bloody Brook, into which Lothrop was marching in hapless security. From the top of Long Hill the track lay through a dense forest for a mile and a half, when it approached a narrow, swampy thicket on the left flank, trending southward, through which, sluggishly crept a nameless brook. Skirting this swamp another mile, a point was reached where it narrowed and turned to the right. Here the road crossed it diagonally, leaving the marsh on the right. The soldiers had passed the brook, and halted while the teams should drag their heavy loads through the mire. Meanwhile, the silent morass on either flank was covered with the bodies of grim warriors, lying prone upon the ground, their scarlet plumes and crimson paint undistinguishable from the Frost-king's tints on leaf and vine. Breathless and still, they waited the signal. The critical moment arrived. The wild war-whoop rang in the ears of the astonished English; every bush and every tuft of grass in the peaceful-looking morass became a living flame. The flower of Essex withered before it, and the nameless stream was baptized with blood.

Mosely, who had remained with the inhabitants, had heard the firing, and, hastening to the rescue, found the savages stripping the slain and plundering the carts. Exulting in their success, confiding in their numbers, the Indians dared him to the combat, shouting "Come on, Mosely, come on! You seek Indians, you want Indians; here's Indians enough for you!" Although eight or ten to one, the gallant captain at once rushed on. Keeping his men in a compact body, he charged back and forth through the swarming legions, cutting down all within range of his fire, and fought them in this manner four or five hours, defying all attempts to surround him, but without being able to drive the enemy from the ground. Exhausted by his efforts and encumbered by his wounded, Capt. Mosely was about to retire from the field, when, "just in the nick of time," Maj. Treat, with 100 Connecticut men and 50 *Mohicans*, under their young chief Attawanhood, arrived on the ground, and the combat was soon ended. Mosely lost three killed and several wounded. The united force marched to Pocomptuck for the night, carrying their wounded and leaving the dead as they fell. Mather says, "This was a black and fatal day, wherein there was eight persons made widows and six-and-twenty children made orphans, all in one little plantation." This was the heavy news which these worn soldiers brought to the stricken inhabitants. The next day, Sunday, Treat and Mosely returned and buried the dead, "about 60," says Mather, "in one dreadful grave;" "64 in all," says a letter from the Massachusetts council, three days after the event. Rev. John Russell, of Hadley, fixes the number of

killed at 71. The following list, copied from Mr. Russell's MS. letter in the State archives, contains the names of all that are known to have fallen. I have arranged the list alphabetically, and added the residence whenever able to ascertain it:

Capt. Thomas Lothrop, Beverly.
Sergt. Thomas Smith, Newbury.
Sergt. Samuel Stevens, Newbury.
Alexander, Thomas, Salem.
Allen, John, Deerfield.
Alley, Solomon, Lynn.
Balch, Joseph, Beverly.
Barnard, John, Deerfield.
Bartham, Philip, Deerfield.
Bayley, Thomas, New London.
Bennet, John, Manchester.
Buckley, Thomas, Salem.
Button, Daniel, Haverhill.
Carter, Joshua, Deerfield.
Clarke, Adam, Salem.
Cole, George, Lynn.
Dodge, Josiah, Beverly.
Doy, Wm., Salem.
Crampton, Samuel, Salem.
Farah, Ephraim, Salem.
Farwell, Benjamin, Lynn.
Friende, Francis, Salem.
Gillet, Joseph, Deerfield.
Harriman, John, Rowley.
Hinsdale, Barnabas, Deerfield.
Hinsdale, John, Deerfield.
Hinsdale, Robert, Deerfield.
Hinsdale, Samuel, Deerfield.
Hobbs, John, Ipswich.
Hobbs, Thomas, Ipswich.
Homes, Robert, Newbury.
Hudson, Samuel, Marlboro'.
Kilbourne, Jacob, Rowley.
Kimball, Caleb, Ipswich.
King, Joseph, Salem.
Lambert, Richard, Salem.
Litheate, John, Haverhill.
Manning, Thomas, Ipswich.
Marshall, Elizkim, Boston.
Mentor, Thomas, Ipswich.
Merrick, John, Manchester.
Mudge, James, Malden.
Oyser, Abel, Salem.
Plumb, John, Salem.
Plimpton, John, Deerfield.
Roper, Benjamin, Dorchester.
Ropes, George, Salem.
Sawier, Ezekiel, Salem.
Smeade, William, Deerfield.
Stevens, Samuel, Ipswich.
Trask, Edward, Beverly.
Tufts, James, Deerfield.
Wainscott, Jacob, Ipswich.
Weller, Thomas, Deerfield.
Wellman, Stephen, Lynn.
Whiteridge, Samuel, Ipswich.
Williams, Zebediah, Deerfield.
Wilson, Robert, Salem.
Woodbury, Peter, Beverly (59).

Peter Barron, John Oates, and one other of Mosely's men were killed, and John Stevens, of Newbury, and several others wounded. Of Lothrop's company, Henry Bodwell, of Newbury; Robert Dutch, of Ipswich; Richard Russ, of Weymouth; John Tappan, of Newbury, were wounded. John Stebbins, of Muddy River, is the only one of this company known to have escaped unharmed.

While Treat and Mosely were rendering the last offices to their dead comrades at Bloody Brook, a body of Indians appeared here, threatening the small garrison of 22 men with an assault. The officer in command made a deceptive show of force, and sounded his trumpet as if to call more troops. Their spies having relaxed their vigilance, the enemy were ignorant of the condition of affairs, and so the people were saved from an otherwise certain destruction. About September 21st the troops had orders to abandon the town and bring off the inhabitants. These were scattered in the towns below, and the Pocomptuck valley was restored to the wilderness.

Here Philip established his headquarters, and, sending out small parties, harassed the towns below. Two men were killed at Northampton, September 28th; Springfield was nearly destroyed, October 5th, and on the 19th he beset Hatfield, but was beaten off after burning a few buildings and killing 7 or 8 men; October 27th there were 7 killed at Westfield, and 3 at Northampton a day or two after. With these depredations the campaign for the season closed.

Early in the winter, Philip and his immediate followers, with the *Pocomptucks*, visited the *Mohicans*, and intrigued in vain with the *Mohawks* to engage in the war. In the spring the baffled diplomat met the *Nipmucks* at Squakheag, and on the 14th of March sent a large force to attack Northampton, with the expectation of finding it an easy prey.

Capt. Turner at Peskcompskut.—The plan of the confederate chieftains was to destroy all the English towns in the valley, that they might plant and fish in safety, and their wives and children here find shelter while the war was pushed at the east. With their partial success, only Pocomptuck and Squakheag could be so occupied. In these meadows large areas were planted with corn and beans; a great number of the natives were engaged in taking shad and salmon at Peskcompskut (Turner's Falls) for the summer supply, and the savages were now rioting in plenty and fancied security. Escaped prisoners revealing this state of affairs, the English determined to attack them before the close of the fishing season, when it was supposed they would scatter and begin their murderous campaign for the summer. Accordingly, by the decision of a council of war at Hadley, a force was assembled at Hatfield for that purpose, consisting of about 75 garrison soldiers, under Lieut. Josiah Fay, of Boston, with about 80 men of the neighboring towns, under Capt. Samuel Holyoke, of Springfield, Lieut. John Lyman, of Northampton, and Sergts. John Dickinson and Joseph Kellogg, of Hadley, with Rev. Hope Atherton as chaplain; the whole under Capt. William Turner, of Boston. This force, about 150 mounted men and a few footmen, with Benjamin Wait and Experience Hinsdale as guides, on the 17th of May, at dusk, began a memorable march. Up the Pocomptuck path to Wequamps; through the woods to Bloody Brook, passing in pitchy darkness, with bated breath and clinched musket, the grave of Capt. Lothrop and his men; guided by Hinsdale through the mire which the blood of his father and their brothers had softened eight months before; up the narrow road down which Lathrop had marched to the fatal snare; through the desolate street of Pocomptuck, with ranks closed, that the horses might not stumble into the dark cellars of the burned houses, seen fitfully by the lightning's flash; across the North Meadows, where the heroic life of the other guide was soon to be fitly rounded out; fording the Pocomptuck just below the mouth of Sheldon's Brook; up the steep hill to Petty's Plain; along the Indian path under Shelburne Mountain for two miles; thence easterly across Green River, at the mouth of Ash Swamp Brook; skirting the great swamp,—the company reached the vicinity of the falls before the break of day. Dismounting his wet and tired men, Capt. Turner led them across Fall River, over an abrupt ridge, and just at dawn was ready to fall upon the sleeping camp at the head of the falls.

It had been a night of festivity with the Indians. They had "made themselves merry with new milk and roast beef," the product of a late raid on Hatfield. A party had been engaged on a fishing frolic, spearing salmon in the river by torchlight. Driven in by a heavy shower, they, with the others, were now in a profound slumber, with no watch set. From this stupid security they were aroused by the roar of Capt. Turner's muskets, many of which were fired into the very wigwams. The survivors rushed out crying, "*Mohawks! Mohawks!*" thinking their old enemy was upon them, and fled in a panic toward the river. Many were cut down upon the bank. Many, jumping into their canoes, pushed off into the swift water without paddles; in other canoes the paddlers were shot, so that nearly the whole fleet was swept over the cataract to sure destruction. A few of the most stalwart escaped by swimming to the opposite bank. Wenaquahin, a *Narragansett* chief, was of this number. A slight defense only was made, and but one of the assailants wounded; another, being mistaken for an Indian as he was coming out of a wigwam in a dim light, was shot by his friends. The end, however, was not yet. After burning the wigwams, destroying two forges, and throwing "pigs of lead" into the river, Capt. Turner began to collect his command for a return.

Meanwhile, the alarm had spread among the Indians, and from over the river, from an island below the falls, from camps up the stream, the infuriated hordes swarmed in a dark fringe on flanks and rear. A report spread that Philip, with 1000 warriors, was coming from Squakheag, and a panic ensued among the exhausted men. The officers lost the command, and the retreat became a rout. Small parties separating from the main body were cut off; Holyoke, bravely defending the rear, narrowly escaped the clutches of the pursuers, his horse being shot under him. Turner was less fortunate: in crossing Green River he was shot, and fell alive

into the hands of the Indians. The flying troops were followed across the Pocomptuck and as far as the Bars. The loss on reaching Hatfield was found to be 2 men mortally wounded and 45 missing; 6 stragglers subsequently came in. The total loss was the commander and 40 men. The interesting experiences of the chaplain and the boy-hero, Jonathan Wells, two of those who came in alone, must be looked for in a more extended work.

The following is the list of killed as far as ascertained:

Capt. William Turner, Boston; William Allis, Jr., Hatfield; James Bennet, Northampton; George Buckley, James Burton, John Church, Hatfield; Jabez Dunkin, Worcester; John Foster, Joseph Fowler, Peter Gerring, Samuel Gillet, Hatfield; Isaac Harrison, Hadley; Experience Hinsdale, Deerfield; William Howard, John Langbury, Northampton; Thomas Lyon, Fairfield, Conn.; John Miller, Northampton; Samuel Rainsford, Thomas Roberts, Northampton; Nathaniel Sutlieff, Deerfield; John Walker, John Whitteridge. Capt. Holyoke and John Munn each died "of a surfeit got at the Falls fight," some time after.

No intelligent estimate can be made of the number of Indians in this affair, and no certainty exists as to the loss; perhaps 300, including women and children, is a near estimate. Here Philip lost many of his best warriors, *Wampanoags* and *Narragansetts*, and here the power of the *Pocomptucks* was broken. As a tribe they never again appear in history. The remnant found refuge with the *Mohicans* or in Canada.

The plans of Philip and the *Nipmuck* sachems, of holding this as a place of refuge for non-combatants and depot of supplies, having failed, after an abortive attack on Hadley, May 30th, open dissensions arose among the confederates, and the discordant mass made its way in detached parties aimlessly to the eastward,—the *Nipmucks* to their strongholds about Wachuset, and Philip, with Quinapin and Weetemo, who continued faithful, moving toward Plymouth County. Hostilities in the valley were at an end. With the death of Philip, August 12, 1676, and the capture soon after of Anawan, his great chief, "Philip's war" ended.

LEADING MEN OF THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT, 1683.

John Allen, brother of Edward, was born in 1660. He married, Feb. 22, 1682, Elizabeth, daughter of William Pritchard, of Ipswich. He lived in the Street with Edward, and with him bought of Maj. Pynchon, in 1689, 62 acres at the Bars, on which they settled. This property remained in the family until the death of Asahel, in 1851. He held the office of selectman and other places of honor. He was killed by Indians at his home, May 11, 1704. His wife was captured at the same time, and killed soon after, according to tradition, one or two miles from the place. As her death is not recorded with that of her husband, it is probable her fate was not known until some time after.

Edward Allen, son of Edward, of Ipswich, was born in 1663. He married, November, 1683, Mercy Painter. In August, 1685, he had a grant of a home-lot at the south end of the street, but before 1704 he had removed to the Bars. He was a selectman six years, town clerk nine years, clerk of the market a long time, and often filled other places of trust. He was an ancestor of the Greenfield branch of the Allen family. He died Feb. 10, 1740.

William Arms was born in 1654, and first known as a soldier in the Falls fight, May 18, 1676. He remained at Hatfield, where he married, Nov. 21, 1677, Joanna, daughter of John Hawks. He had a large landed estate in Hatfield, which he sold in 1702. In 1701 he bought of Hannah Porter the 16 cow-commons and home-lot drawn by Rev. John Allen, of Dedham, which he sold in 1708 to John Sheldon. This is the lot now owned by George Sheldon. He settled at the south end of the street, on the lot granted to John and Edward Allen. The property is now owned by a descendant, Geo. A. Arms, of Greenfield. He was a member of the school committee, a tithingman, etc. While in Hatfield he was prosecuted for "driving his cart into town half an hour after sunset on Saturday." "Having been hindered with his cart, and appearing concerned," he was let off with a reprimand and 2*s.* 6*d.* cash. He died Aug. 25, 1731.

Joseph Barnard, son of Francis, of Hadley, was born in 1641. He was a surveyor, tailor, and farmer. He married, in 1675, Sarah Strong, of Northampton. He was the first town clerk,—in 1687,—and held the office until his death, in 1695. He was mortally wounded at Indian Bridge, August 18th, by a party of Indians in ambush, and died Sept. 6, 1695. He was an ancestor of the Deerfield Barnards.

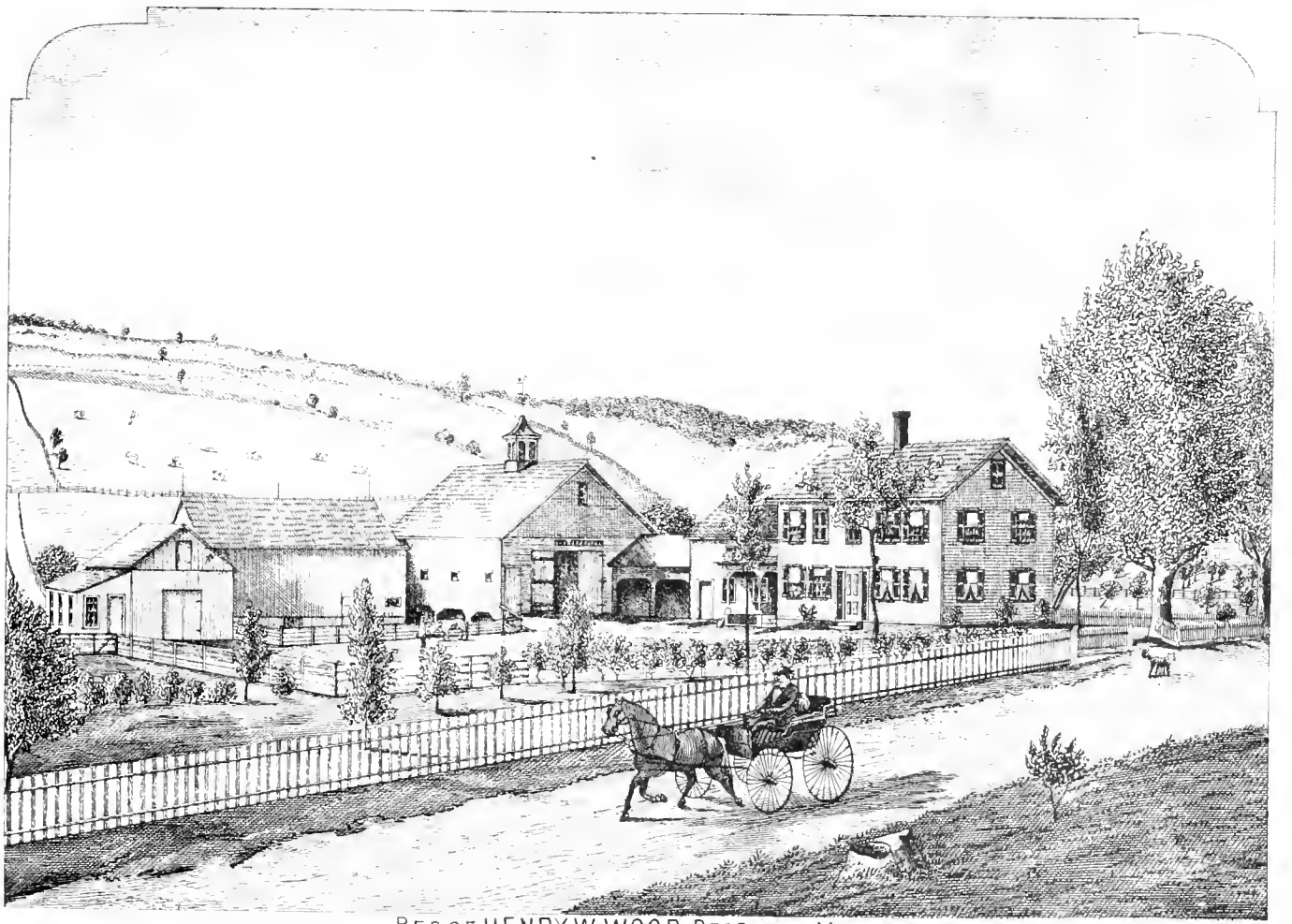
Hannah Beaman, sister of Joseph Barnard, was born in 1646. She married, in 1667, Dr. John Westcarr, of Hadley, and, in 1680, Simon Beaman. She lived on the lot No. 37, drawn by Mrs. Bunker, and now occupied by Mrs. C. E. B. Allen. She was the first known school-dame, and, with her little flock, had a narrow escape when Castrine beset the town, in 1694. She and her husband were taken captive in 1704, and carried to Canada; both returned. She died in 1739, a widow, leaving a large landed property to the town for a school fund. The First Church holds a piece of silver-plate which was her gift, and bears her name.

Daniel Belding, son of William, of Wethersfield and Norwalk, Conn. He married, in 1670, Elizabeth Foote, of Wethersfield, and came here, with his wife and eight children, and settled on lot No. 9, drawn by Samuel Hinsdale, and known as the Ralph Williams lot. On the 6th of September, 1696, his place was assaulted by Indians, his wife and three children killed and two wounded, and himself, with two children, captured and carried to Canada. He returned in 1698, and in 1699 married Hepzibah, widow of Lieut. Wells. She was captured in 1704, and killed on the march to Canada. Mr. Belding again married, Sarah, widow of Philip Mattoon, and died in 1734.

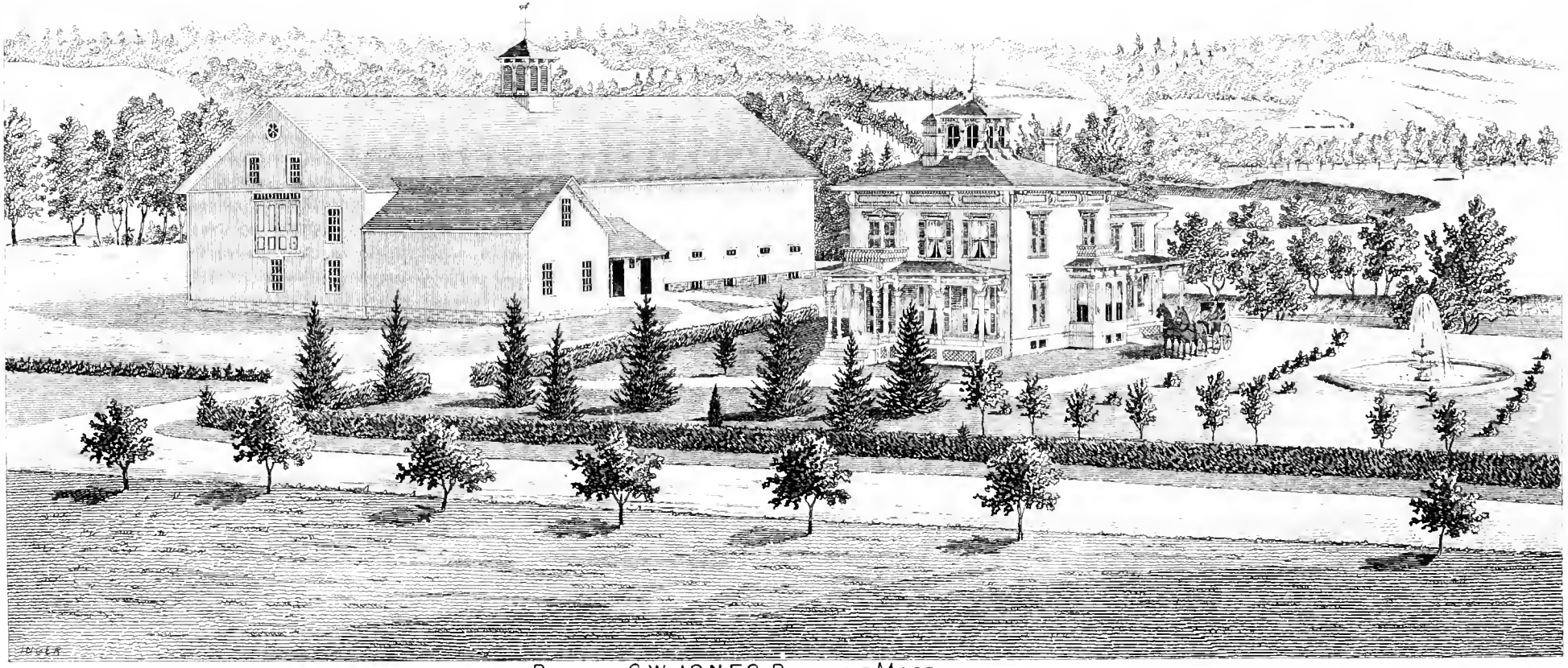
John Catlin, son of John, of Wethersfield, was born about 1642, and married, in 1662, Mary, daughter of Joseph Baldwin. He was with the colony which went from Branford, Conn., to Newark, N. J., about 1667, where he was prominent in town affairs. He returned about 1683, and settled here the next year on lot No. 30, drawn by Isaac Bullard, now the Chapin lot. He bore the title of "Mr.," and was called to many places of trust and honor. In 1704 his house was burned, he and two sons were killed, and four children captured,—two of them killed on the march. His grandson, John, born in 1704, was a noted partisan officer in the border wars, serving through Father Rasle's war and both the French-and-Indian wars. He died at Burk's Fort, Bernardston, in 1758.

Thomas French, son of John, of Northampton, was born in 1651. He married, 1683, Mary, daughter of John Catlin, and settled on lot No. 31, drawn by Robert Hinsdale, now the Orthodox parsonage lot. He was a blacksmith; his shop stood in the Street, in front of his house, the remains of which are still to be seen. He was town clerk eleven years, and treasurer many years after. With wife and six children he was captured in 1704. One child and the mother were killed on the march. Mr. French with one son was redeemed; the rest never came back. In 1709 he married Hannah, widow of Benoni Stebbins, and died in 1733.

John Hawks, brother of Eleazer, was born 1643. He married, 1667, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Baldwin, of Hadley. He settled in Hadley, and was active as a soldier in Philip's war; was in the Falls fight, and one of the twenty-five who crossed the Connecticut to succor Hatfield when attacked, May 30, 1676, and wounded in the meadow. Removed here, and was living in the lane south of the Dickinson Academy, Feb. 29, 1704. He had married a second wife, Alice, widow of Samuel Allis, in 1696, and his family consisted of wife, a daughter,



RES. OF HENRY W. WOOD, DEERFIELD, MASS.



RES. OF G.W. JONES, DEERFIELD, MASS.

Photo. by Popkins.

GEORGE W. JONES was born in Deerfield, Franklin Co., Mass., on the 31st of December, 1824. He is a son of John N. Jones, and grandson of Jehiel Jones, Jr., who was a son of Jehiel Jones.

Jehiel Jones was a native of Colchester, Conn., and was one of a family of fifteen children. He married Lucretia Hamilton in 1765, and, with six of his brothers, removed to Shelburne, Mass., about the year 1781. He served in the Revolutionary war, and died on the 5th of January, 1835, at the advanced age of ninety-four. His wife lived to the age of eighty, and died on the 7th of May, 1821. They had a family of eleven children. Jehiel, Jr., the eldest, was born on the 8th of December, 1765. The other children were Lorhama, Lovinah, Lucretia, Sallie, Russel, Jabez, Amos, James, Israel, and Amasa. James and Amasa died in childhood, but the others lived to a very old age.

Jehiel, Jr., was a very prominent man in his day; held the office of deacon in the church; was a thorough business man, and a leader in civil and religious affairs. He died on the 20th of September, 1840. His wife was Martha L. Wise, who died Sept. 3, 1849, aged eighty-three. To them were born nine children, viz.: James, Cynthia, Nancy, Guerdon, Cephas, John N., Lucinda, Minerva, and Martha L., all of whom lived to a good old age.

John N. Jones was born on the 20th of May, 1800, and died on the 3d of June, 1862. He was married, on the 6th of December, 1821, to Betsey Wolcott, by whom he had twelve children. Of this family seven are now living. The eldest is George W., the subject of this sketch. The others were Henry G., Edwin J., Elizabeth A., Mary H., Lucy, Almira, Emeline C., Anna M., Elmira, Frank, and Charles.

The subject of this notice has always resided in Deerfield, and was educated in the common schools of that town. He is by occupation a farmer, and has been identified with the best agricultural interests of the town and county, and is a member of the Franklin County and Franklin and Hampshire Agricultural Societies. His residence is situated in West Deerfield, and is considered one of the finest in that vicinity.

Mr. Jones takes an active interest in the civil and educational interests of the town and county, and has held numerous offices of trust. From 1863 to 1874 he served as one of the selectmen of the town. In 1873 he was elected to the Legislature, and re-elected the following year. He was elected a member of the general school committee in 1877, re-elected in 1878 for one year, and in 1879 for three years. He has also for a number of years held the office of justice of the peace. The duties of these various positions have been discharged with fidelity and thoroughness. Under the Dickinson will he was appointed trustee of the Free High-School of Deerfield, and upon the expiration of the term was elected to serve a second time in that capacity.

Mr. Jones was formerly a Republican, but his election to the Legislature was on the independent ticket. In the autumn of 1878 he was the candidate of the independent party for the State Senate, and was defeated by a very small majority.

He was married, on the 25th of December, 1849, to Ellen B. Jones.

Their children are Frank, who died when three years of age; Charley; Clarence; Stella A.; Frank; Allen P.; and John G.

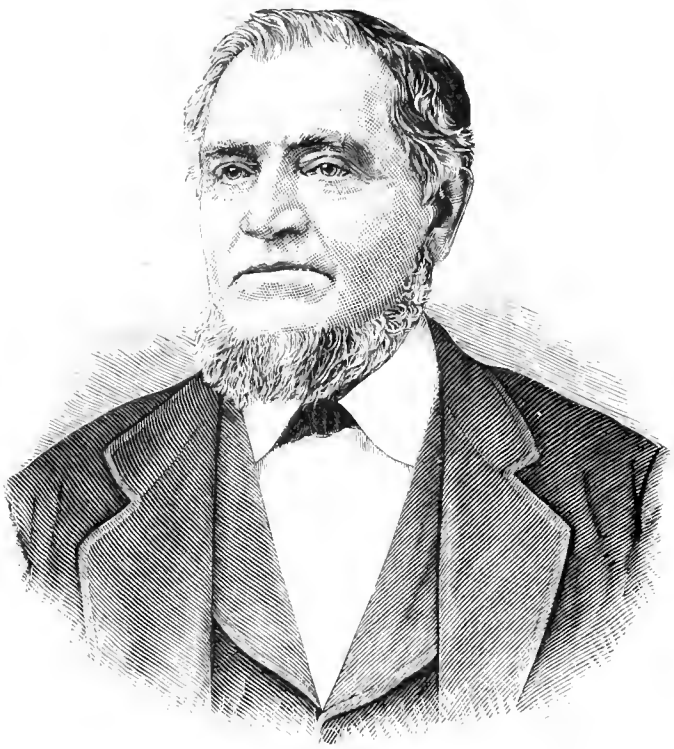


Photo. by Popkins

Charles Jones

CHARLES JONES was born in Deerfield, Franklin Co., Mass., July 27, 1820. His grandfather, Jehiel Jones, moved to West Deerfield from Connecticut, and was one of the early settlers of that town. Israel Jones, his father, was born in Deerfield, March 6, 1791. He was a carpenter by trade, a member of the Baptist Church of West Deerfield, and, as a man, was respected by all who knew him. He married for his first wife, Eleanor, daughter of John Broderick, of Conway, by whom he had six children, the youngest of whom is the subject of this notice. His second marriage was to Cynthia Atwood, relict of Silas Atwood. By this union he had one child, Ellen, wife of G. W. Jones, of West Deerfield.

Charles Jones attended the common schools and academy of his native town during a part of each year until he was eighteen years of age. He was early thrown upon his own resources, and whatever success he has achieved is due to his own unaided efforts.

When eighteen years old he was employed by the month to work on a farm, and in this he continued four years. At the expiration of that time he commenced farming upon his own account, renting land and working it on shares, and in 1857 he purchased the farm upon which he now resides. He has enlarged and improved the original property; has been engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and, financially speaking, has been moderately successful. He is a Democrat in politics, devoted to the principles of his party, and actively interested in its local and general movements.

He has been a member of the board of selectmen twelve years, and during eight years of that time chairman of the same, the duties of which office he has ably discharged.

In connection with the schools, churches, and other public interests of the town, Mr. Jones has been active, and has done what he could to advance these interests. He was married, Dec. 15, 1857, to Margaret, daughter of Robert Toombs, of Deerfield.

Elizabeth, a son, John, with his wife and four children. Of this family, John, Sr., only escaped. The rest were "smothered in the cellar" of the burning house. In his old age he removed to Connecticut to live with a married daughter, his only surviving child, where he died in 1741.

Eleazer Hawks, son of John, of Hadley, was born in 1655. He married, 1689, Judith, daughter of William Smead, and settled on lot No. 18, drawn by John Farrington, where C. A. Stebbins now lives. He was under Turner in the Falls fight, and with all his family escaped harm in 1704. He was useful in town affairs; sixteen years selectman, and a long time clerk of the market. He was the ancestor of the Hawks families of Franklin Co. He died in 1729.

David Hoyt, son of Nicholas, of Windsor, was born in 1651. He married, 1673, Mary, sister of Lieut. Thomas Wells; (2d) 1678, Sarah Wilson; (3d) 1697, Abigail, widow of Joshua Pomeroy, deacon and lieutenant in King William's war, and often in town office. He settled on lot No. 7, drawn by Timothy Dwight, now occupied by John H. Stebbins. In 1704 his oldest son was killed, and the rest of the family taken captive. He was starved to death before reaching Canada, and one child was killed on the march and one remained in Canada. Mrs. Hoyt and two children were redeemed. David was ancestor of all the Hoyts hereabouts.

Godfrey Nims was first known as a lad at Northampton. He married, 1677, Widow Mary Williams; (2d) 1692, Widow Mehitable Hull; the lot on which he settled, covering No. 27, drawn by John Chickering, and No. 28, by John Haward, is the one now owned by a descendant, on the corner of the "Street" and Memorial Lane. His house was burned in 1693, when a son of his second wife perished in the flames. He was the first constable of Deerfield, then an office of importance; was a selectman, and held other offices. He was a brave man, and through his coolness Joseph Barnard escaped the scalping-knife when wounded at Indian Bridge. His son John was taken captive in 1703. In 1704 four children were killed, his house burned, and his wife and two children captured. Mrs. Nims was killed on the march. One child never returned from Canada. He died within a year after this disaster. He was probably the ancestor of all of the name in the country.

John Severance, son of John, of Boston, was born in 1647. Of Suffield, Conn., 1679, he came thence to Deerfield before 1687, and settled on lot No. 36, drawn by Samuel Hinsdale, and occupied by Joshua Carter, now owned by William Sheldon. He married Mary ——. His son Daniel was killed when Castrine made his attack, in 1694. He soon after removed to Bedford, N. Y., where he was living in 1716. His father was ancestor of all bearing the name in the country.

John Sheldon, son of Isaac, of Northampton, was born in 1658. He married, in 1679, Hannah, daughter of John Stebbins, fifteen and a half years old. She was killed in the Old Indian House, Feb. 29, 1704. He was married again, in 1708, to Mrs. Elizabeth Pratt, of Hartford, Conn. He settled on lot No. 12, drawn by John Pynchon. On this lot he set up, about 1698, the historic building now known far and wide as the "*Old Indian House.*" Active and influential from the first, he was constantly in office; was on the first board of selectmen and assessors, deacon at the organization of the church, and ensign in the first military company, appointed 1707. In 1704 his wife and one child were killed, and four children carried into captivity. To recover his children and friends from the enemy, Ensign Sheldon made a journey the next winter, on snow-shoes, through the trackless wilderness to Canada, returning in the spring with one daughter, a daughter of his minister, and several others. A second journey was made in the winter of 1706. August 1st of this year he arrived at Boston by sea with forty-four captives. Twice more he was sent on the same errand, the last time accompanied by his son John, in 1714. Died in Hartford, 1734.

John Stebbins, son of John, of Northampton, was born in 1647. He married, about 1681, Dorothy Alexander. He settled on lot No. 35, drawn by Samuel Hinsdale, now occupied by David Sheldon. In 1704 his entire family was captured. Only himself, his wife, and son John were redeemed. The other five children never came back. The three sons were alive in Canada in 1723; the two daughters had families then. His son, John, who returned from captivity, was the ancestor of all the Deerfield tribe of Stebbinses. Mr. Stebbins died in 1721, providing by will for his son, John, and grandson, Aaron Denio, with bequests to the other children, provided they return to the English colonies. Aaron Denio, ancestor of all of the name in New England, was a son of his daughter Abigail, who married James Denio here twenty-six days before the attack.

Jonathan Wells, son of Thomas, of Hadley, was born in 1659. He married, in 1682, Hepzibah Colton, of Springfield, and again, in 1698, Sarah, widow of Joseph Barnard. Settled on lot No. 16, drawn by Peter Woodward; now owned by Josiah Fogg and Mrs. Higginson. At the age of sixteen he was a soldier under Capt. Turner, and the boy-hero of the Falls fight, where he was wounded and left behind. Two days and nights of solitary wandering brought him home in a pitiable condition. In 1704 his house was fortified and successfully defended. He had succeeded to his brother as lieutenant, and had command of the garrison at this time, and the fatal pursuit in the meadows was in defiance of his orders. He was a prominent figure in military and civil affairs for more than fifty years. He was the first justice of the peace, and in his later years was known as "Justice Wells," a title higher than that of captain. He was representative in 1692–98. He died 1737. No representatives of this family have been here for nearly a century.

Thomas Wells, brother of Jonathan, was born in 1652. He married, in 1673, Hepzibah Buel, of Windsor, Conn. As lieutenant he commanded the first military company organized here; his commission, signed by Andross in 1688, is in the archives of the Pocomptuck Valley Memorial Association. He settled on lot No. 2, drawn by Eleazer Luther, and now owned by Jonathan Ashley, where a terrible tragedy was enacted June 6, 1694, his widow and three children being tomahawked by a party of Indians. His son, John, was with Ensign Sheldon on his first journey to Canada, and was killed while on a scout up the river in 1709. Lieut. Wells died in 1691. His son, Thomas, a captain and ranger in Rasle's war, died in 1750, the last male descendant.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

Upon the return of peace the scattered inhabitants began to look with longing eyes toward Pocomptuck, and some of the most adventurous returned and began to rebuild their ruined homes. On the 17th of September, 1677, as Sergt. John Plympton, Quintus Stockwell, Benoni Stebbins, John Root, and Samuel Russell were so engaged, they were surprised by a party of *Pocomptuck* and *Nipmuck* Indians under Aspheloh, who fired upon them and then rushed up with knife and tomahawk. Root was killed and the others captured. Earlier in the day this same party had made a destructive assault upon Hatfield, where they killed 12, wounded 4, and took captive 17 of its inhabitants (all but one of the latter women and children). The Pocomptuck captives were soon joined with those, when the whole party began the fearful march to Canada, the first party of whites ever carried there from New England. It was near dark when they moved, and toward morning they camped in a deep hollow near the mouth of Hearthstone Brook. The next morning the party crossed the Connecticut at Sheldon's Rocks, and again at Peskeompskut, reaching Northfield Meadows the next night. Here they intended stopping to hunt, but, a party of English going in pursuit, they crossed the river and scattered. Benoni Stebbins made

his escape soon after. Upon reaching Canada, Sergt. Plympton was tortured to death by fire at a celebration of their success. The rest of the captives, save two who sank on the march, were redeemed through the heroic valor of Benjamin Wait and Stephen Jennings. A full account of their adventurous journey may be looked for in another part of this work.

This attempt of Stockwell and others to re-settle Pocomptuck was not an unconsidered affair, but fully in accord with public sentiment and the policy of the government. In October, 1677, the General Court issued an order that the inhabitants of Pocomptuck should repair to that place and prepare to settle in the spring, and build in a compact manner; that stuff should be got out, ready to put up a fortification as soon as spring opened, and a garrison of 20 soldiers be posted there, who are to help the inhabitants in this work. A committee was appointed to arrange the business, and make due compensation to any whose land is occupied in carrying out the order: "Maj. John Pynchon, Lieut. John Mosely, Ens. Samuel Loomis, Lieut. William Clarke, Mr. Peter Tylton, and Lieut. William Allis, or any three of them. Maj. Pynchon being one," were empowered to act in the matter. Nothing appears to have been done under this order. Probably the committee did not consider it prudent. Oct. 5, 1678, "the small remnant that is left" of Pocomptuck's "poor inhabitants" made a piteous appeal to the General Court for help, representing that nearly half of the best land in the centre of the town belonged to those who are "never likely to come to a settlement among" them, "neither are like to put such tenants upon it as shall be likely to advance the good of the place, in civil or sacred respects;" that they are anxious to settle at once, but it cannot be done to advantage if these "proprietors may not be begged, or will not be bought (on very easy terms), out of their rights." A prominent reason given for haste is that "our reverend and esteemed minister, Mr. Mather, hath been invited from us, and great danger there is from losing him," but "have had it from" him "that if the place were free from that incumberment, he could find a sufficient number of men, pious and discreet, that would enter into the plantation with him, and so build up a church in the place." They "count it as rich a tract of land as any upon the river, and judge it sufficient to entertain and maintain as great number of inhabitants as most of the upland towns." The court refer them to "the proprietors for the attaining of their interest in the lands." An appeal was made to the proprietors, and individuals among them gave up every tenth acre into a common stock. The settlement, however, was still delayed. In the spring of 1680, Mr. Mather being about to leave them, the inhabitants made an appeal to the County Court. That body, under a law passed the year previous, appointed a new committee for this plantation. This committee made grants to encourage new settlers, but little else was accomplished, and Mr. Mather left them for Branford, Conn. In 1681 the power of this committee was confirmed by the General Court. It was made up of Lieut. William Clarke, Peter Tilton, Lieut. Philip Smith, Medad Pumry, and John Allis.

In 1682, Richard Weller and others made petition again to the General Court, respecting the land of non-residents. In reply the court answer, "they may not give away other proprietjes without their consent," and advise giving up every tenth acre as a good way to further the settlement. "And as for the orphants," the county court was authorized to appoint guardians for such as are too young to choose, and said guardians are authorized to act in the premises for the best interests of the "orphants."

For a year or two land was freely granted to new-comers by the committee. The exact date of re-occupation is unknown,—probably in the winter and spring of 1683-84. For some two years the prudential affairs of the colony were managed by the committee, and for a short time there was a mixed authority.

Dec. 17, 1686, a town organization was effected by the choice of William Smead, Joshua Pumry, John Sheldon, Benoni Stebbins, Benjamin Hastings, and Thomas French, Selectmen; Edward Allen, Thomas Broughton, and Thomas Allison, Surveyors; Philip Mattoon, Jonathan Church, and Robert Alexander, Haywards. Jonathan Wells and the selectmen were made commissioners of rates. Joseph Barnard doubtless acted as clerk.

About the middle of June, 1686, the inhabitants had invited Mr. John Williams to be their minister, offering him land and to build him a house (see notice of Mr. Williams, farther on). At the December meeting more land was granted Mr. Williams. Jan. 5, 1686–87, all these grants were ratified by the committee, on condition Mr. Williams settle here in the ministry. The last act of the committee was Dec. 20, 1687, confirming the appointment of Joseph Barnard as "clerk and recorder." So the leading-strings were loosed and the town left to its own devices. After preaching about twenty-eight months, Mr. Williams was ordained and a church gathered Oct. 17, 1688.

Down to this time the new settlement had prospered greatly. The planters had turned their furrows and sowed their seed in peace. The labors of the husbandmen received rich returns. Their flocks and herds had increased in safety. The streams were stocked with choice fish, the forest abounded in game, and no fear of lurking foes prevented full enjoyment of both. The plantation seemed grounded on a basis of enduring prosperity. No formal treaty of peace had been made with the river Indians, but friendly relations had gradually grown up between their hunters and our people, and it was no occasion of surprise or fear when, on the night of July 26, 1688, a party of fifteen came to lodge at the house of Lieut. Thomas Wells. It turned out that part of these were spies; those who were friendly warned Lieut. Wells against their treachery. Probably this notice saved the town from attack.

Three weeks later, these, with others, fell upon Northfield and killed six people. This raid was instigated by De Nonville, Governor of Canada, who offered a bounty for every scalp, and this after the treaty of peace between France and England, made December, 1687, was known in Canada. These facts had been revealed by the friendly Indians, and the alarm here was serious and general. The woods were filled with scouts, but no Indians were discovered. Deerfield was the frontier town, with little provision for defense. The policy of Gov. Andross increased the distress, for it almost invited invasion. From this source of unquiet, however, relief was at hand. News that William of Orange had landed in England was received at Boston, April 12, 1689, and on the 18th Andross was imprisoned by the people, and a council of safety, assuming the government of the colony, issued a call for representatives to meet at Boston on the 22d of May.

There is no record of a town-meeting, but John Sheldon, Benjamin Hastings, Benoni Stebbins, and Thomas French—a majority of the selectmen—took the responsibility, appointed Lieut. Thomas Wells, and sent him, with credentials over their own hands, to join the revolutionary party. This was a bold step. No news had been received of the success of William and of the flight of James to France, and this act was treason, and they subject to the penalty of treason in case of a failure of the revolution,—a penalty sure to fall upon Lieut. Wells, for he held his commission from Andross himself. Capt. John Bull, so well known in Connecticut history, was here with his company at the same time, and joined in the revolt. June 26th, the military was reorganized, the old officers being chosen anew. The town was free from Indian raids this year, but watching and warding were constant, and all labor in the fields was carried on under apprehension of immediate danger.

Schenectady was burned by the enemy in February, 1690–91. On the 26th, the news having reached here, a town-meeting was held, and a vote passed to fortify Meeting-house Hill by stockading, to be finished in ten days! To carry out this order, 202 rods of trench three or four feet deep was to be dug in the frozen ground, 4000 or 5000 sticks of timber to be cut, hauled, hewed on two sides, and set together in the trench, and the whole available force not over 50 men. This year, Lieut. Wells died,—"a sad frown of God in this juncture of affairs,"—and his brother Jonathan succeeded him in office. In December great excitement was created by the arrival of 150 Indians, with passes from the mayor of Albany, who located on the plateau east of Josiah A. Allen's; the men engaged in hunting, the women and children remaining in camp. Some were thought to be old enemies, and trouble was anticipated. A minute company was organized, under Capt. Jona. Wells, Lieut. David Hoyt, and Ens. John Sheldon. Scouts were kept constantly out, and a message of inquiry was sent to Albany. A company of soldiers from the towns below marched up, to make a show of strength. Col. Pynchon issued a proclamation, fixing rules for their guidance, warning them to leave in the spring. No serious difficulty occurred. At one time "nine or ten of them were insolent toward a lad of Deerfield, and took some of his father's corn and punking without leave." Early in the spring a messenger from Albany came to call them home, bringing news that a large army of French and Indians were on the march, and would fall upon this town about the middle of May, 1692. Capt. Whiting, with 50 men from Connecticut, came up about the 1st of February, and assisted in putting the fortification in good condition, and the people were determined to defend it. Further news came that the French army of 400 men might be expected Sunday, May 16th. The inhabitants all gathered within the stockade; the soldiers were ready for instant action. The invading army, however, came to surprise rather than fight. One of their vanguard having been taken by a party of scouts, and a surprise here being impossible, the commander, turning toward the east, succeeded in surprising Wells, Me., on the 10th of June.

The spring of 1692 found the people suffering from the want of the necessaries of life. For obvious reasons, their crops had been growing less and less, and in 1692 the corn crop—their chief reliance—had been cut off by worms, while consumption had been largely increased by garrison-soldiers and scouting-parties. Feb. 8, 1693, the General Court was asked to furnish them ammunition and abate their taxes for 1692, and until "we recover ourselves from the low estate we are now in." In response, the court directed the fortifications to be put in repair and ammunition furnished at the expense of the province.

Another descent from Canada was expected, and on the 8th of March, 1693, Connecticut held 150 men in readiness to march here on notice. It does not appear that they came. In May of this year a party of Hudson River Indians were encamped at Carter's Land, for the purpose of bartering the furs collected in their winter's hunt for such supplies as the white settlers could furnish. Capt. Wells became suspicious that mischief was brewing there, and employed Cotasnoh to find out what was going on. He failed to discover anything, and no precautions were taken. On the night of June 6th a party of Indians, probably from this camp, made an attack upon the families of Thomas Broughton and Widow Hepzibah Wells, who lived where Messrs. Amidon and Ashley now live, at the north end of the street. They had no design to take prisoners; were only bent on wanton murder. One Holmes, who was in the chamber at Broughton's, heard "the people plead for their lives: the man pleaded that if his own life might not be spared, his children's might; but they answered in Indian, 'We don't care for the children, and will kill you all.'" Accordingly, Broughton, his wife, and three children were tomahawked and scalped. Widow Wells had gone to watch with a sick child near by, leaving four children at home,—Mary, Sarah, Daniel, and Hepzibah,—and Nathaniel Kellogg, who slept in the chamber with Daniel. The girls were all tomahawked and scalped; Kellogg, jumping from the window, escaped. Daniel, a boy of ten years, slept soundly through the whole horrid affair in the chamber. When the alarm reached Mrs. Wells, the heroic, true mother, without waiting one moment for aid, ran to the rescue of her children. She was too late for assistance, but not too late to share their fate. Mary lived a day or two. Mrs. Wells and Hepzibah, after years of suffering, finally recovered. Young Hepzibah, then seven years old, married, about 1717, John Dickinson, and was grandmother of "Uncle Sid."

The next morning after this assault two Indians were arrested at Carter's Land, and confronted with the mangled victims. Mary Wells recognized one, and Broughton, who was still living, the other. The chief, Ashpelon, defended them, insisting that the wounded persons were not in a condition to testify. The prisoners were sent to Springfield and confined. There was great commotion among both whites and Indians about Albany when the news of these events reached them. Gov. Fletcher went up from New York. Messengers were sent here and to Boston, and much correspondence was had between the governors of Massachusetts and New York. The question of the arrest was debated at the grand council of the *Mohawks*, under whose protection the prisoners lived. A Dutchman recognized the war-clubs found with the murdered people as belonging to Canada Indians. Meanwhile, the Indians escaped from prison and fled, the controversy thus coming to an end, and the feared rupture with the *Mohawks* was averted. The truth appears to be that Canada Indians were the murderers, and that some young Indian bloods from Carter's Land came over to witness the exploit.

July 27th, Brookfield was attacked, and, on the alarm reaching here, Capt. Wells with 30 men made an extended scout through the eastern and northern woods, but failed to encounter the marauders. There was no safety outside the stockade, but the crops must be looked after, or starvation stared them in the face; so the settlers ventured, at the peril of their lives. While thus employed at Wapping on the 13th of October, Martin Smith was captured and taken to Canada. Mr. Williams, as it afterward appeared, had a narrow escape at Broughton's Hill the day before.

November 6, 1693, the town again petitioned the General Court for aid, without which they say they "must of necessity forsake their habitations and draw off to some neighboring towns." They were relieved of taxation, £40 allowed toward fortification, and a company of soldiers stationed here for the winter. The spring and summer of 1694 passed without molestation from the enemy. During this period the allied enemy had been engaged on a successful foray to the eastward. On their return, flushed with victory and loaded with spoil, an expedition was suddenly determined upon against this town. No notice of this movement reached this frontier. Eluding the scouts that were ranging the woods, Castrine, the commander, reached the vicinity of the town undiscovered September 15th. Coming down from the East Mountain to make his attack at the north gate, he was discovered at the rear of William Sheldon's home-lot by Daniel Severance, who was shot, and the alarm given. Mrs. Hannah Beaman, the school-dame, from the lot next north of Sheldon's, at once started with her flock for the fort. It was a race for life or death,—the school in the road, the Indians up the swamp to intercept them. All escaped, but the bullets of the pursuers whistled about their ears as they crossed the causeway in front of the present Grange Hall.

Meanwhile, within the palisades all was activity, but not confusion. Capt. Wells had been for years training the people for just such an emergency. Each yeoman snatched his loaded

musket from its hooks on the summer-tree, his powder-horn and bullet-pouch from the mantel-tree, and in an instant was ready to meet the invader. Castrine had led his army three hundred miles through the wilderness to surprise this little plantation, butcher its inhabitants, and carry their scalps in triumph to Canada. Failing of a surprise, he was bravely met and driven ignominiously back into the northern forest. Our loss was John Beaman and Richard Lyman, wounded. It was a narrow escape.

No large parties were sent against New England in 1695. Small bands, however, lurked about the frontiers, waylaying roads and fields. As Joseph Barnard, Godfrey Nims, Philip Mattoon, Henry White, and one other were going on horseback to mill, August 18th, they fell into an ambush at Indian Bridge. Eight guns were fired at them,—Joseph Barnard shot off his horse, and one man thrown by his horse starting. One called, as if more were behind, which kept the Indians in check while Barnard was mounted, and all turned for home. A second volley was fired at this moment, and Barnard's horse killed. Once more Barnard was mounted, with one to hold him on, and the party started for the garrison. One of the Indians ran out, and, picking up Barnard's gun, fired, and its owner was again struck. All reached the fortification, where Barnard died, September 6th. A force at once turned out in pursuit. Tracks were followed eight or nine miles up the Pocomptuck River, but the enemy were not discovered. They were very skillful in hiding in swamps and thickets. Their canoes were found and broken. At this time the garrison was but 24 men. Lieut. Hollister came up from Connecticut with 38 men for three weeks. He left 12 men to remain until the Indian corn was harvested. The woods were full of Indians watching a chance for booty, and a large part of the garrison was constantly under arms. Indians appeared on the west side of the Pocomptuck, as if to draw our people into an ambush. This was repeated, but Capt. Wells suspected that the tactics of the enemy were to weaken the garrison by drawing out the soldiers, then fall upon it from another direction, and take it.

About this time a *Maqua* reported that an army of 600 French and Indians were on the march to assault Albany, and were to take Deerfield in the way. On the 25th of September, Capt. Clapp, of Northampton, came up with his company for a few days, and shortly after the garrison was increased to 52 men. This activity and vigilance saved the town.

Sept. 16, 1696.—A small party surprised John Smead and John Gillet upon Green River, and captured the latter; pushing on to the town, they found most of the inhabitants collected in the fort attending a lecture. Daniel Belding, having just come in with his team, was belated, and his family were waiting for him. The Indians fell upon this party, and in less than fifteen minutes they had taken Belding and two children, killed his wife and three children, and wounded two others. All this was within gunshot of the palisades, and one Indian was wounded before he got off. A return shot wounded Zebediah Williams as he was rushing out of the gate. The assailants were pursued, but nothing effected. The Beldings returned by the way of Albany in June, 1698; Gillet by the way of France and England a short time before.

June 12, 1698.—Notice was received of a party on the route to this place. Not finding the desired opportunity, they passed on to Hatfield, where, on the 15th of July, they killed two and captured two more. Notice of this reaching this town, a party of fourteen started and made a night march to what is now Vernon, Vt., where, just at dawn, the party of Indians was discovered coming up the river in canoes. Several Indians were shot, the two prisoners rescued, but Nathaniel Pomeroy of our town was killed. "Pomeroy's Island" marks the place of his death. He was the last man killed in that war.

The close of King William's war left the inhabitants in an impoverished and destitute condition. Their cultivated fields had been neglected and were overgrown, the fences broken down, their cattle and sheep reduced in numbers, their provisions exhausted by quartering soldiers and fitting out scouts. Domestic industry had fared little better; were the settlers able to raise flax and wool, the overburdened women, crowded into the few houses within the stockades, could neither card, spin, nor weave to any advantage. Their clothing was nearly worn out, and their children almost naked. The taxes were unpaid, the minister's salary largely in arrears. With a nominal peace no one felt safe from Indian incursions; "for," writes Gov. Stoughton, "these barberous salvages are not to be trusted on their most solemn protestations of fidelity;" and the military service was still burdensome. Mr. Williams, with seven children, the oldest but ten, must have shared all the hardships of his people, and conjecture is at a loss as to how he lived and attended his official duties; still, on the 2d of March, 1702, before the death of William III. could be known and Queen Anne's war anticipated, he gave up several years' salary, and caused an acquittance to be recorded on the town book, "to prevent any future trouble;" "although," he says, "they never asked it of me."

QUEEN ANNE'S WAR.

At the opening of this war the town was in a low condition, still destitute of clothing, deeply in debt, the palisades decayed and falling down, having been constructed of poor material, doubtless, in the haste of erection. June 22, 1702, the town voted "to right up" the fort,—every man his proportion as last laid out to him,—to be done by Wednesday night, under a penalty of 3*s.* per rod, and 1*s.* per rod for each day's delay. June 29th a petition was sent to the General Court, setting forth the condition of the defenses, the presence of an unusual number of Indians, and their fears of some evil design. In response, Col. Pynchon was directed to send his lieutenant-colonel to Deerfield to stay and see that the fortifications were put in order, and "cover them with a scout of ten men while about the work."

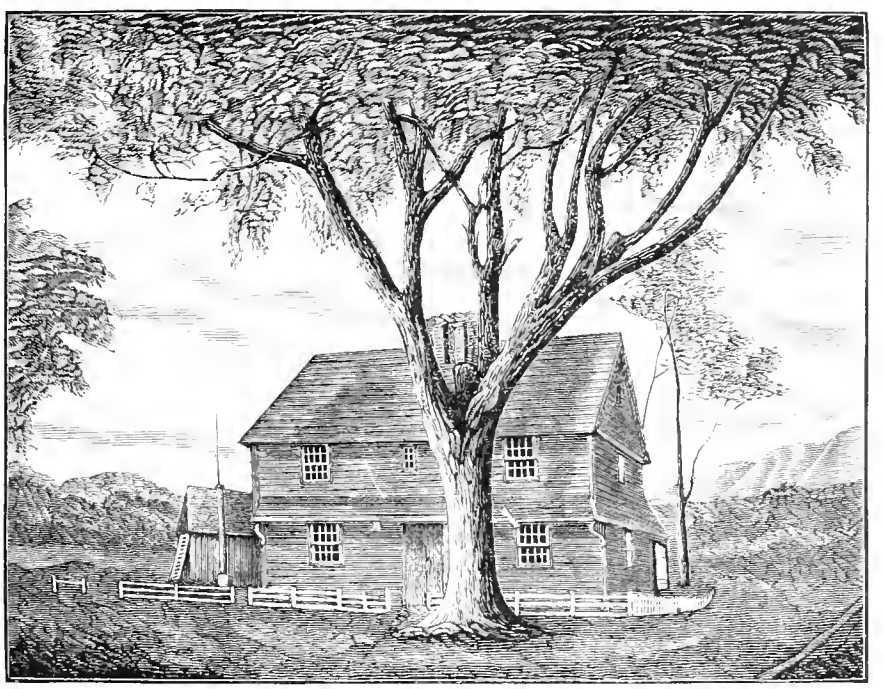
The most memorable event in the history of our town was the attack by French and Indians, Feb. 24, 1703–4. The *Abenakis* of Maine had complained to the French governor of English aggression, and asked redress. The fidelity of this tribe had been doubtful, and De Vaudreuil at once organized an expedition of 200 men to this valley. When the place was taken it was given over to the Indians for fire and slaughter, without let or hindrance. So the *Abenakis* were revenged, and their friendship secured to the French interests.

The palisades at this time inclosed about 15 acres on Meeting-house Hill, the north line being at the brick meeting-house, the south at the Wilson place. The population was about 250, with 20 garrison soldiers quartered among the families. The snow, which lay three feet deep, was drifted against the stockades and covered with a hard crust.

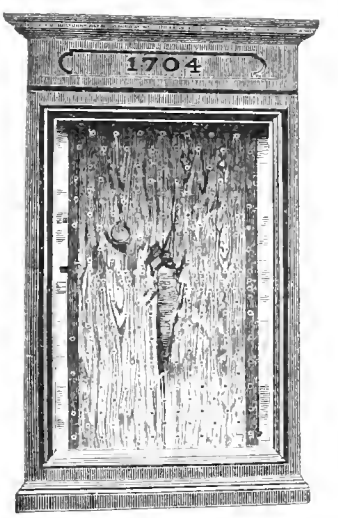
Hertell de Rouville, the commander of the French forces, arrived at Petty's Plain at night on the 28th of February, where his men deposited their packs and made ready for the attack. An hour before day the next morning, Tuesday, the 29th, the whole army stole silently across the meadows, and on the drifted snow over the stockades, and scattered among the houses. When they were discovered by the watch, he discharged his musket and cried, "Arm! arm!" This was the signal for the assault. Doors and windows were broken down; men, women, and children dragged from their beds, murdered in cold blood, or bound as captives. The main body of the French stood to their arms, firing upon the houses and killing all who resisted, shooting the cattle and sheep, while detached parties were securing "provisions, drink, and cleathing," which were packed up and carried to their rendezvous, others collecting and guarding the prisoners and leading them to the same place. After overrunning the fort, the picketed house of Capt. Wells, who lived on the Fogg lot, was fiercely as-

saulted, but successfully defended; and little progress was made at the south end of the street by the enemy. The house of Ens. John Sheldon, more strongly built than most, resisted the first onset. With their hatchets the assailants soon cut a hole through the front door. Firing at random through this, Mrs. Sheldon was killed. Entrance was finally effected at the back door, which a frightened lad left unfastened. Into this house the captives were temporarily collected. It was here that the wife of John Catlin performed an act of Christian charity which secured her release. A French officer, severely wounded, was brought in and laid upon the floor in their midst; in great distress, he called for water. Mrs. Catlin tenderly supplied his wants. When remonstrated with by her friends, she repeated, "'If thine enemy hunger feed him; if he thirst give him water to drink.' This house, which stood until 1848, was known far and wide as the Old Indian House.

It was now nearly eight o'clock, and those not engaged in caring for the prisoners, and securing or wasting the contents of the houses, had maintained a determined resolution to capture the Stebbins house, and hotly continued the assault. At this time, however, they were suddenly attacked by a party from the towns below, led on by Sergt. Benjamin Wait. The enemy were soon driven from the fort, setting fire to the Sheldon house as they left it. This was soon extinguished. Thomas Selden and Joseph Ingersoll were killed in this affair. The siege being raised, the brave garrison, with men from Capt. Wells, joining their rescuers, to the number of 57 men in all, at once pursued the retreating enemy across the meadows. Here, their small numbers being seen, De Rouville halted his front and formed an ambuscade. Into this the excited and exasperated men, led on by Sergt. Wait, fell, in spite of a command to retreat by the cautious Capt. Wells. In this trap and on the retreat nine men were lost. The enemy



OLD INDIAN HOUSE, BUILT BY ENSIGN JOHN SHELDON.



DOOR OF THE OLD INDIAN HOUSE.

The stout old door, hacked and scarred by the blows of the savages, is carefully preserved by the Pocomptuck Valley Memorial Association as a precious relic of that awful night.

The house of Benoni Stebbins, about eight rods southwest from Sheldon's, was occupied by seven men, with some women and children. They had a moment's notice, and the first attack was repelled, they killing several of the enemy and wounding the French officer before spoken of. Having failed in the surprise, the house was surrounded, and bullets showered upon it like hail. The walls were lined with brick, and so protected the inmates. In an attempt to set the house on fire three or four Indians were killed. As the light of day increased the keen marksmen, from the loop-holes, singled out and shot down the besiegers until they took shelter in the Old Indian House, the meeting-house, and the house of Mr. Williams. From this shelter the attack was renewed. Mr. Stebbins was killed, and one man and one woman wounded; but the brave survivors had no thought of accepting terms of capitulation, which were repeatedly tendered them. The women were busy in casting the bullets with which the men plied the enemy.

The touching account given by Mr. Williams in the "Redeemed Captive" of the capture and sufferings of his family, so often published, need not be repeated, and nothing can be added to it.

in turn pursued the English until they were within the stockades, and then withdrew to Petty's Plain. The Stebbins house, which had been so nobly defended for nearly four hours, took fire while the men were engaged in the meadows and was burned, the women and children having left it and gone to Wells' fort. The loss of the enemy was three Frenchmen and about thirty savages. De Rouville retreated the first night, by the Indian path, to the upper part of Greenfield Meadows. The next morning Mrs. Williams was murdered near the foot of Leyden Glen, and fresh horrors accompanied each day's doleful march.

By midnight, February 29th, 80 men had collected in the town; a pursuit and night-surprise of the enemy were considered, but, partly from want of snow-shoes,—for it had begun to thaw,—and partly from fear of endangering the captives, it was not attempted. By two o'clock, March 1st, some 250 soldiers were on the ground. Then the question of a pursuit was again taken up, but the same reasons which before prevailed prevented its adoption. March 2d the dead, with the exception of Mrs. Williams, were buried in one common grave in the burying-ground at the foot of Hitchcock Lane,—54 in all.

The captives numbered 112; of these, 2 escaped the same day, about 8 were murdered before leaving the valley, and about 12 more perished before Canada was reached.

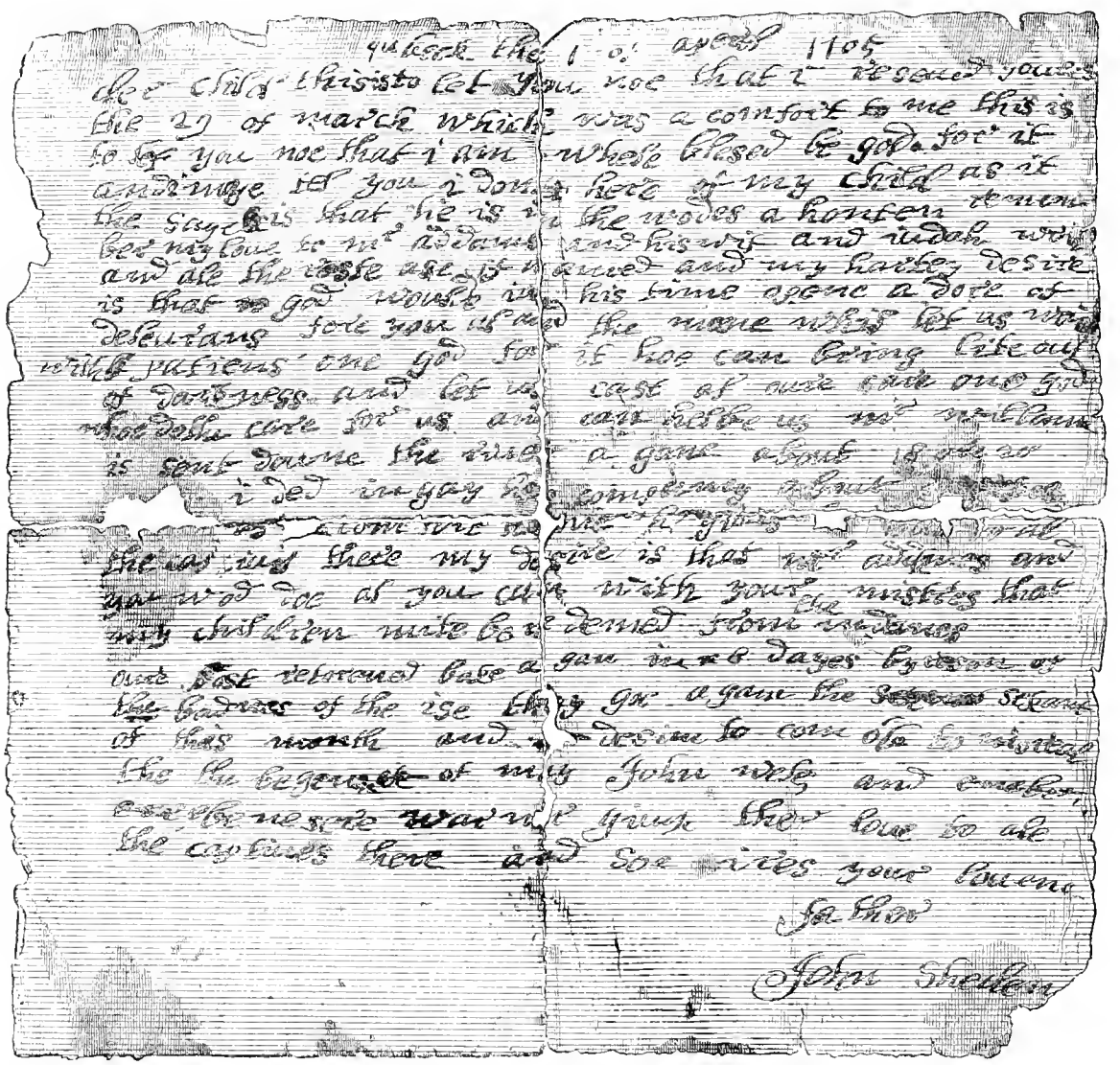
The following is a list of those who lost their lives at the attack or on the march to Canada:

David Alexander, Mary Alexander, Samuel Allis, Hepzibah Belding, Robert Boltwood, Samuel Boltwood, Mary Brooks, Hannah Carter, Mary Carter, Thomas Carter, John Catlin, Jonathan Catlin, Joseph Catlin, Elizabeth Corse, Sarah Field, Mary Frary, Samson Frary, Samuel Foot, John French, Mary French, Mary French, Jr., Alice Hawks, Elizabeth Hawks, John Hawks, John Hawks, Jr., Martha Hawks, Thankful Hawks, Samuel Hinsdale, Jacob Hip, Abigail Hoyt, David Hoyt, David Hoyt, Jr., Benoni Hurst, Joseph Ingersoll, Jonathan Ingram, Jonathan Kellogg, Philip Mattoon, Rebecca Mattoon (their infant child), Henry Nims, Mary Nims, Mehitable Nims, Mehitable Nims, Jr., Mercy Nims, Esther Pomeroy, Sarah Price, Mary Root, Thomas Selden, Hannah Sheldon, Mercy Sheldon, Elizabeth Smead, Mary Smead, Sarah Smead, William Smead, Martin Smith, Benoni Stebbins, Andrew Stevens (an Indian), Benjamin Wait, Nathaniel Warner, Waitstill Warner, Mary Wells, Eunice Williams, Jerusha Williams, John Williams, Frank (a negro), Parthena (his wife), servants of Mr. Williams.

Wounded.—John Bridgman, Benjamin Church, Samuel Church, Mary Hoyt.

Mr. Sheldon returned in May, having obtained five captives. Jan. 25, 1706, with two attendants and two French prisoners of war, he again started on foot for Canada. Having collected what captives he could, on the 30th of May he embarked at Quebec, and landed in Boston, August 1st, with 40-odd of these exiles, among them Deacon Thomas French. The brigantine "Hope" was at once despatched for the rest that had been secured, which returned November 1st with Mr. Williams and 55 others.

Many still remaining in captivity, Governor Dudley recommended the council "having a Person *Leger* at Quebec," and that "Mr. John Sheldon, with a suitable retinue, be employed on that service." This was agreed to, and in April, 1707, a third journey by land was made to Canada. With an escort of six French soldiers and seven more captives, he re-



Of the captives the following are known to have married and had families in Canada: John Carter, Mary Carter, Mary Harris, —— French, Joan Kellogg, Thankful Stebbins, Elizabeth Stevens, Eunice Williams. Fifty-eight were ultimately redeemed, and came back to their old homes. Their redemption was largely effected by Ensign John Sheldon, who made four journeys to that end. The first was in December, 1704, by the way of Albany and Lake Champlain, on snow-shoes, with provision at back, with John Wells for a companion and Capt. Livingstone, of Albany, for a guide. A letter which he wrote at Quebec, April 1, 1705, to a daughter in captivity, is given above.

turned in August, by canoes, up Lake Champlain to Albany. Of his fourth expedition very little is known.*

After the sacking of the town, February 29th, the remaining inhabitants were ready to desert the place, but Col. Partridge impressed the men for soldiers, and ordered them to remain in Wells' fort. They received soldiers' pay until, July, 1705, arrangements were made that two-fifths of the time they could attend to their husbandry. Little could be done, for the enemy were lurking constantly in the woods watching for

* The number of captives redeemed and returned, as stated by Mr. Sheldon, probably included many others in addition to those taken on this occasion.—[Editor.]

prey. May 14, 1704, John Allen was killed at the Bars; his wife was captured and killed soon after. A short time after, Sergt. John Hawks was wounded. Thomas Russell, a soldier, was killed while on a scout. July 19th the enemy were pursued and fired upon by Ens. Sheldon, but all got off.

While the men were in garrison Rev. Benj. Choate was sent as chaplain, and he remained here until Mr. Williams returned; and the General Court continued for years to give £40 a year toward the support of Mr. Williams. In 1707, "the people being in a broken condition, most of them having houses to build upon the former ruins," £30 was allowed toward the fortifications, to be applied for the benefit of the poor "and such as are returned from captivity."

During the continuation of this war, drafts were constantly being made upon the people for the military service. John Sheldon, Jr., was constable of the town, and among his papers are found orders from Col. Partridge which give a good idea of frontier life at that time. Some of these orders were: June 21, 1706, to "impress such and so many Deerfield men as are well acquainted with the woods up the river to pilate the scouts." July 11th, to "impress three men, with six pounds of pork apiece for their present scouting." July 20th, to "impress one good able horse, bridle, and saddle." August 27th, to "impress two squa lines for two Frenchmen going to Canada." September 25th, "pork and other provisions, also men and horses, so much as Capt. Stoddard shall require." Jan. 10, 1707, "two good buckskins," "shoes or moquisons." In all these things he was to "fayle not at your Utmost Perrill."

In one of these scouts up the river Martin Kellogg was captured, August, 1708, and taken a second time to Canada, having been taken 1704 and escaped in 1705. October 26th, Ebenezer Field was killed near Bloody Brook. April 11, 1709, Mehuman Hinsdale was carried to Canada, from whence he had returned in 1706. He now came back again by the way of France and England, in 1712. In May, 1709, Lieut. John Wells and John Burt were killed while on a scout on Lake Champlain. June 12th, Joseph Clesson and John Arms fell into an ambush near the town and were taken. John Arms came back on parole, in 1710, and two French prisoners were sent back in exchange. Clesson returned with Mr. Hinsdale. June 13th, Jonathan Williams and Matthew Clesson were fatally shot, and Isaac Mattoon and Thomas Taylor wounded. Items like these, better than any narrative, show the condition of Deerfield people until the close of this war, in 1713, by the treaty of Utrecht.

FATHER RASLE'S WAR.

After a respite of nine years, during which the town had in a considerable degree revived from its low estate, war was declared between France and England in 1722. Our situation, however, was much improved, and we were a less isolated people. Northfield and Sunderland had been settled. In the winter of 1723–24 a stockaded fort was built on the Connecticut River, about thirty miles northward, called Fort Dummer. With all this added security, the town suffered great hardship and much loss. Our people took an active and prominent part in the war. In 1722, Capt. Samuel Barnard took the field, with Joseph Kellogg as lieutenant, and Joseph Clesson as sergeant. The names of 92 men are on his rolls for 1722 and 1723. During the time of their service no enemy was seen in this region. In the winter of 1723–24 the garrison was reduced to 10 men. These were constantly on duty, watching and warding. February 18th, 10 more men were added. April 6th, news came that Grey-Lock had left his fort and was tampering with the *Skagkooks*. These Indians were intimately acquainted with this part of the country and the situation of the inhabitants. Considerable alarm was felt, and the garrison increased. It was expected the establishment of Fort Dummer, from which ranging-parties scoured the woods to the north and west, would give security to the settlements below. These expectations were not realized. June 27, 1724, Ebenezer Sheldon, Thomas Colton, and Jeremiah English were killed near Rocky Mountain, in Greenfield. Soon after, Col. Stoddard writes, "several houses were rifled in Deerfield village." July 10th, Lieut. Timothy Childs and Samuel Allen were wounded by the lurking foe near Pine Hill. After this it was not considered safe for men to go on the meadows to work in less numbers than 30 or 40 together, and well armed.

In July, Capt. Goodrich, with 75 men, and Capt. Walter Butler, with 30 English and 42 Indians, came up from Connecticut to the rescue. With this force the woods were soon clear of the enemy. The Indians were *Mohegans* and *Pequots*. The latter, the people thought, "could not compare" with the former in activity and woodcraft. The *Mohegans* were well pleased in turn, and promised to come up again. Maj. Ben Uncas was now sachem of this tribe, and cherished the friendship which his illustrious father had formed with the whites eighty years before.

Lieut. Kellogg became a captain in 1724, with headquarters at Northfield. When the Connecticut troops went home, his lieutenant, Timothy Childs, was stationed at Greenfield with part of his company, and with the garrison of Sunderland also under his charge.

The last week of March, 1725, Capt. Thomas Wells, with a party of 20 men, left here for a scout up the river toward the Canada frontiers. He was gone about a month, but no journal of his march has been found. On the return, a canoe with 6 men was overset on the river at the "French King," and Simeon Pomroy, Thomas Alexander, and Noah Allen were drowned. "There are 8 men at Deerfield, several of whom are men of estate, and have been prisoner with the Indians, and know their ways," writes Col. Stoddard, February 3d, "who are ready to go out." They were doubtless of Wells' party. About September 9th, "Capt. Wells, being in his great pasture, heard a crackling of sticks, and saw the bushes move within eight rods of him, and, being apprehensive of the enemy, he ran home and took sundry men to the place, where they found the tracks of two Indians, which they followed across two fields of corn." These were supposed by Justice Wells to be "spying out our circumstances." The garrison not being strong enough to send out a large scout, Capt. Benjamin Wright, of Northfield, the noted ranger, came down with his company to search the woods. None of the enemy were found.

August 25th, as Samuel Field, Samuel Childs, Joseph Severance, Joshua Wells, and Thomas Bardwell were going up to Green River farms, they were fired upon from an ambuscade while on the spot where the Greenfield depot stands; no one was hurt except Childs, who was slightly wounded. This was the last irruption of the enemy during the war. Peace was proclaimed Sept. 17, 1725.

The following Deerfield men are known to have served in this war:

Capt. Samuel Barnard, Capt. Timothy Childs, Capt. Thomas Wells, Sergt. Joseph Clesson, John Allen, Joseph Allen, Samuel Allen, Joseph Atherton, John Beaman, Daniel Belding, John Brooks, Nathaniel Brooks, John Catlin, John Combs, James Corse, Samuel Dickinson, Aaron Denio, Edwin Fogg, Nathaniel Hawks, Michael Mitchel, Daniel Severance, Asahel Stebbins, George Swan, Joshua Wells.

With release from harassing military service, our hardy yeomanry returned to the tillage of their farms. To men accustomed to the hardships of scouting, bearing heavy burdens for weeks, and hundreds of miles through the forests, often in mid-winter and on snow-shoes, it was mere pastime to handle the axe, the hoe, the scythe, and sickle. Agriculture prospered under their willing and industrious hands, and plenty once more smiled in the land. The common land was laid out in several divisions, and settlers began to scatter.

In 1727 a settlement was made of the lands now Greenfield Meadows, and the town voted to build a bridge at Cheapside. In 1736 the east part of Greenfield and Gill was lotted out to the proprietors. Eight acres were allowed to each cow-common, but no one could locate more than ten commons in one body. Lots were cast for choice, and each man had one day in which to locate his "pitch," to be laid out by a committee. The law of irregularity was strictly followed in this matter, and the selected lots left remnants of every possible variety of size and shape,—a success in this direction never before achieved. The "gerrymander" of later years was a feeble failure of an attempt at imitation.

Aug. 25, 1735, Gov. Belcher, with a committee of the council and house, met here several tribes of Indians, and held a conference for a week, arranging and reviewing treaties of peace. Col. Ontawsoygoo was spokesman for the *Caghnawagas*. The *Housatanics* doubtless had one of the Kelloggs for interpreter. At the close of the conferences, on Sunday the 31st, John Sergeant was ordained as missionary to the Stockbridge Indians, under the patronage of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," Gov. Belcher being the chairman of the commissioners of the society in New England. Dr. Appleton, of Cambridge, preached the sermon, the charge being given by Stephen Williams, of Longmeadow.

In 1736, Ashfield was granted to Capt. Samuel Hunt and others. The line between "Huntstown" and Deerfield soon became a subject of controversy. May 25, 1737, Thomas Wells was chosen a committee to get a plat of the town, as granted in 1712, laid before the General Court and confirmed. This was done, but the question of the actual boundary was not settled for many years. In a memorial to the General Court, in 1742, the Ashfield agent says they are clearing lands on the easterly bounds to set the meeting-house, so as to be near the neighboring towns, and the people of Deerfield, by way of banter, tell us to clear away as fast as we can, and that they shall soon come and take possession, "whereby many are discouraged and drawing off." He also complains that the Deerfield people would not show them their west line when they came to lay out their grant, hoping we should "leave a gore which they could swallow up."

In 1738 a plan was agitated for building a new court-house at Northampton for the benefit of the northern towns of Old Hampshire. One-half of the cost was to be paid by the county, the rest by the eight towns most accommodated. Deerfield opposed the measure, and it was given up.

OLD FRENCH WAR.

March 15, 1744, France declared war against England, and the colonies in America became once more the theatre of a bloody struggle. Deerfield had increased in size and importance, and became the centre of military operations on the north and west frontiers, and was comparatively safe from hostile incursions. Besides Fort Dummer at the north were Forts Hinsdale, in Hinsdale; Pelham, at Rowe; Shirley, in Heath; with the stockaded houses of Sheldon, in Bernardston, Morrissey's and South Fort, in Coleraine. These defenses, constantly connected by scouting-parties, formed a barrier difficult to penetrate undiscovered. At first Fort Dummer was deserted. Being cut off from Massachusetts by the new line in 1741, Gov. Belcher could not well hold military possession of New Hampshire territory, and the latter State refused to furnish a garrison. A statement by Gov. Shirley was laid before the king and council, Sept. 6, 1744. At this meeting New Hampshire was ordered to protect the settlements on Connecticut River, or hand the territory over to Massachusetts. Before this question was settled there was much alarm here, and active measures were taken to repel assault.

May 15, 1744, the town voted to build "mounts" at four houses,—Mr. Ashley's, Capt. Thomas Wells', Capt. Elijah Williams', and one at the south end; John Arms' was finally selected. Also one at Green River, and two at Wapping. Samuel Allen and the other inhabitants at the Bars were allowed a rebate of their proportion of the cost of these works if "they would build mounts and fortify themselves." This they did not do, but sought the defenses in the town for safety. In June of this year Indians were discovered lurking about the town, but no damage was done. November 23d the town petitions the General Court for a guard "to defend us from the enemy, who may reasonably be expected before spring, we being so near Crown Point." It also asked reimbursement for expenses in fortifying.

Feb. 5, 1745, the military committee were directed to inclose the houses where mounts had been built, with boards; and in March, not to "line the forts" until further orders. Green River was considered more exposed, and March 18th the committee for building the mounts there were instructed "to line the fort on the east side, and so far on the north side of it as til the house will defend it, and so at each side of the south gate, and also at each side of the well." April 10th, "voted to give Mr. Ashley liberty to use what timber can be found among his wood that will answer the end for fortifying, &c., and pickiting his fort."

After a brave defense by Sergt. John Hawks, Fort Massachusetts fell into the hands of the enemy, Aug. 20, 1746. About fifty of the assailants at once came over the mountain and down the Pocomptuck in search of scalps and plunder. On Sunday, the 24th, they arrived in this vicinity, and reconnoitred to lay an ambush. Seeing some new-mown hay in Stebbins' meadow, they rightly judged the haymakers would come to take care of it the next day, so placed themselves in the woods near by. As they were stealing down the hill, intending to get between their victims and their arms, surround and capture the whole party, they met Eleazer Hawks, who was out hunting with his gun. Supposing they were discovered and about to be attacked, they shot him, and the alarm was given. Quickly discovering their mistake, the Indians rushed out after the flying settlers. Simeon Amsden was the first victim. Adonijah Gillet and John Sadler made a stand under the river-bank near the mill. Gillet fell, and Sadler escaped across the stream. Samuel Allen, bidding his three children fly for life, turned upon the pursuers, killed the foremost, and checked the rest. It was but for a moment, however, and the heroic father fell riddled with bullets and gashed with knives. Of his children, Caleb escaped, Samuel was taken, and Eunice was tomahawked and left for dead. She revived and lived to old age, but never fully recovered. Oliver Amsden was overtaken and seized. He made a gallant defense, but was cut to pieces. The guns being heard in town, the guard, under Capt. Hopkins, the Minute-Men, under Capt. Clesson and Lieut. Hoyt, hurried to the scene of blood. The enemy had fled up the river. Capt. Clesson followed their trail toward Charlemont, but could not overtake them.

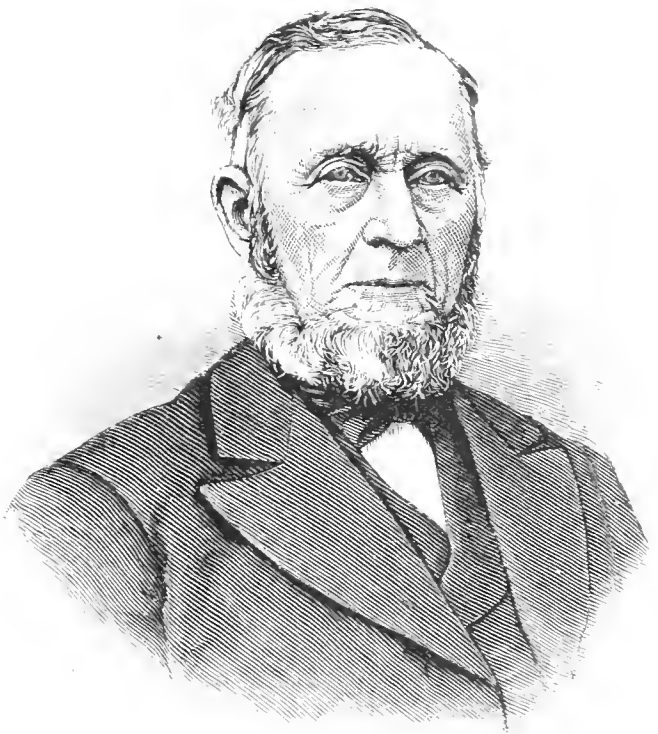
Along the cordon of forts the irruptions of the enemy had been frequent, and the loss of the English very serious. Frequent "larrums" reached the town, upon which our men marched to the threatened point. Lieut. Jona. Hoyt led a party to Shattuck's Fort, March 31, 1747. May, 1748, Sergt. John Hawks led a party over to Hosack. Capt. John Catlin had command at Fort Shirley; Capt. Samuel Childs, at Fort Pelham; Lieut. Daniel Severance, at Coleraine; Elijah Williams was captain of the snow-shoe men, and commissary on the death of Col. Stoddard. Sergt. John Hawks and Elisha Nims were wounded near Fort Massachusetts.

The following were some of the soldiers serving in this war:

Edward Allen, John Allen, Zebediah Allis, Daniel Arms, Thomas Arms, Adonijah Atherton, Shubel Atherton, Oliver Avery, Gideon Bardwell, John Barnard, Joseph Barnard, Samuel Bernard, Benj. Barrett, John Beaman, Samuel Belding, Josiah Burnham, Jona. Burt, Reuben Carry, Ceazer, Asa Childs, David Childs, Samuel Childs, Joseph Clesson, Mathew Clesson, Charles Coats, James Corse, Aaron Denio, Richard Ellis, David Field, Eze-

MARTIN HAGER, father of the subject of this notice, was born in Malden, Mass., December, 1778, and died Sept. 21, 1855. He was a member of the Legislature, and also selectman three years. He was married, in 1806, to Hannah Fairbanks. She was born in Sudbury, Mass., Nov. 13, 1783, and died in October, 1848. They were blessed with a family of six children, of whom Charles Hager, the subject of this sketch, was the second.

He was born in Wendell, Franklin Co., Mass., Oct. 9, 1809. His educational advantages were limited to an attendance of the common school for ten or twelve weeks during the winter. When he reached his majority he took charge of his father's farm until 1855, when they removed to South Deerfield. In 1857 he purchased



Charles Hager

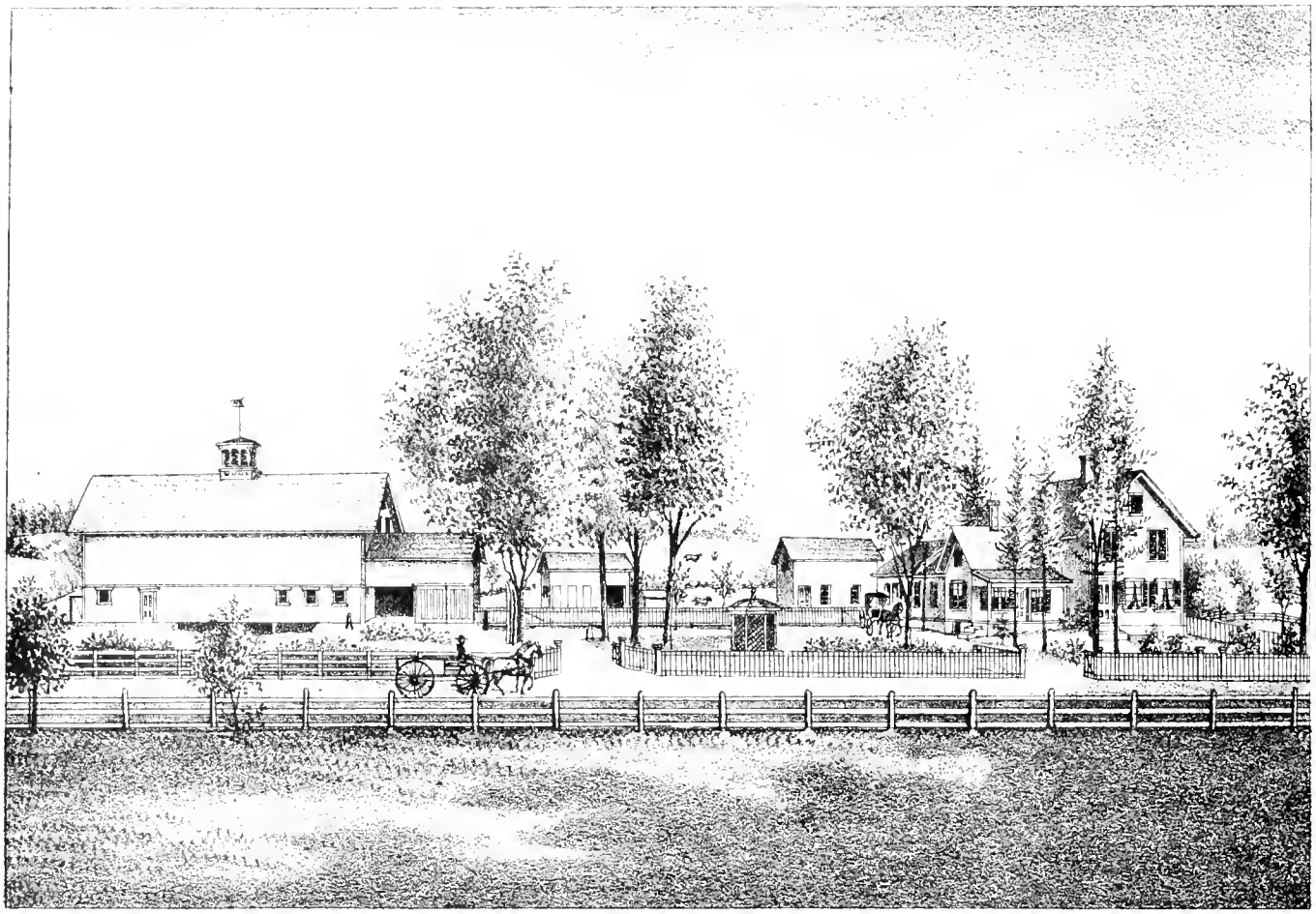
the Felton farm where he now resides. He has since added to it one hundred acres, and expended $12,000 in improvements. He has engaged in dairying, raising tobacco, corn, etc., and is a successful farmer. Mr. Hager has been trustee of Smith Charities one year, and also selectman the same length of time.

He was married, June 6, 1838, to Myra H. Felton. She was born in New Salem, Mass., Oct. 15, 1811. They have a family of two daughters and three sons. The eldest daughter died in 1866. The youngest daughter is married to L. L. Eaton, of Whately. The three sons, Dexter F., Otis, and Martin, are married, and live upon their father's farm.

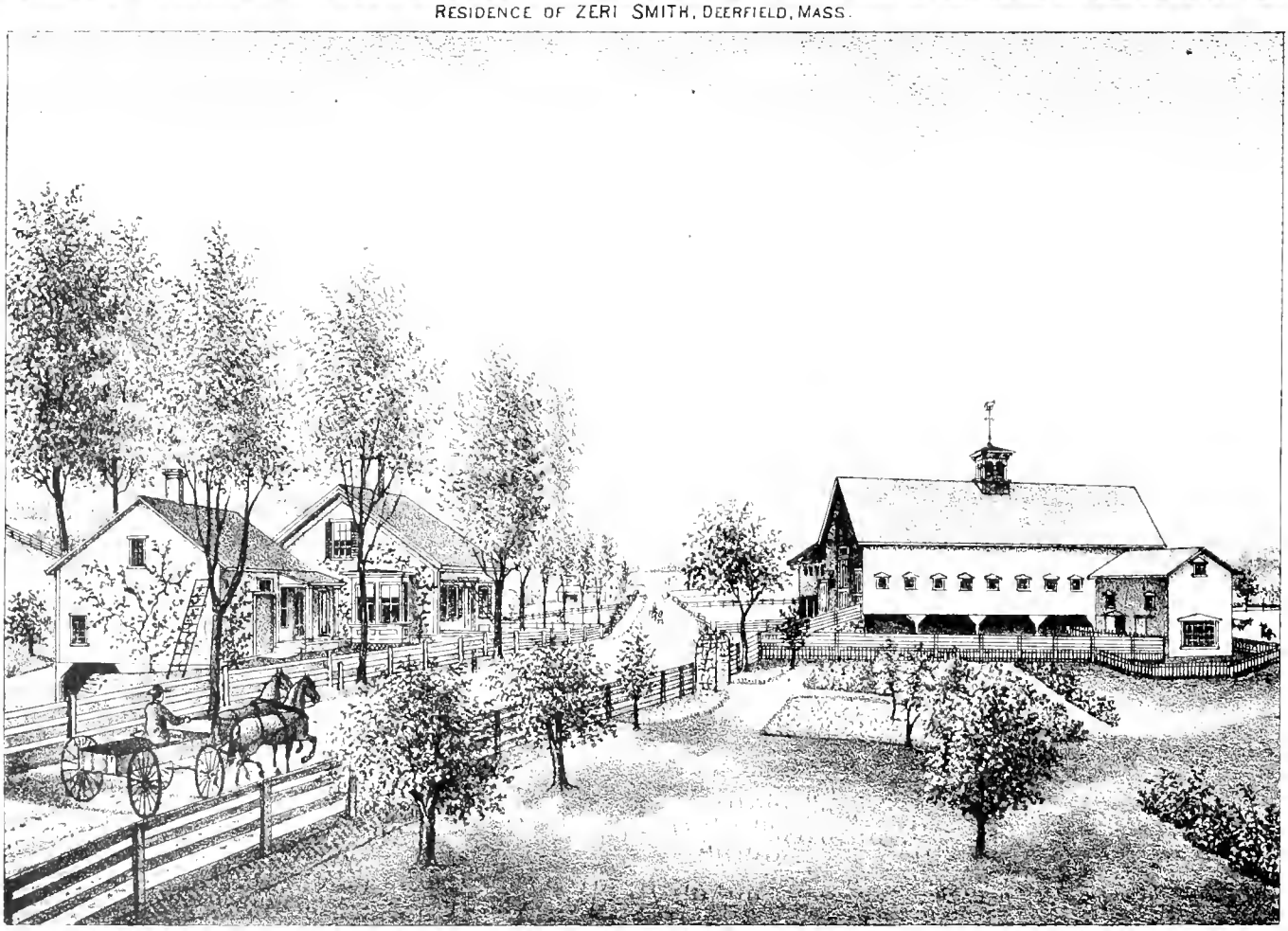
Mr. and Mrs. Hager are members of the Unitarian Church of Deerfield.

RESIDENCE OF CHARLES HAGER AND SONS,
SOUTH DEERFIELD, MASS.

Mt. Sugar-Loaf.



RESIDENCE OF ZERI SMITH, DEERFIELD, MASS.



RESIDENCE OF H. C. HASKELL, GREAT RIVER, DEERFIELD, MASS

Photo. by Popkins, Greenfield.

Zeri Smith

ZERI SMITH was born in the town of Deerfield, Franklin Co., Mass., June 17, 1814. His father was born in the same town, Aug. 11, 1786, and died March 13, 1835. His mother, Hannah Wright Smith, was born in Montague, Nov. 17, 1785, and died in Northampton, July 13, 1871, at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

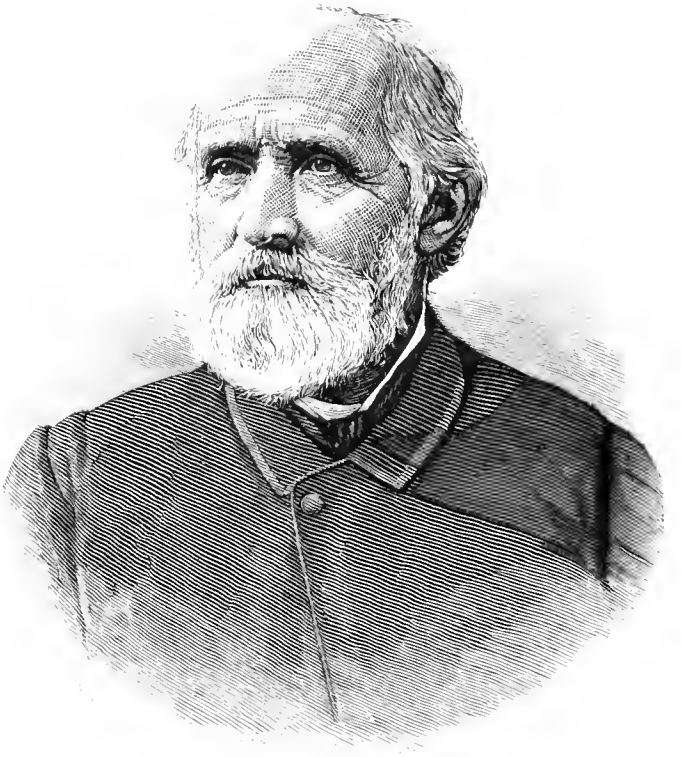
Mr. Smith's educational advantages were limited, being such only as were afforded by the district schools. He remained at home assisting his father until he was twenty years old, and was then employed by the month in the manufacture of brooms, in which he continued three years. In 1837 he purchased the farm upon which he still resides, and commenced farming and also the manufacture of brooms. He continued in that business until 1843, when he abandoned the broom manufacture and engaged in lumbering, and furnished the lumber for the first aqueduct built in the city of Springfield for supplying the public with water. In 1852 he commenced raising tobacco, and was among the first in the town to introduce its cultivation. In 1860 he commenced buying tobacco for New York parties, whom he still serves.

In his earlier business attempts he met with reverses, but by industry and perseverance he has in later years achieved the success he deserves. For the past three years he has been assessor of Deerfield, and has also been a member of the school board one term.

In politics he was formerly a Whig, but is now a Republican, and takes an active interest in all the questions of the day.

Although not a member of any church, he is charitable, public-spirited, a good citizen, and is respected by all who know him.

He was married, Jan. 13, 1841, to Lavinia Rice, who was born in Conway, Jan. 24, 1815. By this union he had three children, two of whom are living. Mrs. Smith died Nov. 29, 1858. He married his present wife, Clarissa A. Jeffords, June 21, 1860. She was born in Hinsdale, N. H., Sept. 10, 1825. His children are Henrietta L., born Sept. 11, 1843, and died Jan. 9, 1844; Edgar M., born Aug. 12, 1845; and Clarence E., born Jan. 5, 1851. The elder son is married, and lives on an adjoining farm. The younger resides with his father.



Josiah Fogg

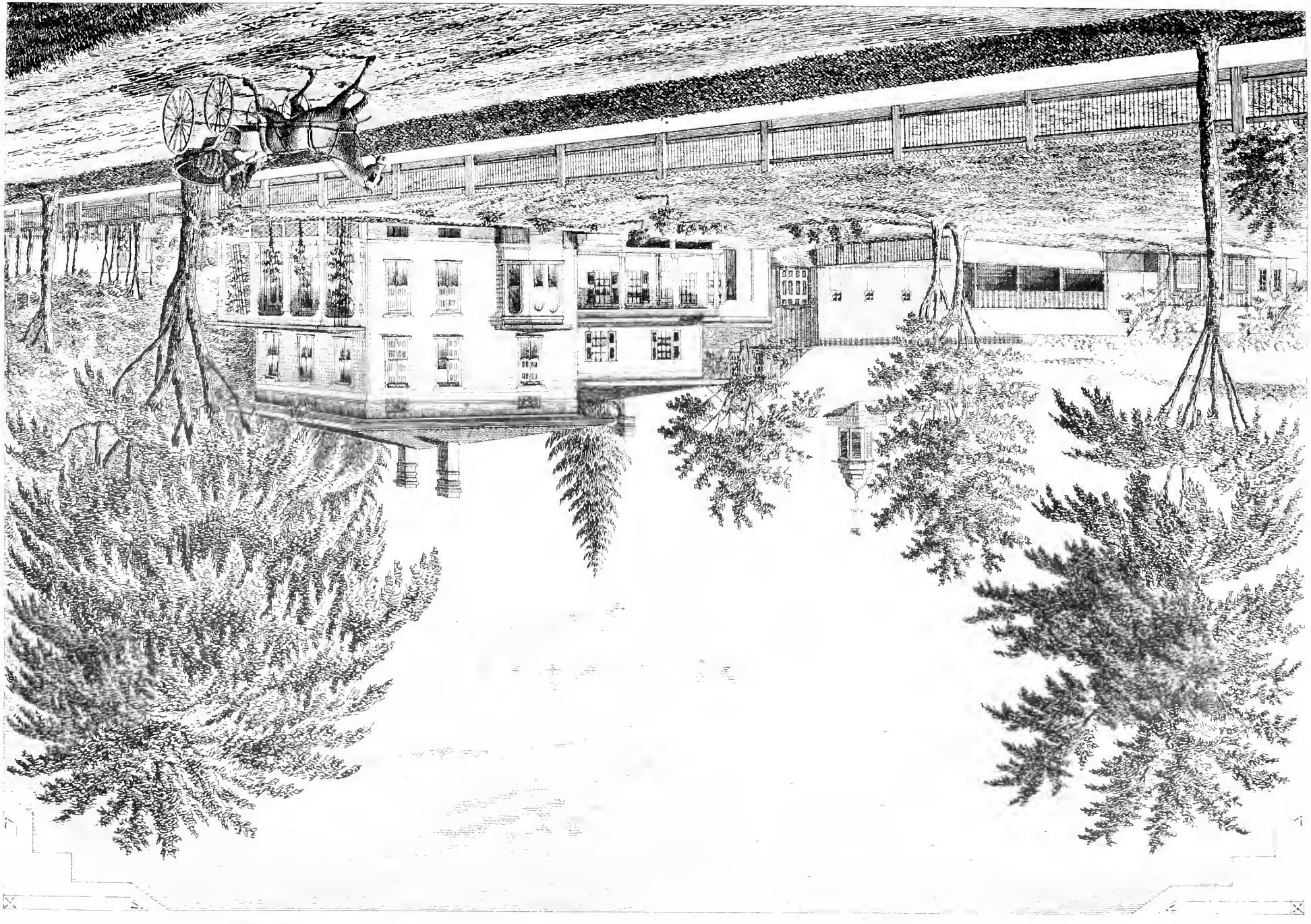
JOSIAH FOGG, son of Josiah and Hannah Fogg, was born in Raymond, N. H., March 25, 1811. His father was a house-carpenter, and lived to the advanced age of eighty-seven, and died in Deerfield, in 1866. His mother died in Exeter, N. H., in 1862. Mr. Fogg is the eldest of a family of eight children, two of whom died in infancy. The brothers and sisters living at present are as follows: James P. Fogg, resident of Chicago, engaged in the seed business; Lucy Jane, wife of A. H. Dunlap, Nashua, N. H.; Martha N. Fogg, living in Greenfield; W. P. Fogg, editor and proprietor of the *Cleveland Herald*, Cleveland, Ohio.

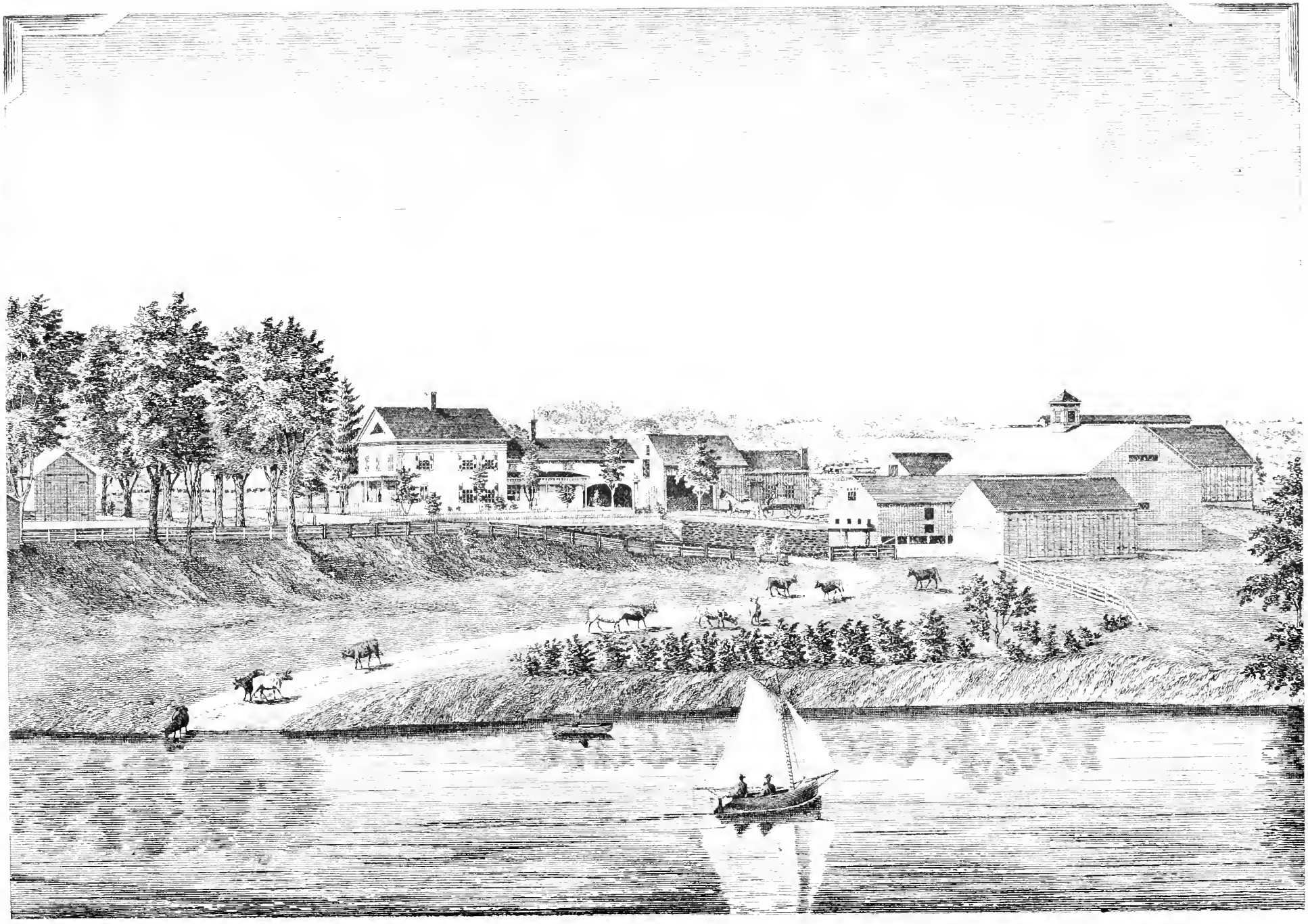
Mr. Fogg lived with his father until he was eighteen years of age, during which time he attended the common school, and for one year Phillips' Exeter Academy. He also worked with his father at the carpenter trade, which he completed under the Washburne Bros., of Boston, builders of the Masonic Temple in that city, in 1832, remaining with them two years. In the fall of 1834 he went to Florida, where he built the first frame house in Jacksonville, on the St. John's River, and resided there two years. Upon the breaking out of the Seminole war he was appointed sutler in the army, and followed that business during the war, at the close of which, in 1839, he left Florida and went to Richmond, Va., where he engaged in the crockery business in connection with his brother, James P. At the end of a year he disposed of his interest to his brother, and removed to Charleston, S. C., where he established a similar business, and continued it prosperously for about eight years. On account of the failure of his health, caused by the climate, he sold out and moved to Deerfield, where for three years he lived upon a farm. Having meanwhile recovered his health, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and again engaged in the crockery business, in company with his brother, W. P. Fogg. Here he remained three years, when disposing of his interest to his brother, he returned to Deerfield and purchased the farm upon which he has since resided. He then commenced farming in earnest, and is now one of the most prominent farmers and stock-raisers in New England. His barn, when built, was considered one of the finest in the State. In stock-raising he now makes a specialty of short-horns.

Although Mr. Fogg has been engaged in various kinds of business, he considers that his greatest success has been as an agriculturist, and that it requires fully as much talent and judgment to achieve success as a farmer as it does in any other business he has ever followed. In 1855 and 1856 he was president of the Franklin County Agricultural Society, and for thirty years he has been identified with the agricultural interests of this section.

Mr. Fogg was united in marriage, Sept. 24, 1842, to Mary, daughter of Orlando Ware. Mrs. Fogg was born in Deerfield, March 30, 1815. Her father was one of the leading men of Deerfield, and settled here in 1802. Mr. and Mrs. Fogg are, and have been for many years, members of the Unitarian Church of Deerfield.

They have no children. In politics Mr. Fogg is a Republican, but takes no active part in this direction, never having been an aspirant for office.





RES. OF Mc CLALLEN BROTHERS. DEERFIELD MASS.

kiel Foster, Jacob Foster, John Foster, Joseph Gillet, Daniel Graves, Benj. Hastings, John Hawks, Joshua Hawks, Ebenezer Hinsdale, David Hoyt, Jonathan Hoyt, Ebenezer Meacham, John Munn, Daniel Nash, Phineas Nash, Azariah Nims, Thomas Nims, Abraham Parker, Abijah Prince, John Sadler, Jona. Severance, Ebenezer Smead, William Smead, Samuel Stebbins, Othniel Taylor, Samuel Taylor, Jona. Wells, Joshua Wells, Elijah Williams, Thomas Williams, Asahel Wright.

This war closed by a treaty at Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 7, 1748.

DIVISION OF THE TOWN.

In 1748 the inhabitants of Green River began to move for a division of the town, that they may be set off into a separate municipality, by the name of Cheapside, and in November asked by petition to the town that the dividing line be Deerfield River, from its mouth to Sheldon's Brook; thence up that brook west to the seven-mile line. The town refused. After the peace of 1748 the question again came up. The old town was willing to divide, the boundary to be the north line of the old Dedham 8000-acre grant. Greenfield insisted on the river and brook, as before. This matter was finally, in 1753, left to a committee of three from towns below, who reported on the 10th of April that the south boundary should be the 8000-acre line, the west to include one tier of lots beyond the seven-mile line. More trouble grew out of the disposition of the sequestered ministerial lands in Cheapside, with contests at home, in the Legislature, and civil courts, which were not settled until 1772. Greenfield, still coveting Cheapside, has made several severe legislative struggles for its annexation, but the mother-town has always successfully defended the integrity of the ancient boundary.

In 1759 a controversy arose with Hatfield about the boundary between the towns, which was unsettled and caused considerable trouble until 1766, when it was fixed to start from the place where the Pocomptuck path crossed the Weekioannuck Brook, and run westward parallel to the south line of Hatfield.

It was not until the conquest of Canada that men began to locate in "Deerfield Southwest," but the district filled up very rapidly, and in 1767 Conway was set off as a town. "Deerfield Pasture" or "Deerfield Northwest" was inhabited before the last French war, but no permanent settlement was made there until about 1762. A thriving colony soon grew up on her fertile hills, and Shelburne became independent of the mother-town in 1769. Gill, set off from Greenfield in 1793, is the youngest daughter of old Pocomptuck; perhaps Gill might be more properly called a grandchild. Minor changes have been made in the lines between Whately, Conway, and this town, which cannot be noted here, or the several attempts of Bloody Brook to be set off as a town.

THE LAST FRENCH WAR.

The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle was of short duration. French encroachments in the West led to reprisals, which brought on a general war in 1755. This brought to Deerfield the old traditionary fears and precautions, if not danger. Oct. 15, 1756, the town voted to build four garrisons in the town and one at Wapping, with two mounts at each. These defenses were not tested; the last Indian inroad had been made. Deerfield was made the depot for military supplies for Northern Hampshire. Capt. Elijah Williams was sub-commissary, with rank of major. He had also charge of fitting out numerous scouting-parties to cover the frontier. Our townsmen were active and vigilant in keeping the enemy at a distance. Much space would be occupied by giving details of the part taken in this war by Deerfield people; their services were prominent and important.

A partial list of men who served in the last French war is as follows:

Cols. Ebenezer Hinsdale, William Williams, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Williams, Majs. Sekah Barnard, John Hawks, Capts. John Catlin, Samuel Childs, Timothy Childs, Samuel Wells, Lieuts. Seth Catlin, Mathew Clesson, Sergts. Saml. Barnard, Zadock Hawks, Benjamin Munn, John Wells, John Taylor, Caleb Allen, Samuel Allen, Asahel Amsden, Consider Arms, David Arms, Eliakim Arms, Elijah Arms, John Arms, Jonathan Arms, Phineas Arms, Ebenezer Barnard, Samuel Belding, Asahel Birge, John P. Bull, Jonathan Burnham, Simeon Burt, Sharp Caleb, (Ashley) Cato, Richard Cary, Jonathan Catlin, Joseph Catlin, (Ashley) Cesar, (Hinsdale) Cesar, (Hoyt) Cesar, Moses Chandler, Amzi Childs, Lebeus Childs, Barnabas Davidson, Abel Dinsmore, David Dickinson, Nathaniel Dickinson, Thomas Dickinson, Zebediah Graves, Asa Hawks, John Hawks, Jr., Joshua Hawks, Moses Hawks, Paul Hawks, Seth Hawks, Elisha Hinsdale, John Hinsdale, Joseph Holmes, David Hoyt, Ebenezer Meacham, Alvan Mitchel, Elijah Mitchel, Phineas Munn, John Newton, Daniel Nims, Reuben Nims, Nathaniel Parker, Oliver Pease, —— Peter, Abijah Prince, Solomon Rugg, John Russell, John Sadler, Martin Severance, Mathew Severance, Samuel Shattuck, John Sheldon, Jonathan Stoeal, John Stebbins, Moses Stebbins, Samuel Stebbins, (Ashley) Titus, Ebenezer Tolman, Amos Tute, James Tute, Zebediah Williams, Daniel Wittin, Augustus Wells

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

The opening of the Revolution found the town divided in sentiment. Many of the leading men were loyal to the king and opposed to the change of government. They had held military and civil commissions in his Majesty's name and were intimate with the royal governors. The town, however, never failed in its duty in filling its quota of men and supplies. Oct. 7, 1774, Samuel Barnard was chosen delegate to the Provincial Congress at Salem.

Jan. 28, 1775, Col. David Field and Maj. David Wells were chosen delegates to the Congress at Cambridge, which was to meet February 1st, and money voted to buy a stock of powder and lead. May 5th the collectors were forbidden to pay out any public money without an order from the town, and soon after were directed to pay it to Henry Gardner, of Stowe. A committee was chosen to "see that the resolves of the Continental Congress were strictly adhered to." This was called the committee of correspondence, inspection, and safety, and chosen annually during the war. It was invested with large judicial and executive powers. David Field was chairman for several years, and kept a regular record of its proceedings.

On the Lexington alarm a company of Minute-Men under Capt. Lock, Lieut. Bardwell, and Ens. Stebbins marched at once to Cambridge. Lock soon enlisted in the commissary department, Bardwell returned, and Stebbins was made captain, and began enlisting a company April 27th, with which he was at Bunker Hill. April 20th, to encourage the Minute-Men at home, pay was allowed for time spent in drilling. May 23, 1776, the selectmen were directed to procure a supply of intrenching-tools.

June 26th should be our "Independence day." On that day the town voted to "solemnly engage with our lives and fortunes" to support Congress should it "declare these colonies free and independent of Great Britain." The clerk was directed to forward a copy of the vote to be laid before the Legislature. October 7th voted to consent that the council and House should enact a form of government, provided it be made public.

March 3, 1777, it was voted that the town will not dispose of the two pieces of cannon. April 20th a bounty of £20 was voted to each volunteer. April 22, 1778, the new constitution was read "paragraph by paragraph," and, in order that it be considered, the meeting adjourned twelve days. May 20th, £210 borrowed to pay bounties. August 12th, Col. David Field chosen delegate to the Constitutional Convention at Cambridge. Sept. 1, 1780, the new constitution was read "with pauses between paragraphs," and a committee of nine chosen to examine it and report what changes ought to be made. June 5th voted not to accept the third article in the Bill of Rights, "and that in the qualification for governor, he should declare himself to be of the Protestant religion instead of the Christian." This change was made in the constitution. June 19th voted a bounty of $30, hard money, for three years' men. July 23, 1781, voted £125, hard money, to buy beef for the army, and £82 to pay for horses. September 6th, any persons furnishing articles of clothing called for from the

town to have the price allowed in their next tax. These votes illustrate the position and action of the town during this critical period.

The following is the roll of the company which responded to the call on the Lexington alarm:

Capt. Jonas Lock, Lieut Thomas Bardwell, Ens. Joseph Stebbins, Sergts. Abel Parker, Joel Munn, Ariel Nims, Edward Rose, Corps. Thomas Kinney, Isaac Smith, Abner Sheldon, Isaac Parker, Drummer James Warren, Fifer Justin Hitchcock, Privates John Taylor, Eliphalet Dickinson, Daniel Fish, Silas Wright, Jona. Wells, John Hinsdale, Thomas A. Gates, Ebenezer Fish, John Wells, Philip Hick, Oliver Smead, Elias Stone, John Taylor, Jr., Libeous Jennings, Eben Jones, Reuben Childs, Nevers'n Warren, Eber Allis, Jona. Spafford, Isaac Lewis, Paul Thayer, Crasey (Dickinson), Timothy Catlin, Jeremiah Newton, John Newton, Israel Nims, Amasa Smith, Samuel Smead, Timothy Frary, Oliver Shattuck, James Gibson, Remembrance Grandy, Nathaniel Parker, John Lock, Adonijah Taylor, John Henry, Henry Allen, Jesse Corliss, Elisha Nims.

The roll of Capt. Joseph Stebbins' company from September 23 to Oct. 18, 1777, in the Burgoyne campaign, is as follows:

Capt. Joseph Stebbins, Lieut. John Bardwell, Sergts. Geo. Herbert, Abel Parker, Daniel Slate, Samuel Turner, Corps. David Hoyt, Zibi Phillips, Samuel Gladding, Jason Parmenter, Drummer James Warren, Fifer Justin Hitchcock, Privates John Gault, David Gray, Cephas Sheldon, Joseph Allen, Amasa Sheldon, Robert Gray, Lemuel Childs, Eliphalet Dickinson, Timothy Catlin, Levi Newton, Elias Stone, Tilston Miller, Ithamar Burt, Thomas Wells, William Joiner, Stephen Webster, William Orvis, John Connable, John Taylor, Nicholas Andrews, Jeremiah Newton, Phillip Maxwell, Thomas Faxon, Thomas Billings, Samuel Wheat, John Beaman, Daniel Bliss, Natham Frary, Abel Harding, Samuel Barker, Eliphalet Taylor, Edward Joiner, Moses Tate, Simeon Burt, Joseph Sanderson.

Other men who served in the army are:

Aaron Allis, John Allis, Samuel Bardwell, Reuben Bardwell, Frederick Barney, Elisha Barnard, Samuel Barnard, Jesse Billings, John Boyden, William Ball, Simeon Carey, Sylvanus Cobb, William Darby, Barnabas Davidson, Silas Dewey, Consider Dickinson, David Dickinson, Thomas W. Dickinson, Samuel Donelly, Joseph Fethergill, Eleaser Frary, Nathan Frary, Jr., Abel Gale, Abner Goodenough, Alijah Harding, Samuel Hart, James Hogan, John Johnson, Leonard Laudair, Roswell Lanfair, Wm. Loveridge, Thomas Mighells, Francis Munn, Moses Newton, Wm. Negus, Daniel Nims, Ebenezer Nims, Isaac Nims, Seth Nims, Samuel Pratt, Moses Robbins, Daniel Robbinson, Stephen Rolph, David Saxton, Amasa Smith, Elijah Smith, Joel Smith, Wm. Starr, Joseph Sweet, Joshua Sweet, Stephen Taylor, John Victory, Joseph Wells, Reuben Wells, Charles Warren.

Deerfield people were loyal during the Shays rebellion. Joseph Stebbins, Samuel Childs, and Capt. [Daniel?] Dickinson commanded companies called out for its suppression. A company of 37 men were here a week, and on one occasion an army of 950 men were quartered among the inhabitants of the town one day.

MINISTERS AND CHURCHES.

The first preaching at Pocomptuck of which we have any knowledge was by Rev. Samuel Mather, in 1673. He was a son of Timothy, of Dorchester, born in 1651. He graduated at Harvard University in 1671, and was a classmate of Judge Sewall. On the breaking up of the settlement he retired to Hatfield, to his uncle, Rev. Hope Atherton, the minister there. Eleazer Mather, the Northampton pastor, was another uncle. With such surroundings, the young minister was anxious to cast his lot again in his first field of labor, and expected offers to go elsewhere, hoping to return and build up a church at Pocomptuck with the returning settlers. So many obstacles, however, intervened that in 1680 he went to Branford, Conn., and three or four years later settled at Windsor. He was a trustee of Yale College, 1700–24. He died in 1728.

Feb. 21, 1684, Rev. Noadiah Russell, a Harvard graduate of 1681, was invited to preach here. The result of this invitation is not known. Rev. John Williams came about the middle of June, 1686.

"The Inhabitants of Deerfield, to Encourage Mr. John Williams to settle amongst them to dispense the Blessed word of Truth unto them, have made propositions unto him as followeth: That they will give him 16 cow-commons of meadow-land, with a home-lott that lieth on Meeting-hous hill; that they will build him a hous 42 foot long, 20 foot wide, with a lenthor on the back side of the house, and finish ed house; to fence his home-lott, and within two years after this agreement to build him a Barn, and to break up his plowing land. For a yearly salary, to give him 60 pounds a year for the first, and four or five years after this agreement to add to his salary, and make it 80 pounds."

This offer was accepted, and Mr. Williams commenced his eventful career in this valley Dec. 17, 1686. Another grant of land was voted Jan. 5, 1687. The committee for the plantation consented to the above grants, "on the condition Mr. Williams settle among them." After preaching about two years a church was formed, and Mr. Williams was ordained Oct. 17, 1688. He had married, the year before, Eunice, the daughter of Eleazer Mather, of Northampton, a second cousin of the first minister, Mr. Mather.

John Williams was a son of Samuel, of Roxbury, born 1664. He was a graduate of Harvard University in 1683, and came to this town at the age of twenty-two years. His cousin and classmate, William Williams, was settled minister at Hatfield about 1687. Mr. Williams shared the dangers and the responsibilities of the new town through the Revolution of 1688 and the Indian hostilities which followed, taking an active part in its political affairs. Oct. 21, 1703, having a hint of impending danger from Albany friends, Mr. Williams, writing to Gov. Dudley, asking aid in their great distress and poverty, says:

"I abated them of my salary for several years together, tho' they never asked it of me, and now their children must suffer for want of clothing, or the country consider them, and I abate them what they are to pay me. I never found the people unwilling to do when they had the ability; yet they have often done above their ability."

This is a touching picture of the character and condition of pastor and people at this critical juncture. In the destruction of the town, four months later, his wife and two children were killed, and himself and five children taken captive and carried to Canada. In his "Redeemed Captive," published soon after his return, may be found a detailed account of the terrible winter's march to Canada and his tedious captivity. On his return, November, 1706, the town sent a committee to invite him to re-settle with them, and in January, 1707, voted to build him a house "as big as Ens. John Sheldon's; a back room as big as may be thought convenient." Sept. 10, 1707, Mr. Williams married Mrs. Abigail Bissell, a cousin of his first wife. By her he had five children, having had eleven by Eunice, his first wife. Mr. Williams died June 12, 1729. A contemporary speaks of his death as a "fall of one of the *pillars of the land*;" of him, as "one who taught by example as well as by preaching; an ardent lover of New England, its religious principles, its ecclesiastical and civil rights and liberties;" and says, "A grievous breach was made upon Deerfield." He was a man of fervor, piety, and zeal; a firm believer in the supernatural, often taking note of events as occurring in direct answer to prayer. He left a library of 520 books and pamphlets, in English, Latin, and French.

Rev. Benjamin Pierpont, of New Haven, graduated at Yale College in 1726; approbated to preach by the New Haven Association about 1728, and was preaching as a candidate as early as Aug. 11, 1729; and on the 26th was hired for three months. Meanwhile, Rev. Mr. Williams, of Hatfield, was using his influence against Pierpont as an immoral man. In spite of this, a call was given him to settle, by a vote of 36 to 14, on the 25th of January, 1730, and the candidate was to continue preaching until arrangements could be made for a settlement. Mr. Williams continued his charges against Mr. Pierpont, and more were estranged from him, and protested at the March meeting against the settlement. In October, with a vote of thanks, Pierpont left town, and is not afterward heard of.

Rev. John Warren, who graduated at Harvard College in 1725, after preaching a few months, received a unanimous call May 6, 1731. The people took his refusal much to heart, and in July earnest efforts were vainly made to induce him to reconsider his reply, and in August voted "to make further tryal for recovering" Mr. Warren, and "to alter the propositions made last spring," which was sent August 26th, by Capt. Jona. Wells.

James Chandler, who graduated at Harvard College in 1728, was the next candidate. Nov. 3, 1734, "chose the worthy Mr. James Chandler to be their pastor and teacher, by a great majority." He also declined. Discouraged with Harvard ministers, in December Deacon Samuel Childs was sent to Connecticut for a candidate.

Rev. Jonathan Ashley, son of Jonathan, of Westfield, was born Nov. 11, 1712. He graduated at Yale College in 1730. He married Dorothy, daughter of Rev. William Williams, of Hatfield. After preaching about three months Mr. Ashley received a call to settle, April 7, 1732, and was ordained Nov. 8, 1732. His settlement was £300, 10 acres of land, the liberty of the commons, firewood, and the use of the town-lot, with an annual salary of £130; the settlement and the salary to be paid in bills of public credit at 18*s.* the ounce. Almost from the first the question of salary was a troublesome one; the currency was fluctuating, and Boston brokers were often appealed to to determine its value, compared with silver. Controversy and contention grew up, finally causing much bitterness of feeling. Troubles also existed about the rent of the town-lot, and especially about his firewood. In April or May, 1780, a council of ministers was convened to settle these affairs. Benjamin Trumbull, the historian, was the advocate of the people. The scope of the council has not been determined. Their labors must have been prolonged and arduous, for they consumed "half a quire of paper and 9 quarts of rum." We are also in the dark about the result of this council. It appears, however, from the action of the town June 19, 1780, that the pastoral relation of Mr. Ashley to the town was *dissolved*. At that date the town chose a committee of three "to hire a minister of the gospel to preach in this town, with discretionary power to hire one for as long a time as they think proper." Mr. Ashley did not long survive this action; he died Aug. 28, 1780.

Mr. Ashley was tall, of a commanding presence, with a strong intellect, and scholarly; in theological and biblical knowledge surpassed by none in the valley, save Jonathan Edwards, of Northampton. The latter describes Ashley, who was his cousin, as "a young gentleman of liberal education and notable abilities; a fluent speaker; a man of lax principles in religion, falling in, in some essential things, with the Arminians, and is very bold and open in it." He was "bold and open" in everything he did. He was opposed to Edwards in the great controversy concerning church membership, and active in procuring his dismission from Northampton, and was largely instrumental in the dismissal of Rev. Edward Billings, an adherent of the Edwards party, from Belchertown. It was a terrible blow to him when Mr. Billings, taking the bull by the horns, gathered a church and congregation from Mr. Ashley's own flock, in 1754.

In the Revolution, Mr. Ashley continued loyal to England. He had publicly prayed for the king weekly for forty years in good faith, and he could not logically or conscientiously turn against him. After the adoption of the State constitution he was called upon to read a proclamation with the usual ending, "God save the Commonwealth!" Drawing himself up to his full height, he added, "And the *king too*, or we are an undone people!" His Toryism was pronounced and offensive. He taught that a fearful doom awaited the rebels who fell at Bunker Hill, and the incensed hearers nailed up the pulpit-door.

In the church the pastor was, in theory and practice, a strong supporter of priestly authority. He claimed the right to enforce the attendance of any church member when required to confer on church matters. One man being obstinate, the church voted, "that Oliver Hastings, when refusing to come when sent for by the Rev. Mr. Ashley, and also in his treatment of the Church when before them, has been guilty of contempt of the authority Christ has instituted in his Church, and that he ought Publickly to Humble and take Shame to himself therefor." This mandate not being obeyed, "on the Lord's day, February 3d, I admonished him Publickly," says Mr. Ashley, "and, hearing he was going out of town, went to him and admonished him again." Mr. Ashley was sustained by the church in such matters. Thomas French having entered a complaint against the pastor "for some things said to him when admonishing him," it was voted "the complaint was not sustained, and if it was, we think the church have no right to act upon it, since it respects the pastor of this church." The pastor was evidently the "ruling elder" in this body.

As Mr. Ashley's family increased and "became more chargeable," his salary was increased from time to time. In 1750 the increase was £266 (old tenor), in quarterly subscriptions. In 1762 there was a new adjustment, on the basis of £80 per annum. The town was delinquent in its contract with Mr. Ashley, giving him just cause of complaint. The ten acres of land given in settlement was not secured for more than ten years; the income from the town-lot seems to have been withheld, and no provision made for firewood in later years. In 1781 his heirs presented a claim for £787 17*s.* 6*d.*,—perhaps by decree of the council,—which was paid by the town in 1782.

Some of his published works are, "A Sermon on the Ordination of John Norton," at Deerfield, 1741; "The Great Duty of Charity," 1742; "An Evening Lecture to the Negroes, to Show that Christianity Allows the Relation of Master and Servant;" two sermons preached at Northampton, Feb. 10, 1751, to counteract the effect of Mr. Edwards' evening lecture after he was dismissed; and again, June 24, 1753, "to my own people," says the author, "on the occasion of a gentleman of Mr. Edwards' sentiments had been preaching to a part of my congregation;" a part of a sermon preached before Mr. Billings and the seceders about December, 1753. He officiated at 221 marriages, 1009 baptisms, and 398 persons were admitted into the church during his ministry.

Samuel Goodrich, of Yale College, 1783, was preaching here early in 1785. July 18th he was invited to settle, but declined this year. "The town is desirous for persons to qualify themselves for singing in meeting, and leave the choice of tunes to the leaders."

Rev. John Taylor, A.M., the thirteenth child of Eldad, who was the fourteenth child of Edward, the first minister of Westfield, was born Dec. 23, 1762, just one hundred and twenty years after his grandfather. He was the third settled minister. He graduated from Yale College in 1784, and was ordained Feb. 14, 1787. His settlement was £250, with a salary of £100, and what firewood he wants, at $1 a cord. In his letter of acceptance, the old division and the happy reunion are emphasized by Mr. Taylor. He spoke discouragingly of the political situation, and was filled "with the most alarming apprehensions," and could not predict the result of the general confusion. Shays' rebellion was then at its height, but its power was broken before his ordination. Mr. Taylor was well acquainted with the political affairs of the country, and had a natural taste for the study of history. In 1793 he published a valuable "Appendix to the Redeemed Captive;" a "Thanksgiving Sermon," Nov. 29, 1798, a "Century Sermon," Feb. 29, 1804, and a "Farewell Sermon," Aug. 6, 1806, were also published. The ministry of Mr. Taylor had been harmonious, but on account of ill health he asked a dismission, which was effected Aug. 6, 1806, by a mutual council. On leaving, the town made him an extra grant of $662. In 1802, Mr. Taylor made a three months' missionary tour to New York, visiting many settlements on the Mohawk and Black Rivers. He went on horseback, traveling nearly one thousand miles, speaking five or six times a week, organizing churches, ordaining deacons, visiting schools, the sick, and the dying. With all this, he found time to visit and describe natural curiosities and noted localities. Of some, drawings were made, notably the ruins of ancient forts or mounds on the Sandy Creek, near Lake Ontario. On leaving

Deerfield, Mr. Taylor engaged in farming in Enfield, Conn. Here he was a leading man, often elected representative, and several times made speaker of the House. In 1817 he removed to Mendon, N. Y., where he was engaged in missionary operations. In 1832 he settled as minister at Bruce, Mich., where he died, Dec. 20, 1840. He married, June 14, 1788, Elizabeth Terry, of Enfield, Conn.

Rev. Samuel Porter Williams, A.M., of Wethersfield, Conn. He graduated from Yale College in 1796, preached as a candidate in the summer of 1806, and received an invitation to become pastor November 3d. This he had intended to accept, but, on the 15th, he gave reasons why he felt it his duty to go to Mansfield, Conn. He settled there in 1807, and remained ten years. He died in 1826.

Rev. Samuel Willard, D.D., eminent Unitarian divine and author, son of William, of Petersham, born April 18, 1776. He graduated from Harvard College in 1803; was tutor at Bowdoin College, 1804–5. May 18, 1807, by a vote of 22 to 1, the church called him to "settle here in the work of the gospel ministry." This action was ratified June 4th, and a salary of $666.67 offered him. Mr. Willard accepted, and August 12th was fixed as the day for ordination. The council met August 11th, and reported the next day that although they found "the pastor elect to be a gentleman of rich talents and aquirements in theological knowledge, of a most amiable temper and disposition, and of an exemplary frankness and sincerity in communicating his opinions," "*they did not discover in him that belief in the essential Divinity of our* LORD JESUS CHRIST"—the doctrines of total depravity, the supernatural influence of the Holy Spirit, the doctrine of election, and perseverance of the saints—which they consider necessary, and therefore they could not proceed to ordain him. August 17th the church renewed the call, which was concurred in by the town, August 28th, by a vote of 114 to 31, the nays, with a single exception, being from Bloody Brook. Mr. Willard's "confession of faith" was printed and sent out with the invitations to a new council, by which he was ordained, Sept. 23, 1807. He married, May 30, 1808, Susan, daughter of Dr. Joshua Barker, of Hingham. Soon after the settlement of Mr. Willard most of the church members from the south part of the town withdrew, and afterward united in a church there. Mr. Willard became blind about 1820, but he continued his pastoral duty until Sept. 23, 1829, when he was dismissed at his request. He removed to Hingham, whence, after a few years spent in teaching, he returned to Deerfield in 1836, where he died, Oct. 8, 1859.

The memory of Dr. Willard was wonderful. He learned the Bible by heart, and on hearing any random line of it could at once give the chapter and verse. He was equally familiar with the volume of hymns used in the Sunday service. Most of his literary work was done after he became blind. Some of his publications are "Deerfield Collection of Sacred Music," 1814; "Rudiments of Reading," 1815; "Original Hymns," 1823; "Sacred Poetry and Music Reconciled," 1830; "Rhetoric," 1831; "Introduction to the Latin Language," 1835; "Franklin Primer," "Improved Reader," "General Class Book," and "Popular Reader,"—a series of school-books which went through many editions,—with sermons, pamphlets on various subjects, contributions to magazines, etc., etc.

Dr. Willard was a strong anti-slavery man, an ardent worker for temperance, interested in science, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In person he was of marked figure and face, grave in deportment, kindly and affable, a Christian gentleman, and an honest man.

Rev. John Fessenden graduated at Harvard College in 1818; Cambridge Theological School, 1821; tutor, 1825–27; was the fifth pastor of the First Church, and ordained May 19, 1830. Mr. Fessenden was a man of scholarly attainments. His sermons were written rather for the learned than the common people, and failed in interesting the young. He was singularly gifted in public prayer, and was amiable, diffident, and lacking in personal magnetism.

In 1835 he preached before a party of Indians from Canada who claimed to be descendants of the captive Eunice Williams, and to be on a visit to the graves of her father and mother. This sermon was published. On his dismissal, May 31, 1840, Mr. Fessenden removed to Dedham, where, to some extent, he engaged in teaching.

Daniel B. Parkhurst, son of Dr. William, of Petersham, was born Feb. 20, 1818. He was two years at Amherst and two years at Yale, where he graduated in 1836. He studied at the Cambridge Divinity School, and was ordained July 21, 1841. He was a man of rare promise, but preached only nine sermons, dying of consumption at Keene, N. H., Feb. 16, 1842.

James Blodgett, A.M., graduated at Harvard College in 1841; at Divinity School, Cambridge, in 1843. He was ordained Jan. 17, 1844. His health failing, he was dismissed, June 16, 1845. He removed to Lexington, where he died July 11, 1845, aged thirty-three. He married, in 1844, Miss —— Wellington, of Lexington. She died Oct. 11, 1845.

Rev. John F. Moors was born in Groton; graduated at Harvard College in 1842; at Divinity School, Cambridge, in 1845. He was ordained Jan. 28, 1846, eighth pastor of the First Church; was dismissed April 9, 1860, and removed to Greenfield. He is further noticed in the history of that town.

James K. Hosmer, son of Rev. Dr. George Hosmer, was born in Northfield, Jan. 29, 1834. He graduated at Harvard College in 1855; at Divinity School, Cambridge, in 1857. He was ordained Sept. 6, 1860. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Co. D, 52d Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, which joined Gen. Banks' Louisiana Expedition. Declining a position in the military household of Gen. Banks, he was made corporal of the color-guard, and served through the campaign. He was in the actions of April 12th and 14th on the Têche; under Gen. Grover, and with him through the Red River Expedition, and at the siege and surrender of Port Hudson, July 8, 1863. Mr. Hosmer was dismissed, Sept. 2, 1866, to take a professorship in Antioch College. He is now a professor of the State University of Missouri, and author of "The Color-Guard,"—one of the most entertaining books which the Rebellion has brought forth; Boston, 1864,—"The Thinking Bayonet," 1865; "A History of German Literature," 1879; and is a liberal contributor to papers and magazines.

Edgar Buckingham, A.B., son of Joseph T., was born at Boston, Aug. 29, 1812. He graduated at Harvard College in 1831, and was the principal of Northfield Academy, 1831–32; graduated at Cambridge Divinity School, 1835; settled minister at Dover, N. H., 1835; in Trenton, N. Y., 1840; in Troy, N. Y., 1853; and Deerfield in 1868. He married, June 5, 1835, Sally Ann Hart. Mr. Buckingham has been a voluminous writer for newspapers and magazines. He was an early advocate of the abolition of slavery, especially in an oration delivered July 4, 1842. This was printed, as have been several of his sermons. Of the Unitarian denomination, but maintains the view that "the religion of Jesus Christ consists in obedience to God, unconnected with sectarian opinions." He has an active, ingenious mind and scholarly culture.

THE ORTHODOX SOCIETY.

Oct. 1, 1838, a portion of the First Congregational Society organized a new body under the title of the "Orthodox Society." A church of the seceders had been formed June 2, 1835. In 1838 a meeting-house was built on Memorial Lane. The first stated supply for the pulpit of this society was Rev. Pomeroy Belden, 1837–42.

Mr. Belden, son of Aaron, of Whately, was born in 1811; graduated at Amherst College in 1833; Andover Theological Seminary in 1836. He married, in 1836, Louisa Tenny; (2d) 1841, Miranda Smith, of Hadley. Ordained evangelist Aug. 8, 1837; installed pastor at Amherst in 1842; died March 2, 1849.

Photo. by Popkins.

Elisha Wells

Elisha Wells was born in Deerfield, Franklin Co., Mass., Aug. 25, 1821. His educational advantages were very poor and limited to an attendance of the district school, in the old brick schoolhouse on the common, summer and winter, until he was nine years old, and during the winter months from that time until seventeen years of age. The inheritance he received from his father was continuous hard labor and severe discipline, which would no doubt be a good gift if not too liberally bestowed, as was the case in this instance.

He was hired out to work upon a farm when twelve years of age, his father receiving his wages until Elisha was twenty-one. After he reached his majority he found employment with a farmer, where he remained until his employer's decease, two years afterward. Upon the settlement of the estate he received twenty-five per cent. of his claim against it; and his dividends in later years on "accommodation" accounts, indorsed notes, and money loaned to supposed friends, have ranged from zero to forty per cent., and generally the lower figure.

His religious belief—without belonging to any church—is to attend divine worship, and help support the same; to "do unto others as you would that they should do unto you;" but never to borrow the livery of Christ in which to serve the devil, as is instanced and illustrated in the many recent defalcations, forgeries, and premeditated bankruptcies committed by men holding high positions in the Church.

In politics he is independent. Bound to no party, he casts his vote for the candidate whom he considers best qualified to fill the office. He has never sought office, but has been honored by his townsmen with the positions of selectman, town clerk, and treasurer. One or more of these offices he has held each year for the past twenty-three years.

Of his family history he knows very little. Whatever success he has gained in life is the result of his own efforts, and whether his ancestors came from England in the Mayflower, or from any other coast of the Old World, is a matter of indifference to him.

Mr. Wells was married, Jan. 4, 1849, to Lois H., daughter of Elisha Hare, of Deerfield, by whom he has four children,—Charles A., Francis B., Theron B., and Mary W.

Photo by Popkins.

Hiram Root

HIRAM ROOT was born Oct. 27, 1805, in Montague, Franklin Co., Mass. He was the son of Selah and Elizabeth Childs Root. His father, who was born in Montague, Sept. 8, 1766, was a man of sterling integrity, a devoted Christian, and deacon in the Congregational Church of Montague. He died in Burtonville, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1842. Elizabeth Childs, his mother, was born Feb. 17, 1769, and died April 19, 1835. The parents of Hiram Root were married Feb. 6, 1794. They were blessed with a family of ten children, of whom the subject of this memoir was the seventh.

The earlier years of Hiram Root's life were spent upon his father's farm in Montague. His educational advantages were few, and confined entirely to the common schools. When he reached his majority he engaged in the manufacture of hats and cloth, in which he continued until 1832, when he removed to Deerfield to reside with his uncle, Simeon Childs. He was married April 30, 1829, to Caroline Hanson, who was born in East Deerfield, Oct. 28, 1809. They had a family of four children, all daughters, only one of whom survives, viz., Helen, wife of Albert Stebbins.

Mr. Childs, at his decease, left his farm to his nephew, but Mr. Root, not having any particular taste for farming, leased the farm, and again engaged in manufacturing, first stoves, then lead pipe, and afterward straw-cutters. He was the first in the Connecticut Valley to cultivate and manufacture sorghum. He was very successful in business, and accumulated a comfortable fortune. In politics he was a Republican, but never sought public office.

Mr. Root's mechanical and inventive powers were of a high order, and he was never so happy as when surrounded by machinery, with an opportunity for the study of its mechanism and possible improvement. He was a man of great liberality, of strictest integrity, and unblemished reputation. He was of a particularly energetic disposition, never feeling that anything was too great for him to undertake, and he seldom failed in his endeavors. Indeed, so full of energy and activity was he, that it was laughingly said among his friends that "he never stopped to walk until after he was sixty years old." He was social and genial, delighting in jokes, and was especially fond of children and pets of all kinds.

His sudden death, Jan. 13, 1874, was a shock to the community, every member of which felt it as the loss of a personal friend. He died of heart disease, from which he had suffered for over two years. His sufferings were borne with great patience, and his energy never left him. Indeed, death claimed him in the midst of active business and usefulness. He still lives in the hearts of those who knew and loved him.

Rev. Henry Seymour, son of Horace, of Hadley, was born in 1816; graduated at Amherst College in 1838; Union Theological Seminary, in New York, in 1842. He married, in 1844, Laura I. Fish, of Shelburne; (2d) 1851, Sophia Williams, of Ashfield. Settled pastor March 1, 1843; dismissed March 14, 1849; settled at Hawley Oct. 3, 1849, where he is still in charge.

Rev. Alfred E. Ives was born in New Haven in 1809; graduated at Yale College in 1837; studied theology at New Haven; pastor of Colebrook in 1838–48; settled here Sept. 5, 1849; dismissed in 1855; removed to Castine, Me.

Rev. Robert Crawford, D.D., was born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1804; came with his father to Canada in 1821. After a few years of frontier life in the woods, he became an operative in a cotton-mill at Hoosick Falls, N. Y., in 1826. After three years there, and two or three more in a mill at Bennington, Vt., he entered Williams College, graduating in 1836; was a year or two tutor there. He studied theology at Princeton, N. J., and at the Union Theological Seminary in New York, and was ordained pastor at North Adams, Aug. 20, 1840. He married, Sept. 30, 1840, Ellen M., daughter of President Griffin, of Williams College. Jan. 13, 1858, he was installed in Deerfield, where he still remains, an example to his fellows and an honor to the town. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Jefferson College in 1858; he was State Senator in 1863.

Meeting-Houses.—Previous to Philip's war the settlers worshiped in the garrisoned houses, and made no attempt, so far as we learn, to build a meeting-house. The first one erected was about 1684; this was doubtless of logs, the walls daubed with clay, and the roof thatched. Oct. 30, 1694, the town voted "to build a new meeting-house" on Meeting-house Hill "the bigness of Hatfield meeting-house, only the height to be left to ye judgment and determination of ye committee." The location was also left to the same body. It stood a few rods west of north from the soldiers' monument, a frame building about thirty feet square, two stories high, with hipped roof, on the centre of which rose a steeple with spire and vane. Three doors led to the interior, which was furnished with eight long seats on each side of a narrow aisle, running from the front door to the pulpit, which was perched against the wall opposite; a gallery occupying the other three sides, the front one containing four rows of seats, and those on the side three each. This building was covered with shingles and clapboarded. Two years after the vote to build it was so far finished that a committee was chosen "to be seaters, to seat, y^t is to say, to determine where every person to be seated shall sit in ye new meeting-house. Y^e Rules for Seating to be Age, State, and Dignity."

The galleries were not completed until about 1701, when a new classification of the sittings was required. At a town-meeting, Oct. 2, 1701, "As to *estimation* of seats, ye town agreed and voted that ye fore seat in ye front Gallery shall be equall in dignity with the 2d seat in the body of the Meeting-House; that ye fore seat in ye side Gallery shall be equall in dignity with the 4th seat in the body of the Meeting-House; that ye 2d seat in the front Gallery, and ye hind seat in the front Gallery, shall be equall in dignity to ye 5th seat in ye Body;" and so on, gravely settling the grade of each seat in the house. A more difficult job, it would seem,—that of "dignifying" and grading the congregation,—was left to a committee of Capt. Wells, Lieut. Hoyt, Ens. Sheldon, Sergt. Hawks, and Deacon French, to be done by "age, estate, place, and qualifications."

In 1803 the trustees of Deerfield Academy had leave of the town to "build pews for students in the back parts of the North and South Galleries." The boys were seated in the former, the girls in the latter. In this building Mr. Williams began and ended his ministry. Here, in 1709, he had leave "to build a pew for his wife and family to sit in, in one of the places left for a guard-seat." At the same time, Samuel Williams, Jonathan Wells, and Samuel Barnard had leave to "build a sete or pue in ye other gard-seat place." In 1713 the dignity of the front gallery seat was lowered one peg, and made equal only "to the 3d seat in the Body."

Third Meeting-House.—The town voted, Oct. 25, 1728, to build a new meeting-house, to be covered in 1729. The next April the selectmen were instructed to "procure a suitable quantity of Drink and Cake to be spent at ye Raising of ye Meeting-house." This house was forty by fifty feet, and covered the spot on which stands the soldiers' monument, the front on the west line of the street, the south end ranging a few feet south of the Dickinson Academy, two stories high, roof two-sided, with a steeple rising from the centre, surmounted by a brass ball and cock, the same cock doing duty since 1824 on the spire of the brick meeting-house. By this arrangement of the steeple, the bell-rope came down to the centre aisle, in front of the pulpit. Like the old house, there were three doors of entrance and galleries on three sides, the pulpit on the west side, opposite the front door, with deacons' seat in front, facing the same way. Pews were gradually erected in place of long seats, but not until 1787 was the whole lower floor occupied by them. In 1768 the steeple was taken down, and a new one built from the ground at the north end; this was square at the bottom, and afforded a porch for the north door, and stairs to the north gallery. An elaborate porch was built over the south door, with stairs to the south gallery; the old inside stairs at the northeast and southeast corners were removed. A larger bell was procured, a clock bought by subscription, the cock new gilded, and set sentinel over all. The main building was furnished with new windows, newly clapboarded, and painted stone-color, the doors being chocolate.

In 1818 the town was divided into two parishes. The north part, the "First Congregational Parish in Deerfield," retained the old meeting-house.

Fourth Meeting-House.—December, 1823, steps were taken in this parish to build a new meeting-house, and the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies, Jan. 1, 1824. The building, of brick, was dedicated Dec. 22, 1824. The cost of the structure was about $6000; the site, paid for by a subscription, $530. The old cock, with feathers new burnished, was restored to his perch, where he has seen the generations of men come and go, and faced the storms of one hundred and fifty years.

The Orthodox Society, at the old street, built a meeting-house on Memorial Lane in 1838.

The Second Congregational Society, at Bloody Brook, built a meeting-house in 1821; this was removed to a new site in 1848; large additions and repairs were made in 1865.

A meeting-house was built for the Monument Society in 1848. In 1871 it was sold to the Catholics, by whom it is still occupied.

The Methodist meeting-house at Bloody Brook was built in 1848.

The meeting-house for the Baptists at Wisdom was built in 1810–11.

THE SECOND CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY (ORTHODOX)

was organized at Bloody Brook, June 30, 1818. As early as 1767 money was occasionally voted to hire preaching in the south part of the town during the bad traveling, and for several years before 1783, President Timothy Dwight, of Yale College, then a young man, was employed to preach there. Rev. Benjamin Rice, the first pastor, was born in Sturbridge in 1784; graduated at Brown University in 1808, at Andover Theological Seminary in 1811; pastor at Skaneateles, 1813–17; installed here Feb. 10, 1819; dismissed 1827; pastor at Gloucester, Me., 1828–35; at Buxton, Me., 1835–42; preached at Winchendon, Mass., 1843–46. Mr. Rice married Harriet

Barrett, of Sharon, Conn.; (2d) Almira Whipple, of Charlton; (3d) Lucy Whitney, of Winchendon. He died July 12, 1817.

Tertius S. Clarke was born in Westhampton in 1799; graduated at Yale College in 1824 (D.D. Hamilton College, 1856); studied theology at Auburn; ordained Oct. 3, 1827; dismissed April 1, 1833; pastor at Haddam, Conn., 1835–37; at Stockbridge, 1837–50; at Penn Yan, N. Y., 1850–53; at Franklin, N. Y., 1853.

Rev. William M. Richards, A.M., was born at Hartford, Conn., in 1805; graduated at Williams College in 1832; studied theology at Auburn; ordained Nov. 25, 1835; dismissed Sept. 6, 1843; pastor at Norwich, N. Y., 1844–45; at Oxford, N. Y., 1846; at Hamilton, N. Y., 1847–50; at Morrisville, N. Y., 1850–52; removed to Waukegan, Ills., 1852.

Rev. Abraham Jackson was born in Carver in 1793; graduated at Bangor Theological Seminary; ordained pastor at Machias, Me., 1821; dismissed 1834; pastor at Kingston, 1834; at Walpole, N. H., 1838–45; installed at Bloody Brook, Oct. 22, 1845; dismissed 1847; preached a year or two at Machias, and until 1852 at Quechee, Vt., and after that at Windsor, Vt. He became a Unitarian after leaving here, and was at Waverly, Iowa, in 1872, without a charge.

Rev. Moses K. Cross was born in Danvers in 1812; graduated at Amherst College in 1838, and at the Theological School of Andover; ordained pastor at Palmer in 1842; dismissed 1849; installed pastor here, Sept. 4, 1850; dismissed.

Rev. P. K. Clark graduated at Yale College in 1838, where he was tutor; installed June 29, 1859; dismissed Sept. 26, 1865.

Rev. Edward O. Bartlett, chaplain in the war of the Rebellion; installed Jan. 17, 1867; dismissed ——, 1868; settled in Providence, and was successor of Dr. Todd at Pittsfield; now pastor at Lynnfield.

Rev. Simeon Miller came from the First Church in Holyoke; installed April 13, 1870; dismissed 1872.

Rev. Charles S. Brooks graduated at Amherst College in 1863; installed Jan. 14, 1873; dismissed April 17, 1877; settled pastor in Putnam, Conn.

Rev. Spencer R. Brownell graduated at Amherst College in 1872; teacher in Japan several years; ordained tenth pastor of this church, July 2, 1878.

MONUMENT CHURCH.

A serious difficulty arising in the community at Bloody Brook, a party seceded from the Second Church, and organized the "Monument Church," Jan. 25, 1849.

Rev. David A. Strong was born at Haddam, Conn., in 1820; graduated at Williams College in 1845; at the Theological Institute of Windsor, Conn., in 1843; was ordained first pastor March 21, 1849. This church reunited with the Second Church, Sept. 26, 1865, and Mr. Strong was dismissed. He was a representative to the General Court from District No. 4 in 1866.

The Methodist Society at Bloody Brook was organized in 1843.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF SHELBURNE AND DEERFIELD

was organized Feb. 26, 1787. Deacon Daniel Long was called to the pastoral office, Aug. 27, 1791, and was ordained at his own house in Shelburne, Sept. 19, 1792. He was a faithful minister of this church until his death, May 31, 1831. In 1794 the question of building a meeting-house began to be agitated. Before 1806 one had been partly built, and perhaps finished. In 1809 it was agreed to build a meeting-house between Elder Long's and Aaron Hawks'. The same year the Deerfield part of the society agreed to build a meeting-house in Wisdom. This was finished in 1810. On the death of Elder Long the Shelburne people withdrew, and the church was reorganized in Wisdom, under the title of the "First Baptist Society in Deerfield." Some trouble arising, a party seceded and formed the "Second Baptist Society in Deerfield." This branch, Nov. 25, 1833, took the name of the "Long Baptist Society of Deerfield." Feb. 20, 1834, the "First Baptist Church in Deerfield" was dissolved by a majority of one vote, and, the minority applying to the church at Sunderland to be organized as a branch of that church, a council met, June, 1834, and decided that the church was not dissolved, and could not be by a simple vote. The trouble continuing, a second council, August 27th, advised aggrieved members to ask for letters of dismission.

Arra Martin, who was the first minister of the First Church, was succeeded in 1837 by W. H. Dalrymple. Edward Hale was the minister about 1841–45, when George B. Bills was settled. Milo Frary and W. A. Pease have supplied at times since. Of late there has been no regular preaching.

The "Long Baptist Society" was supplied by Tristram Aldrich for about seven or eight years, when the two societies were reunited.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Roman Catholic Church at Bloody Brook was organized in 1871. The society occupies the meeting-house built by the Monument Society.

BURIAL-PLACES.

The "Old Burying-Ground" is doubtless the spot where the first settlers deposited their dead. It is located at the lower end of Hitchcock Lane, and was the west end of the "town-lot" set apart for the use of the ministry. For more than a century this was the only "God's acre" in the town. There rest the fathers and mothers of the settlement. In one awful grave, undistinguished save by a faint tradition, lie the ghastly slain of Feb. 29, 1704. There the murdered Mrs. Williams lies beside her husband, our first minister. Few of the earlier graves are marked by monuments; that to Joseph Barnard, killed by Indians, 1694, bears the oldest date to be found. There rest many other victims of the Indian wars,—John Allen and wife, slain at the Bars, May 11, 1704; their gallant grandson, Samuel Allen, who fell defending his children, 1746; Eleazer Hawks, Adonijah Gillet, Oliver and Simeon Amsden, who fell at the same time; Ebenezer Sheldon, killed in 1746. Many unmarked graves contain the ashes of the Broughtons, Wellses, Beldings, and other victims of inhuman war. Here repose at least nine soldiers who followed Turner through the turmoil and din of the battle which cost him his life and named the scene of the conflict,—William Arms, Eleazer Hawks, Philip Mattoon, Godfrey Nims, Robert Price, William Smead, Benjamin Wait, Jonathan Wells, the young hero of the occasion, and his brother, Thomas Wells.

The first recorded notice of this ground was made in 1703. It was used by the larger part of the town until 1800, when a new lot was opened on Fort Hill, east of the town street, which has since been the principal receptacle for our dead. The South Wisdom ground was used for burial purposes about a hundred years ago. This does not appear to have been town property. It lies in a pasture, and has long been unused; the gravestones are in a ruinous condition. About the same time the burying-ground in North Wisdom, called the "Robber's Yard," began to be occupied. In 1804 the town voted *not* to take a deed of this land. In 1803 the old grave-yard at Bloody Brook, containing three-quarters of an acre, was bought by the town of Zebediah Graves. Probably it had been occupied some years before. The new ground of four acres, near the Whately line, was bought of the same man in 1848. In a pasture at Pine Nook, on the old Brigham farm, lies a deserted grave-yard of unknown origin, unused for fifty or sixty years. A new one was opened in that district about 1812. In 1816 the town voted $25 to fence it, on condition the owner give a deed to the town. No deed has been found. In 1814, E. H. Williams sold to the town half an acre north of the Baptist meet-

CHARLES E. WILLIAMS was born in Deerfield, Franklin Co., Mass., Feb. 29, 1824. He is the youngest son of Horace and Mary Williams.

Horace Williams, his father, was born in Deerfield, July 25, 1784. Mary Nims, his mother, was born in the same town, May 9, 1786. They were married May 31, 1811. Their son, Charles E., received the rudiments of his education in the common schools, and completed it in the Deerfield Academy. He is a farmer, and has always lived upon the farm which he inherited from his father. The property was heavily encumbered when it came into his possession, but he has satisfied all claims and materially improved it. The farm at present contains two hundred and ten acres.

Photo. by Popkins, Greenfield.

C. E. Williams

In politics, Mr. Williams is a Democrat, and a staunch supporter of his party. He has served in the capacity of selectman for three years.

He was married, Nov. 27, 1856, to Helen L. Field. She was born in Conway, March 2, 1837. They have five children, all living. They are: Henry F., born July 30, 1858; Mary N., born Dec. 14, 1860; Charles W., born Nov. 8, 1864; Nellie R., born March 1, 1867, and Alice Maud, born March 26, 1871.

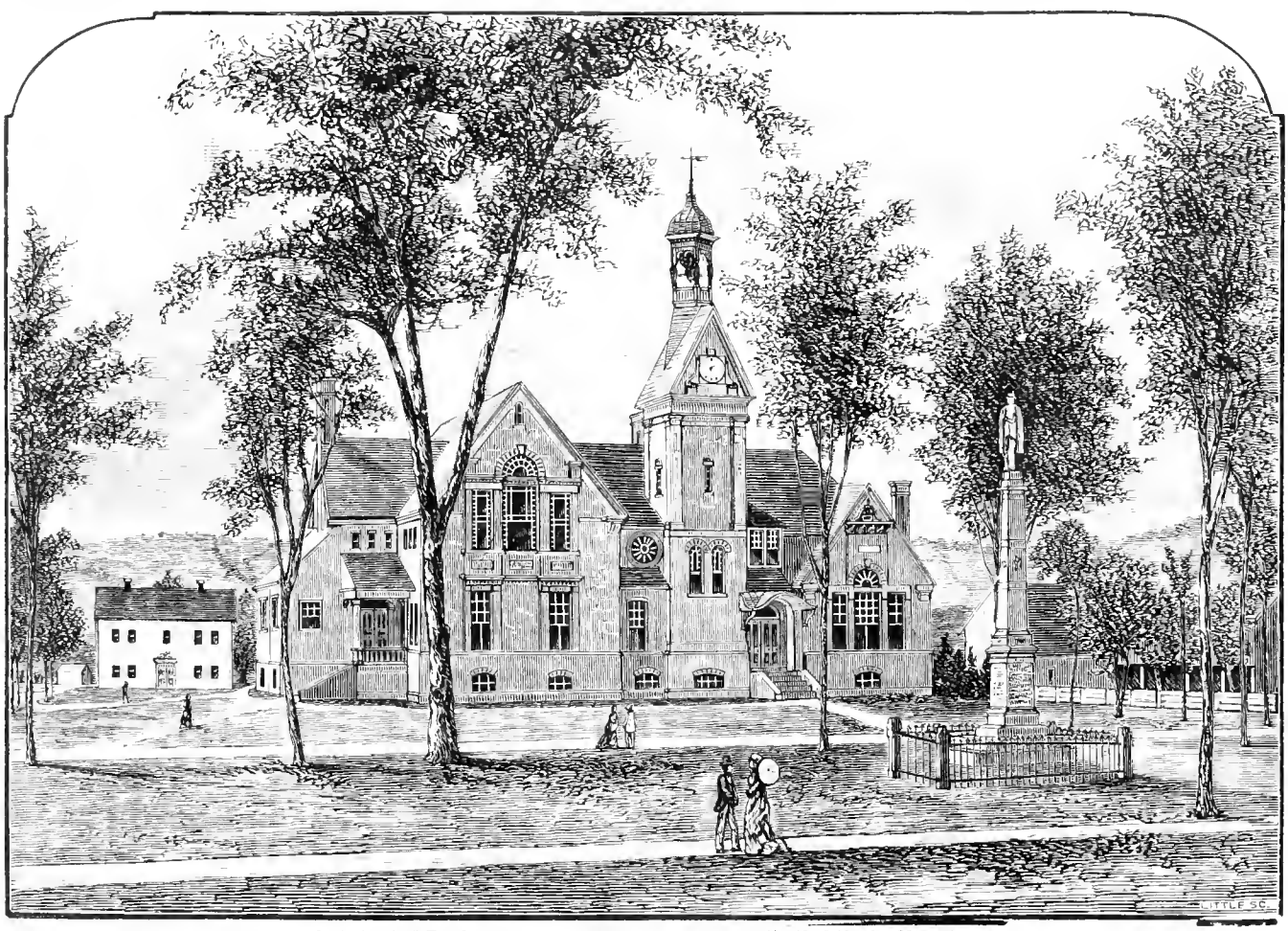
RESIDENCE OF CHARLES E. WILLIAMS,
SOUTH DEERFIELD, MASS.

Mrs. Esther (Harding) Dickinson was born in Whately, Mass., Feb. 13, 1790. She was the daughter of Capt. Abijah Harding, and a descendant of Abraham Harding, who came to this country from England in 1623. She married Consider Dickinson, a successful farmer in Deerfield, Jan. 7, 1840, when he was seventy-nine years old and she was fifty. They lived together peacefully and happily until his death, Dec. 16, 1854, at the age of ninety-three years and ten months.

He left his property, the accumulated earnings and savings of many years, to his wife. She lived in a simple, unostentatious way, a thoroughly good woman, honest and upright in all her dealings. She survived her husband twenty-one years, and died, June 15, 1875, at the age of eighty-five. By her will she bequeathed the bulk of her property — to the amount of $60,000 — to trustees for the establishment and maintenance of a high school, library, and reading-room, to be located on her "home lot" in Deerfield. The trustees also received from the Deerfield Academy, when the property was merged into that received from Mrs. Dickinson, about $18,000, and in 1878 they proceeded to erect a building for the use of the school and library. This building, with a valuable apparatus, etc., cost about $24,000. It was dedicated Dec. 31, 1878, and the school opened under the charge of J. Y. Bergen, Jr., A.M.

Esther Dickinson

It is the expectation of the trustees that this will be a first-class institution, where pupils can be fitted for college, for scientific schools, and for business, while at the same time it furnishes to the inhabitants of Deerfield a high school without cost to them.



DEERFIELD ACADEMY AND DICKINSON HIGH SCHOOL,
DEERFIELD, MASS.

ing-house for a burying-ground. This is now in use for that part of the town. In 1808 the town voted to buy a burial-place at Great River, near Jona. Cobbs', which had been previously occupied. No deed of this is found. At Mill River a burial-yard was established about ——. In 1826 the town voted to fence this ground, provided Mr. Hawks will give it a deed of the land. In 1859 the lot was enlarged by land bought of Messrs. Timothy and Charles Phelps. There are also several private burial-places,—Stebbins', at Sugar-Loaf; De Wolf and Hawks', in South Wisdom, and two belonging to the Catholics, in North Wisdom, near the Greenfield line; and a part of the new "Greenfield Cemetery" lies within our territory.

SCHOOLS.

In 1694, Mrs. Hannah Beaman was keeping school on her own home-lot when the town was assaulted. This is the first notice of a school. In her will, dated 1723, Mrs. Beaman left her lands to the town for a school fund. In 1698, a school-house was built, 21 by 18 feet,—seven-foot posts. Each head of a family was to pay for the support of schools, whether their children attended or not. In 1700, the first school committee was John Catlin, John Hawks, and John Stebbins. In 1703, Mr. John Richards was chosen to keep school a year for £25, to be paid one-third in barley, two-thirds in wheat, corn, or rye,—no oats receivable. In 1717, the school-house was sold to Joseph Alexander for £5. In 1722, a master was hired to teach reading, writing, and ciphering. In 1737, a school-house was built. In 1732, a school-dame was employed for Green River, and a schoolmaster in 1740. In 1744, £60 were allowed Green River for schools and preaching. In 1748, Betty Childs was employed as teacher. In 1749, evening school was established. In 1750, a master the year round. In 1752, Eleazer May was master. In 1753, Nicholas Street was master. In 1754, Levi Dickinson. In 1755, James Taylor was master. In 1760, a school-house was built south of Meeting-house Hill,—Seth Phelps teacher. In 1767–70, Rufus Wells was employed. In 1767, a school-house was built at Bloody Brook, where a master to teach reading and writing was allowed in 1770. In 1767–68, Rebecca Childs was school-dame. Before the close of the Revolution the principal teachers were David Dickinson, Daniel Cooley, Samuel Barnard, Daniel Fish, Elihu Ashley. In 1779, a school-house was built at Wapping. In 1782, a master was hired to keep a grammar school. In 1787, the town was divided into six districts,—No. 1, Town Street and Cheapside; 2, Bloody Brook; 3, Wisdom; 4, Wapping and Bars; 5, Mill River; 6, Great River. The number of districts has been changed from time to time as the original districts have been subdivided and re-united. The district system was continued until abolished by law. In 1790 a school-house burned, and a new one was built in 1791. Schools have been kept in many of the present houses in town, either private or public. Gradually houses for schools were built in each district. All these are now owned by the town. In 1787, fifteen citizens of the town, feeling the need of instruction of a higher grade, organized a company, and built a school-house on the spot where Philo Munn's shop stands. Each share representing two scholarships, the school could not exceed 30 scholars. Freegrace Reynolds, a graduate of Yale, was employed as teacher.

DEERFIELD ACADEMY.

An act establishing this institution was approved by Gov. Adams, March 21, 1797. The same year $2700 were raised by subscription, in sums from $20 to $100, for the building and for a fund. The school building was put up—60 by 28, of brick, two stories—in 1798, and dedicated Jan. 1, 1799.

This academy at once took rank among the best in the land. The attendance of scholars the first year was 292, from forty-one different towns. Many who have held high stations in the community were graduates or teachers in this school.

In 1859, the academy was merged in the town high school. In 1878, its funds were transferred to the trustees of the Deerfield Academy and Dickinson High School, to be used in connection with the bequest of Mrs. Esther Dickinson. An account of this school will be found elsewhere.

The brick school-house that stood on the common was built in 18—, and burned in 1840.

A high school was established in 1860 at Bloody Brook.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Agriculture has always been the leading industry of our population. The first settlers cultivated successfully wheat, Indian corn, barley, rye, and oats. Flax was a crop essential to a livelihood, contributing largely to clothing and household stuff. Sheep-husbandry was equally necessary for the same ends. Both continued indispensable so long as cloth-making was a home industry. For more than a century barley-malt was an article of traffic, and home-brewed beer a daily beverage. Tobacco was raised as early as 1694, and as a field crop about 1790. For about twenty-five years this weed has been the staple crop. In 1869 our town produced nearly 400 tons.

Previous to the reign of tobacco, beef was king for several generations in the valley of the Connecticut. A man of standing was largely estimated by the number, and especially by the quality, of his fat oxen. Under this dynasty Deerfield held many "lords of the valley" and a few princes of the realm. These were well known to the epicures of New York and Boston.

In the early days every man's house was a factory, and the family all operatives; the men made their plows, yokes, carts, drags, shovels, scythes-naths, rakes, forks, flails, mortars, bowls, plates, household furniture, flax-brakes, corn-fans, and sometimes spinning-wheels; the women carded, spun, wove, and made up their garments of linen, tow, linsey-woolsey, flannel, and fulled cloth. "Arbs" furnished tea, and the maple their sugar. The people lived off the land; the blacksmith made the plowshares, cart-irons, chains, axes, hoes, and scythes; the tanner furnished the leather; and the shoemaker made shoes, slippers, moccasins, and horse-tackling. A few articles of prime necessity, like rum, iron, steel, brass, and pewter utensils, were imported. A division of labor obtained after a while, and a century ago we had handicraft-men in abundance, which increase with our growth,—bakers, barbers, button-makers, black-smiths, bookbinders, brick-makers, cabinet-makers, carpenters, distillers, gun-smiths, gravestone-cutters, hatters, jewelers, joiners, saddlers, shoemakers, tailors, tanners, wagon-makers, weavers, wig-makers.

Lumber was at first sawed in "saw-pits," corn pounded in mortars, or taken horseback to Hatfield mill. In 1630 mills were established here. From time to time mills have been built in different parts of the town to supply its needs. Little lumber or grain had been manufactured for exportation. Fifty years ago a large number of brooms were made from broom-corn, with which our meadows were wellnigh covered; the brooms were sold about the country by peddlers, and later sent to New York and Boston for a market.

Considerable business was done, 1745–65, by Joseph Stebbins and Zadock Hawks, who owned tanneries on adjoining lots. Much of their stock was worked up by them into shoes, tump-lines," and soldiers' accoutrements. The Hawks establishment was carried on by Zenas Hawks a generation longer. At Bloody Brook, Samuel D. Billings carried on the business of tanning until his works were burned, about 1873.

Pocket-books of every variety have been manufactured for forty years at this village. In 1869, Charles Arms employed 75 hands, and produced a value of $92,000; Pease & Ruddock, 24 hands, with a product of $22,000; L. L. Eaton turned out

A strap or line to put across the forehead, to enable one to carry a pack.

$4000; North & Mishow, $1000; Hamilton & Co., with 26 hands, produced a value of $40,000. In lumber and grain, D. L. Goddard produced $35,000. In two shops carriages to the amount of $8000 were manufactured the same year.

At the Mill village R. N. Porter produced $35,000 manufacturing lumber, grain, and husks, and W. W. Porter about $5000 in grain. Robert Childs, in lumber and grain, on Fort Hill, handled a value of $25,000. John J. Greenough, in the same locality, made cider and vinegar, with sales of $1500. He has since manufactured pickles. From the lumber-mills of C. C. Bates and Smith & Phelps $7000 worth was turned out. Wm. P. Allen made shingles to the amount of $3000.

The John Russell Cutlery Works, the pioneer in America, established about forty years ago, had, in 1869, a capital of $520,000. It produced in that year knives to the value of $721,000, employing 500 men and consuming $85,000 worth of stock.*

Before the advent of railroads, Cheapside, being at the head of "fall boat" navigation on the Pocomptuck, was a place of considerable trade. Goods were hauled by teams from here to Greenfield and the towns to the north and west. A cooper-shop, an establishment for barreling beef, and a cabinet-shop were located here, and other industries.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

The Pocomptuck Valley Memorial Association, with headquarters at Deerfield, was incorporated by an act of the Legislature in 1870. The then "Trustees of the Old Indian House Door"—George Sheldon, Robert Crawford, Nathaniel Hitchcock, Luke Wright, and Samuel F. Wells—were named as corporators. The meeting for organization was held May 26, 1870. The officers chosen were George Sheldon, President; Josiah D. Canning, of Gill, and James M. Crafts, of Whately, Vice-Presidents; Recording Secretary and Treasurer, Nathaniel Hitchcock; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Robert Crawford, D.D.; Councillors, Rev. P. N. Finch, of Greenfield; D. O. Fish, of Shelburne; Jonathan Johnson, of Montague; Moses Stebbins, of Bloody Brook; Rev. Edgar Buckingham, L. W. Rice, of Greenfield. The date of the annual meeting was fixed for the last Tuesday in February. The president, secretaries, and treasurer have been annually re-elected. The objects of the association are collecting and preserving memorials, books, papers, ancient furniture, relics, implements, etc., which may tend to illustrate the history of bygone generations, both Indian and English.

The association has had 130 members, scattered through the Northern States. It now owns the Deerfield Academy building, which will soon be fitted up to receive the collections, and be the Memorial Hall.

No stranger comes to Deerfield but has heard of the tragic events of Feb. 29, 1704, and has a curiosity to see the "Old Indian House Door," with its rough carvings by Indian hatchets. This relic—"old, and brave, and scarred"—is now in the hands of the Pocomptuck Valley Memorial Association, and will soon be placed in Memorial Hall.

Around the spot occupied by the monument at Bloody Brook, where Capt. Lothrop and the flower of Essex

> "their rich currents gave,
> And from that stain, that spread its awful line
> O'er streamlet and o'er sod,
> What stainless spirits woke their way and fled,
> Triumphing, to their God!"

The matchless oration of Edward Everett when laying the corner-stone in 1835, and a poem by his gifted son at the bi-centennial celebration of the massacre, which is one of the finest lyries in the language, will always be associated with the fate of Lothrop and his men.

Wequamps,† an eminence of 500 feet, overlooking the spot, is much visited for the beautiful prospect it gives. Pocomptuck Rock, towering 750 feet above the Old Street, is a locality unsurpassed in the quiet beauty of the landscape it presents, —"not excepting the Bay of Naples," says a distinguished traveler.

The scene of the Bars fight is a point of historic interest, and, near by, the romantic Stillwater, where the wearied Pocomptuck sleeps in a cradle which it has quarried hundreds of feet deep from the solid rock.

The grand old trees which sentinel the Old Street and shade its quiet walks are rarely excelled, while the Champney elm, queen of them all in size, grace, and majestic beauty, has scarce its fellow in all New England.

LIBRARIES.

Before the close of the last century there was an agricultural library here, and another devoted to military science. Soon after, there appears a "Union Library," which, perhaps, absorbed the others. The Union was finally dissolved and scattered, and upon its ruins was founded the "Social Library," which contained about 4000 volumes in 1830. This being broken and getting behind the times, a more radical club was started in 1840. This now exists as the "Deerfield Reading Association," with about 2000 volumes. Its main features have been periodical literature and history. It has met every Thursday night since its organization. Its librarians have been Charles Williams, E. H. Ames, Geo. Sheldon, C. M. Crittenden, Alanson Thayer, C. S. Williams, James C. Hitchcock, Nathaniel Hitchcock, Eliza D. Williams, and Martha G. Pratt, who is now serving her eighteenth year.

A juvenile library was founded some sixty years ago, which was probably the foundation of the first Congregational Sunday-school library. A library was established at Bloody Brook a few years ago, which is increasing in strength and usefulness. The new town library of the Dickinson bequest will be spoken of elsewhere.

MEN OF NOTE BORN IN DEERFIELD.

Maj. Salah Barnard, son of Ebenezer, was born in 1725, and was a soldier, merchant, tavern-keeper, and farmer. He married, in 1765, Elizabeth, daughter of Jeremiah Nims. He was in the old French war, and served under Capts. Thomas Stevens, John Hawks, and other partisan officers. He was in the Canada expeditions in the last French war, in 1757, as lieutenant in Capt. Burk's Rangers; in 1758, as lieutenant under Capt. John Catlin, and on the death of the latter he was made captain. With this company he served in Col. Ruggles' regiment, and was with the army of conquest in Canada with the commission of a major. At the fall of Fort William Henry he narrowly escaped the perfidious butchery that followed the surrender. He lived on the old Frary lot, and about a century ago he enlarged his house to its present dimensions and set up tavern- and store-keeping. He died in 1795.

Maj. Seth Catlin, son of Capt. John Catlin, was born in 1743. He married, July 1, 1762, Abigail Denio. In the last French war he was a drummer in his father's company,—in 1757–58. On the death of the latter he was appointed second lieutenant, and served under Amherst in the campaign of 1759. He was a lieutenant in the army of conquest, and came home with the title of quartermaster in Col. Ruggles' regiment. Maj. Catlin was a notable man in many respects. A contemporary says of him, "He was a man of strict integrity, of very strong feelings,—could never pass a scene of distress on the other side." These traits are proved by many anecdotes. Another wrote, "From sincere and honest motives he was opposed to the war of the Revolution, but he often refused important offices in that war from the British government, as also from his own country." He was a gentleman from intuition, and his society was sought by men of all stations. He was selectman nine years, and a representative in

* Now at Turner's Falls. † Sugar Loaf.

Yours very truly
George Shelain

1793. He was a lover of fine horses. In 1798 he was crushed in a stall by a high-spirited barb, of which injury he soon died.

Capt. Timothy Childs was born in 1686, and married, in 1719, Hannah (Chapin), widow of John Sheldon. He was an active scout in Queen Anne's war, serving under the noted Capt. Benjamin Wright. He was fired upon and slightly wounded, July 10, 1724, while in the meadow at work, near Pine Hill. September, 1724, he was a lieutenant under Capt. Kellogg, in command of the forces at Deerfield and Sunderland. He died in 1766. His son Timothy settled in Gill, was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and died Dec. 12, 1781, leaving a son, Timothy, who was a celebrated doctor in Pittsfield.

Rev. Rodolphus Dickinson, son of Thomas W., was born in 1786, graduated from Yale College in 1805, studied law, was admitted to the Bar of old Hampshire County in 1808, and married, Nov. 9, 1809, Nancy, daughter of David Hoyt. He was the first clerk of the courts in Franklin County, 1811–19. He was ordained an Episcopal minister about this time, settled in Pendleton, S. C., about 1822, and supplied the Episcopal Society in Montague several years after his return from the South. In 1813 he established a printing-office in Greenfield, which he removed to this town in 1816. In this office many of his own works were printed. He was the author of a "Digest of the Powers and Duties of Sheriffs, Coroners, and Constables," 1810, 8vo; "Elements of Geography," 8vo, pp. 360, 1813; "Compendium of the Bible," 1814, 18mo, pp. 250, which reached, in 1817, six enlarged editions; a "Digest of Common Law," etc.; the "Power and Duties of Justices of the Peace," 8vo, pp. 521; "Deerfield,—John Wilson," 1818; "The Columbian Reader," 1818; "The Christian and Miscellaneous Portfolio," 1823; "A New and Corrected Version of the New Testament," 8vo, pp. 500, Boston, 1831, with a portrait of the author, and a list of subscribers headed by John C. Calhoun. Among his smaller works are "Law Tracts," 1812; "View of Massachusetts Proper," 1813; "Description of Deerfield," 1818. He died in 1863.

Col. David Field, son of Samuel, was born in 1712, and married, about 1740, Thankful, daughter of Thomas Taylor. He was a soldier in the French-and-Indian wars. In the Revolution he was an ardent Whig; was chairman of the committee of correspondence and safety, 1776–78; was a representative in 1770; was a delegate to the Massachusetts Provincial Congress in May, 1775, and on the committee of safety for the colony appointed by that body. This committee of thirteen, with Gen. Joseph Warren as its chairman, had the control of the civil and military power of the province, and were on intimate relations with Washington. Col. Field was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1779, and was a selectman for twenty-five years. In the Revolutionary army he was active and useful as a commissary, and was under Gen. Stark at Bennington in 1777. He is said to have commanded a regiment toward the close of the war. He died in 1792.

Samuel Field, Esq., son of David, was born in 1743, graduated from Yale College in 1762, and married, in 1769, Sarah, daughter of Samuel Childs. He studied divinity with his pastor, Mr. Ashley; later, he read law with Daniel Jones, at Hinsdale, N. H., and engaged in law-practice and trade in Deerfield and Greenfield. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1788 for the ratification of the United States Constitution, and a representative to the General Court in 1773–74. In 1794 he removed to Conway, where he practiced law and preached to a society of Sandemanians.* He was a political writer and poet. A volume of his miscellaneous writings was edited and published by Rodolphus Dickinson in 1818, with a sketch of the author and creed of the Sandemanians. Mr. Field died Sept. 17, 1800.

Col. John Hawks, son of Eleazer, was born in 1707; he married, in 1730, Elizabeth, daughter of John Nims, an original proprietor of Keene, N. H., in 1734. If he settled then, he returned before 1740. He entered the military service on the opening of the old French war, and was stationed at Fort Massachusetts, near which he was wounded by Indians, May 9, 1746. In August of that year he was sergeant in command of the garrison, when the fort was attacked by De Vaudreuil with 800 French and Indians. After a spirited defense of thirty-six hours, in which his ammunition was nearly exhausted, one man killed, and two wounded, the brave sergeant was obliged to surrender, the odds against him being a hundred to one; for, of a garrison of 22 men, but 8 were able to do duty, 11 being sick with "bloody flux." Three women and five children in the fort shared the captivity. All were taken to Canada. Sergt. Hawks was redeemed in about a year. In 1748 he was sent to Canada with John Taylor and Mathew Clesson as escort to Sieur Raimbault, a French officer, to negotiate an exchange; returned in April with Nathan Blake, of Keene, and Samuel Allen, of Deerfield. In May he led a scout of 13 men as far as the Dutch settlements, on an alarm of invasion. In the last French war Hawks took an active part; he was lieutenant in command of the Coleraine fort in 1754, which was his headquarters for three or four years; in 1756 his command included Northfield; he was under Abercrombie at the attack on Ticonderoga in 1758, and was a captain under Amherst in 1759. After the fall of "Old Ti," Amherst sent him to cut a military road from Lake Champlain to Charlestown, N. H.† In 1760 he was a major and lieutenant-colonel in the army of conquest. He removed from the Street in 1753 to Wisdom, where he built a house. At the close of the war he returned there, where he died in 1784.

Richard Hildreth, historian, statesman, and editor, son of Hosea, was born June 28, 1807. He graduated at Harvard College in 1826, and was a Fellow of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He married, in 1844, Caroline Negus, of Petersham. He studied law in Newburyport, and practiced in Boston. He was editor of the *Boston Atlas* in 1832–40, and was the author of "Archy Moore, the White Slave," "Theory of Legislation," 1840; "A History of Banks," "Despotism in America," 1840; "Theory of Morals," 1844; "Theory of Politics," 1853; "Japan as it Was and Is," 1855. He contributed largely to newspapers and magazines, and for several years was an editor of the *New York Tribune*. His greatest work was a "History of the United States," 6 vols., 1849–56. He was United States consul at Trieste in 1861, and died at Florence, Italy, July 11, 1865.

Col. Ebenezer Hinsdale, son of Samuel, was born in 1707. He graduated at Harvard College in 1727. He married, about 1730, Abigail, daughter of Rev. John Williams. He was ordained, at Boston, missionary to the Indians, Dec. 11, 1732, under the auspices of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Gov. Belcher, the American agent, stationed him at Fort Dummer, and made him chaplain of the post. In 1742 or '43 he built a fort on the east side of the Connecticut, at a place called "The Cellars." This was the foundation of the town of Hinsdale, N. H. Here he kept up a military establishment through the Indian wars. He also had a residence here, and kept a store on the Ebenezer Hinsdale Williams lot, originally Lot No. 41, drawn by Ens. Daniel Fisher. He rose to the rank of colonel during the wars, and did valuable service. He died at Hinsdale, Jan. 6, 1763.

President Edward Hitchcock, son of Justin, was born in 1793. He was a graduate of Deerfield Academy; A.M. of Yale, 1818; LL.D. of Harvard, 1840; D.D. of Middletown, 1846. He married, in 1821, Orra White, of Amherst. He was

* A Scottish religious sect.

† Then called "Number Four."

principal of Deerfield Academy, 1813–19; pastor of a church in Conway, 1821–25, leaving there to accept the professorship of chemistry and natural history at Amherst College. In 1845 he was made president, and held this office and the professorship of natural theology and geology until 1854. President Hitchcock's entire school education was obtained in six winter terms of the Deerfield Academy, working on the farm the rest of the year. He was an ardent student, developing that love of the science of nature which marked his future career. Astronomy was a favorite study, in which he was encouraged and directed by his uncle, Gen. Hoyt; he devised and made astronomical apparatus when that of the academy failed to meet his wants. He published an almanac, 1813–17, in which he corrected, by his own observations, calculations made by European astronomers, thereby entering on a contest with the magnates of that science in the Old World, and coming off conqueror. But for a partial failure of eyesight, our young astronomer would, doubtless, have earned for himself a place by the side of the first men of the world in his favorite field. Other work, however, had been waiting for him for untold ages,—that of interpreting the marks on the sandstone of his native valley. In 1823 he published "The Geology of the Connecticut Valley." He was State geologist of Massachusetts in 1830, and made reports in 1833, '35, '38, and '41 on the geology of the State. He also published the following: "Report on the Geology of Vermont," 1860, under the direction of that State; "Surface Geology," 1857; "Elementary Geology," 1840, which had passed through 30 editions in 1856; "Religion of Geology and its Connected Sciences," 1851; "Wreath for the Tomb;" "Memoir of Mary Lyon;" and many other volumes. He was also a large contributor to scientific and religious journals. His great work, and the one by which his fame will be the most enduringly established, was the scientific exposition of the fossil foot-prints in the sandstone of the Connecticut Valley. "The Ichnology of New England," 1858, published by the State, fully illustrates the labors of twenty years on this subject. His views were accepted by the scientists only after a prolonged contest, which gave him a world-wide notoriety. He died Feb. 27, 1864.

Hon. Elihu Hoyt, son of David, was born in 1771. He was a colonel of Massachusetts militia, surveyor, and farmer. He married, in 1794, Hannah, daughter of Rev. James Taylor; was born, lived, and died in the "Old Indian House," which his father received with his wife from the Sheldon family in 1743. Col. Hoyt was a prominent figure in town and county affairs for many years. He represented the town in the General Court twenty-two years, was Senator twelve years, and died in 1833.

Maj.-Gen. Epaphras Hoyt, brother of Elihu, was born in 1765. He was surveyor, student, antiquary, historian. He married, 1792, Experience Harvey. Was first register of deeds for Franklin County, 1811–14; high-sheriff, 1814–31; was deeply interested in military science; was offered an appointment in the United States army by Washington, which he declined. Published in 1798 a "Treatise on the Military Art," for the use of cavalry. In 1816 a new edition was issued, with instructions in the movement of regiments and armies in actual service, and the higher branches of the art of war. In 1813 he wrote an elaborate article on astronomy, of one hundred pages, as an introduction to Dickinson's "Geography;" was a contributor to *Silliman's Journal*, and other publications. In 1824 he issued his best-known work, "Antiquarian Researches." He left an unpublished work on Burgoyne's campaign, and made copious notes on the French-and-Indian wars,—of which he made an especial study,—which still exist in manuscript, if haply they have escaped the accidents of time. He died Feb. 7, 1850.

Capt. Joseph Kellogg, son of Martin, born 1791. Feb. 29, 1704, one brother was killed; his father and four children—of whom he was one—were taken prisoners to Canada. After one year with the Indians, Joseph spent ten years traveling among them with French traders, and learned the language of all the tribes as well as the French. His brother Martin, who had escaped from captivity, accompanied Capt. Stoddard and Mr. Williams to Canada in 1714, and persuaded Joseph to return to New England with the promise of employment by the government. He was soon engaged as interpreter. In 1723 he was lieutenant under Capt. Samuel Barnard, and stationed at Northfield. At the close of this war the authorities of New York made him liberal offers to enter their service. He was put in charge of Fort Dummer, as truckmaster, with a salary of £100. This post was left for a wider field of usefulness as general interpreter to the Indian tribes in 1740, continuing in this service until his death, at Schenectady, in 1756.

Capt. Martin Kellogg, brother of Joseph, born in 1686; escaped from Canada, May, 1705, with three others, reaching home in June in a starving condition. He was taken again in August, 1708, while on a scout up the lakes; carried to Canada, where he remained several years, and became well acquainted with the French and Indian languages. He acted as interpreter on Capt. Stoddard's journey in 1714, and continued in public service in that capacity. He married Dorothy Chester, and settled in Newington, Conn. There he took charge of 12 Indian boys of the Hollis School, giving them instruction for about three years. He died in 1753.

Rebecca Kellogg, sister of Martin, captured in 1704, probably returned with her brothers in 1714. Their sister, Joanna, married an Indian chief at Cagnawaga, and never came back. Rebecca married Capt. Benjamin Ashley, of Westfield, and both were employed in the Indian school at Stockbridge,—she as interpreter. She was also employed in this capacity elsewhere, and died while on a mission to the Susquehanna River with Rev. Gideon Hawley, in 1757.

Hon. David Saxton was born in Somers, Conn., in 1734. He married, in 1759, Rebecca Barnard. He kept a tavern where Robert Childs lives. He was prominent in town affairs for a generation; an active and influential Whig, and representative of the town during nearly the whole period of the Revolution. He was State Senator for thirteen years, during the formation-period of the government. He died in 1800. Gen. Rufus Saxton of the United States army is a great-grandson.

Hon. James Whitney, son of Stephen, was born in 1811. He removed to Conway, where he was in trade, and organized the Conway Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He was early interested in the militia, and was brigadier-general in 1863. He was sheriff of Franklin County in 1853–54; representative 1851, '54; delegate to the Constitutional Convention, 1853; superintendent of the United States armory at Springfield for five years; collector for the port of Boston, 1860–61; State Senator, 1872; president of Boston Water-Power Company; Presidential elector, 1852, '56, '60. He has been many years a leading politician in the Democratic party. He died in Boston, Oct. 24, 1878.

Maj. Elijah Williams, son of Rev. John, was born in 1712. He graduated at Harvard College in 1732; A.M., 1758. He married, in 1736, Lydia Dwight, of Hatfield; (2d) 1750, Margaret Pynchon, of Springfield. He was a man of decided ability and activity; was a civil engineer; town clerk twenty-five years; selectman twenty-five years; representative seventeen years. He lived on his father's homestead, and went into trade in a building on the southwest corner of it, in 1742. This building, with additions, was known to this generation as the Ware store. It was removed in 1877, to make way for the Dickinson Academy. Maj. Williams took a prominent part in the French-and-Indian-wars; was captain of snow-shoe men in 1743, and controlled the military operations in this region through the war. He was four or five years in trade in En-

James Childs

JAMES CHILDS was born in Wapping, Deerfield, Mass., July 31, 1813. His parents, Erastus and Mercy (Hawks) Childs, were both natives of that town. The former was born Oct. 31, 1783, and died in 1858. The latter was born in June, 1794, and died in 1854.

James Childs, the subject of this biography, was the second of a family of seven children. He spent his minority upon his father's farm. During this time he attended the common school, and also for a number of terms the Deerfield Academy. At the age of twenty-one he went to Wilmington, Vt., and engaged as a clerk in a store, where he remained but a few months. Returning to Deerfield, he entered a store in the same capacity, and remained four years. He then went to Hatfield, and engaged in the mercantile business upon his own account. At the expiration of a year he disposed of his interest and returned to Wapping, Deerfield, where he has since resided. He has been assessor of Deerfield eleven years, and is a deacon in the Congregational Church, of which he has been a member a number of years. In politics he is a Republican, but chooses rather to be a worker for the success of others than a seeker of office for himself. As a man he is well and favorably known in the town in which he has spent the greater part of his life, and he is respected and esteemed by all his associates.

He was united in marriage, May 22, 1844, to Maronette Pease, who was born in Ashfield, Nov. 20, 1813. They have one child, a son, George H. Childs (residing with his father), who, although very young, enlisted in the Union army in 1863, and remained until the close of the war. In 1864 he was severely wounded; but his life, which was so precious to those at home, was spared, and at the close of the war he returned honorably discharged.

Geo. A. Williams

George A. Williams was born Jan. 6, 1810, at Williams' Landing, Taunton, Mass. His ancestor Richard Williams, and Frances Dighton, his wife, settled at that place in 1638, and the estate always has been and is still in the possession of the Williams family, with the exception of the part recently devoted to the Taunton Water-Works.

Francis Williams, father of the subject of this biography, was born in Raynham, Mass., Nov. 12, 1779. He married Louisa Gilmore, of Raynham, who was born in 1782. He settled upon the family estate, where he reared a family of ten children,—seven sons and three daughters. Of these, George A. is the fourth son and child. Theirs was a busy household, for his father recognized no eight or ten hours as a day's work, but worked with a steady hand from earliest morn until dark.

The district schools of that day were vastly inferior to those of the present, and in the district in which he lived the term consisted of from eight to twelve weeks during the year. These were the only advantages he received until he attained his seventeenth year. At that time, as his capacity for manual labor was somewhat impaired by illness, he was set to studying Greek and Latin, and prepared for college.

Equal rights and strict justice were strong points in his father's character, and while George was pursuing his studies and preparing to enter the ministry he deemed it but just to the other sons to charge him with what he might have earned by his labor until he became of age. At the age of twenty-five, therefore, lack of wages and charges for board, tuition, and other expenses stood against him. Dividends were made by the paternal hand to other members of the family at various times, and an equal amount was accredited to him, so that the accounts were at length liquidated, and a fragment remained to him at the settlement of the paternal estate. As the period drew near when he was to make a choice of occupation, the Congregationalists were strongly excited upon points of doctrine, and, as religious matters had attracted his attention, he directed his reading that way. His road to school led him past the house of an ardent Calvinist who often sought to discuss religious matters, and although they might agree on Biblical authority, they differed widely on Biblical interpretation, and their tilts ended as such contests usually do,—in both claiming the advantage.

In the discussion which sent the body of the Congregational Church into the Trinitarian and Unitarian sects, he stood upon the Unitarian side, and on the 3d of March, 1836, he was ordained over the second parish in Saco, Me., where he preached three years. At the expiration of that time an extended call was made, but his eyesight was so impaired that he was obliged to decline its acceptance. His profession then came nominally to an end, although he subsequently preached for a short period in Chelmsford, East Bridgewater, and Mayland. The "barrel of sermons" had been left unfilled, the barrel-head was now replaced, and the remaining parchments consigned to the garret. Other means of procuring a livelihood must then be found, and a favorable opportunity presenting, he entered the manufacture of chemicals in Cambridge, Mass., in which he remained about five years. In May, 1855, he removed to Deerfield, where he has since resided, devoting a part of his time to farming. He has won the respect and confidence of all with whom he has been associated.

He was married, Oct. 27, 1839, to Sarah, second daughter of Dr. Ezra Dean, of Biddeford, Me. By this union he had two children: Gorham D., born June 16, 1842, attorney-at-law, living in Greenfield; and Lucia Greene, born Oct. 26, 1846.

Sept. 2, 1860, he married his second wife, Jane Dickinson, daughter of Rev. Rodolphus Dickinson, of Deerfield.

field, Conn. In the last French war he was commissary, with the rank of major, and did excellent service. He was a justice, and did considerable business as a magistrate. He died in 1771.

Hon. Ephraim Williams, son of Dr. Thomas, was born in 1760. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Williams College in 1795. He married Emily Woodbridge. He studied law with Judge Sedgwick, of Stockbridge, and practiced in partnership with him at the Berkshire Bar. When unjustly reproved by the judge one day in court, and ordered to take his seat, he replied: "I will not sit down, but I will leave the Bar forever," and was as good as his word. He came back, and spent his days here. He was eminent in his profession; was first reporter for the Supreme Court; representative in 1806–7; Senator in 1816. He died Dec. 27, 1835. Bishop John Williams, of Connecticut, is his only son.

John Williams, Esq., son of Maj. Elijah, was born in 1751. He graduated at Harvard College in 1769, and began to practice law in Salem in 1772. He married, in 1774, Elizabeth Orne, of Salem, and returned to the old homestead and his father's store. Here he continued in trade many years, meanwhile doing a large outside business, domestic and foreign. He was a loyalist in the Revolution, and indicted for sedition in 1783; chosen representative in 1783; was refused a seat on account of his Toryism at the May session. Re-elected for the next session, he was again rejected. In 1784 he was arraigned on the indictment, but, pleading the sixth article of the treaty of peace with Great Britain, he was discharged; representative 1785–86; register of deeds for Northern Hampshire 1787; Presidential elector 1792; as a magistrate his business was enormous; was prominent in founding Deerfield Academy, and left it the bulk of his estate at his death. He was fellow of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He died July 27, 1816, the last of his father's family, leaving no descendants.

Dr. Stephen W. Williams, son of Dr. William S., was born in 1790. He received the degree of A.M. at Williams College in 1824; honorary member of the New York Historical Society and the Connecticut Medical Society. He married, in 1818, Harriet T., daughter of Dr. Joseph Goodhue; was professor and medical lecturer in Berkshire Medical Institute, Dartmouth College, and several other institutions. Author of "American Medical Biography," 8vo, 1845; "Memoirs of Rev. John Williams," 1837; "Genealogy of the Williams Family," 1847; "Indigenous Medical Botany of Massachusetts," 8vo; "Catechism of Medical Jurisprudence," 1835; "Medical History of Franklin County." In 1853 he published a new edition of the "Redeemed Captive," with an "appendix and notes," containing an article on the claims of Eleazer Williams to be the "dauphin of France." Dr. Williams was a graduate of Berkshire Medical Institute, and had an extensive practice in his native town and county; was a voluminous contributor to the medical and scientific journals. He removed to Laona, Ill., in 1853, where he died July 5, 1855.

Dr. Thomas Williams, son of Col. Ephraim, from Newton and Stockbridge, was born in 1718. He received the degree of A.M. from Yale College, in 1738. He married, in 1740, Anna, daughter of Timothy Childs, and was again married, in 1749, to Esther, daughter of Rev. William Williams, of Weston. He settled here in the practice of his profession in 1739, where he was the first male physician. He had a large practice; was a surgeon in the expedition toward Canada in 1743, and of the chain of forts on our northern frontier. He left Fort Massachusetts only two days before its surrender, in 1746. In the last French war he was surgeon under Sir William Johnson. He was at the battle of Lake George, Sept. 8, 1755, and dressed the wounds of Baron Dieskau, the unfortunate commander of the French army. Col. Ephraim Williams, his brother, the founder of Williams College, was killed the same day. In the campaign of 1756 he was lieutenant-colonel. He was judge of the court of Common Pleas, judge of Probate, representative seventeen years, town-clerk, and useful in all local affairs. He died Sept. 28, 1775.

Notes on many others worthy of notice are omitted for lack of space in this brief abstract of our history.

CIVIL LIST.

DEERFIELD STATE SENATORS.

David Saxton, 1786–91, 1794–1800, thirteen years; Ephraim Williams, 1816; Elihu Hoyt, 1817–19, 1821–23, 1827–32, twelve years; Robert Crawford, 1863; Christopher A. Stebbins, 1867; George Sheldon, 1872.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Rufus Saxton, Richard C. Arms.

REPRESENTATIVES TO GENERAL COURT.

1688–89, Lieut. Thomas Wells; 1692–98, Capt. Jonathan Wells; 1716, John Wells; 1717–19, Thomas Wells; 1720–21, Samuel Barnard; 1724–26, 1734, Capt Thomas Wells; 1737–38, Thomas Wells; 1740, Ebenezer Hinsdale; 1741–45, Elijah Williams; 1746, Thomas Wells; 1747, David Field; 1749–50, Ebenezer Hinsdale; 1752–55, Elijah Williams; 1756, Joseph Barnard; 1757–58, Elijah Williams; 1759, Thomas Williams; 1760–61, Elijah Williams; 1762–63, Jonathan Ashley, Jr.; 1764, Elijah Williams; 1765, Jonathan Ashley, Jr.; 1766–67, Elijah Williams; 1768, Jonathan Ashley, Jr.; 1769, Elijah Williams; 1770, David Field; 1771–72, Samuel Hinsdale (Greenfield); 1773–74, Samuel Field; 1775, Samuel Hinsdale; 1776–78, David Saxton.

Down to this period the territory covered by the original Deerfield was a single district, with but one representative.

REPRESENTATIVES AFTER THE REVOLUTION.

1781, David Saxton; 1783–86, John Williams; 1787, Jonathan Hoyt; 1788–89, John Bardwell; 1790, Seth Catlin; 1791, Samuel Field; 1792–93, Jona. Hoyt; 1794, David Saxton; 1795–96, Seth Catlin; 1797, David Saxton; 1798, John Williams; 1799–1800, David Saxton; 1801, Jona. Hoyt; 1802–3, John Williams; 1804–5, Elihu Hoyt; 1806–7, Ephraim Williams; 1808, Ebenezer H. Williams; 1809–11, Elihu Hoyt; 1810–19, Asa Stebbins; 1815, Augustus Lyman; 1816, Elihu Hoyt; 1817, Ebenezer Newcomb; 1819, Orlando Ware; 1820, Elihu Hoyt; 1821, Rufus Saxton; 1822–27, Elihu Hoyt; 1830, Rufus Saxton, Elihu Hoyt; 1831, Rufus Saxton, Stephen Whitney; 1832–36, Rufus Saxton, Elihu Hoyt; 1837, Rufus Saxton, Amos Russell; 1838, Rufus Saxton; 1839, Amos Russell, Asa Stebbins; 1840, George Dickinson; 1841, Orlando Ware; 1842, Howland Cowing; 1843, Ira Abercrombie; 1844, Zebediah Graves; 1845–46, Rufus Saxton; 1847, Sumner Dunlap; 1848, Rufus Saxton; 1850, Ira Abercrombie; 1851, Cephas Clapp; 1852–53, Asa Stebbins; 1855, Luther B. Lincoln; 1856, Edward W. Stebbins; 1857, Moses Stebbins; 1858, Horatio Hawks; 1861, Ira Abercrombie; 1863, Cyrus A. Stowell; 1864, C. A. Stebbins; 1866, David A. Strong; 1867, George Sheldon; 1870, H. A. Warriner; 1871, Martin Severance; 1873, G. W. Bardwell; 1875, G. W. Jones; 1877, P. D. Bridges; 1878–79, C. P. Aldrich.

TOWN OFFICERS.

In addition to those usually chosen, we have, as occasion demanded, deer-reeves, wardens, cullers of brick, sealers of leather, packers, cullers of timber, surveyors of wheat and flour, surveyors of clapboards and shingles, measurer, clerk of the market, deer-inspectors, surveyor of hemp and flax, tithingmen, men-seaters.

TOWN CLERKS.

Joseph Barnard, appointed by the committee, Dec. 20, 1687, with the consent of the town; he held the office until he was killed by Indians, 1695; Thomas French, 1696–1703, when he was captured by Indians and carried to Canada; Edward Allen, 1704–12; Samuel Williams, 1713; John Catlin, 1715–16; Thomas French, 1717–19; Thomas French, Jr., 1720–32; Elijah Williams, 1733–47; Thos. Williams, 1748–51; Elijah Williams, 1752–61; Thomas Williams 1762–74; David Dickinson, 1775–78; Justin Hitchcock, 1779–81, 1804, 1813–21; John Williams, 1782; Samuel Barnard, Jr., 1783–87; John Williams, 1788–90; Samuel Field, 1791; John Williams, 1792; Wm. S. Williams, 1793–1803, 1805–12; Augustus Lyman, 1822–27; Charles Williams, 1828–31; Edwin Nims, 1832–34; Charles Williams, 1835–70; Elisha Wells, 1871–79.

SELECTMEN.*

1686.—William Smead, Joshua Pumry, John Sheldon, Benoni Stebbins, Benjamin Hastings, Thomas French,—to hold office until others are chosen.

1689, May 30.—Thomas Wells, John Catlin, Jona. Wells, Samuel Northam, Joseph Barnard.

1689, Dec. 23.—Thomas Wells, John Catlin, John Allyn, Joseph Barnard.

1690.—John Sheldon, David Hoyt, Jona. Wells, Thos. French, Daniel Belding.

1691.—John Sheldon, Edward Allyn, Samson Frary, Godfrey Nims, Henry White.

1692.—John Sheldon, David Hoyt, Benoni Stebbins, Thomas French, Simon Beaman.

1693.—Thomas French, John Porter, Jonathan Wells.

1694.—John Catlin, John Allyn, Edward Allyn.

1695–96, March 2.—Jona. Wells, Daniel Belding, Godfrey Nims.

* Who were generally assessors also until 1779; called "town-men" for many years.

1697.—John Catlin, William Smead, John Hawks.
1698.—Jona. Wells, John Sheldon, Thomas French.
1699.—Jona. Wells, David Hoyt, Eleazer Hawks.
1700.—John Catlin, John Sheldon, Thomas French.
1701.—David Hoyt, Eleazer Hawks, Benoni Stebbins.
1702.—John Sheldon, Nathaniel Sutliell, Thomas French, John Richards.
1703–4.—Jona. Wells, Eleazer Hawks, Samuel Carter.
1705.—Eleazer Hawks, Daniel Belding, Edward Allen.
1706.—Eleazer Hawks, Daniel Belding, Jona. Wells.
1707.—Jona. Wells, Thomas Wells, Ebenezer Smead.
1708.—Eleazer Hawks, Thomas Wells, Edward Allen.
1709.—Jona. Wells, Thomas French, Thomas Wells, Ebenezer Smead, Ebenezer Brooks.
1710.—Eleazer Hawks, Thos. French, Edward Allen, Ebenezer Smead, Ebenezer Brooks.
1711.—Eleazer Hawks, Jona. Wells, Thomas Wells, John Smead, Jos. Barnard.
1712.—Thos. French, Ebenezer Smead, Judah Wright, John Arms, Benj. Munn.
1713.—Thos. French, Eleazer Hawks, Thos. Wells, Sam'l Field, Edward Allen.
1714.—Eleazer Hawks, Ebenezer Smead, Samuel Childs.
1715.—Jonathan Wells, Joseph Atherton.
1716.—Ebenezer Smead, Edward Allen, Eleazer Hawks.
1717.—Thomas Wells, Ebenezer Brooks, Samuel Barnard.
1718.—Samuel Field, John Arms, John Catlin.
1719.—Ebenezer Smead, Samuel Childs, Jona. Wells (2d).
1720.—Eleazer Hawks, Thomas Wells, Ebenezer Wells.
1821.—Samuel Field, John Catlin, Thomas French, Jr.
1722.—Thomas Wells, John Arms, Joseph Severence.
1723.—Eleazer Hawks, John Catlin, Benjamin Munn.
1724.—Samuel Childs, Samuel Taylor, Ebenezer Wells.
1725.—Jona. Wells, Moses Nash, Thomas Wells.
1726.—Eleazer Hawks, Benj. Munn, John Catlin.
1727.—John Arms, Jona. Hoyt, Ebenezer Wells.
1728.—Thomas Wells, Ebenezer Sheldon, John Beaman.
1729.—Thomas French, Ebenezer Wells, John Nims.
1730.—Jona. Hoyt, Thomas Wells, Daniel Arms.
1731.—Ebenezer Wells, John Arms, John Catlin (2d).
1732.—Thomas Wells, Samuel Taylor, Eleazer Hawks.
1733.—John Catlin, Thomas French, Benj. Hastings.
1734.—Jona. Hoyt, William Arms, Ebenezer Wells.
1735.—Elijah Williams, Jona. Hoyt, Ebenezer Wells.
1736.—Thomas French, Elijah Williams, Ebenezer Wells.
1737.—Elijah Williams, Thomas French, Eleazer Hawks.
1738.—Elijah Williams, Thomas French, John Catlin.
1739.—Jona. Hoyt, Ebenezer Wells, Nathaniel Hawks.
1740.—Ebenezer Wells, Elijah Williams, John Hawks.
1741.—Ebenezer Wells, Elijah Williams, John Catlin (2d).
1742.—Elijah Williams, Ebenezer Wells, David Field, John Catlin (2d), Thomas French.
1743.—Elijah Williams, Ebenezer Wells, John Catlin (2d), Samuel Childs, Thos. French.
1744.—Elijah Williams, Ebenezer Wells, John Catlin (2d), David Field, John Catlin.
1745.—Elijah Williams, Ebenezer Wells, John Catlin (2d), David Field, Mathew Clesson.
1746.—Thomas French, Thomas Williams, Elijah Williams.
1747.—Thomas French, Ebenezer Wells, Mathew Clesson, Samuel Childs, John Sheldon, Jr.
1748.—John Catlin, Thos. Williams, Sam'l Hinsdale, David Field, Edward Allen.
1749.—John Hawks, William Williams, Mathew Clesson, David Field, Benjamin Hastings.
1750.—Ebenezer Hinsdale, John Hawks, John Catlin, Mathew Clisson, Benjamin Hastings.
1751.—Ebenezer Hinsdale, William Williams, Jona. Hoyt, David Field, Ebenezer Smead.
1752.—Ebenezer Hinsdale, Elijah Williams, John Hawks, John Arms, Jr., Daniel Arms, Jr.
1753.—Joseph Barnard, Elijah Williams, John Hawks, David Field, Timothy Childs.
1754.—John Catlin, Elijah Williams, Jos. Barnard, David Field, Mathew Clesson.
1755.—Mathew Clesson, Joseph Barnard, Daniel Arms.
1756.—Mathew Clesson, Joseph Barnard, Daniel Arms, Elijah Williams.
1757.—Elijah Williams, Samuel Childs, John Catlin.
1758.—David Field, Daniel Arms, Joseph Barnard, John Arms, Joseph Stebbins.
1759.—David Field, Daniel Arms, Elijah Williams, Samuel Wells, Jos. Barnard.
1760.—David Field, Daniel Arms, Elijah Williams, John Arms, David Hoyt.
1761.—Elijah Williams, Joseph Barnard, Sam'l Wells, John Arms, Sam'l Childs.
1762.—Elijah Williams, Daniel Arms, Jona. Hoyt, Jr., Asahel Wright, Jeremiah Nims.
1763.—Elijah Williams, David Field, Jos. Barnard, Samuel Childs, John Hawks.
1764.—Elijah Williams, David Field, Jos. Barnard, Salah Barnard, David Hoyt.
1765.—Elijah Williams, John Hawks, Jona. Ashley, Salah Barnard, David Hoyt.
1766.—David Field, Daniel Arms, Jona. Hoyt, Jr., Samuel Childs, Asahel Wright.
1767.—Elijah Williams, David Field, Jos. Stebbins, John Hawks, Jeremiah Nims.
1768.—Elijah Williams, David Field, Jos. Barnard, Nathan Frary, Salah Barnard.
1769.—David Field, John Hawks, Jona. Ashley, Jona. Arms, Jona. Hoyt, Jr.
1770.—David Field, Jos. Barnard, Salah Barnard, Jeremiah Nims, Asahel Wright.
1771.—David Field, Jona. Ashley, Jona. Hoyt, Jr.
1772.—David Field, Jona. Ashley, Joseph Barnard.
1773.—David Field, Joseph Barnard, Salah Barnard.
1774.—Daniel Arms, Jona. Hoyt, Jr., Jona. Arms.
1775.—David Field, Salah Barnard, John Russell.
1776–77.—David Field, Salah Barnard, John Bardwell.
1778.—Jos. Barnard, David Field, Salah Barnard, John Bardwell, Jeremiah Nims.
1779.—John Sheldon, Samuel McCall, David Saxton, Asahel Wright, Elihu Field, Ebenezer Wells, Isaac Parker.
1780.—Eldad Bardwell, Thomas Bardwell, Eliphalet Dickinson.
1781.—Samuel Harding, Amzi Childs, Joseph Barnard, David Saxton, Thomas W. Dickinson, Levi Newton.
1782.—Jos. Stebbins, Sam'l Barnard, Jeremiah Nims, Amzi Childs, Elihu Field.
1783.—David Hoyt, Sam'l Barnard, Jr., Sam'l Field, Seth Catlin, Elihu Ashley.
1784.—David Hoyt, Sam'l Barnard, Jr., Paul Hawks, Seth Catlin, Elihu Ashley.
1785–86.—David Hoyt, Samuel Barnard, Jr., David Saxton, Seth Catlin, Thomas W. Dickinson.
1787.—David Hoyt, Samuel Barnard, Jr., David Saxton, Seth Catlin, Jona. Arms.
1788.—David Saxton, Zur Hawks, Aaron Arms, Abner Cooley, Samuel Childs.
1789.—Jona. Arms, Jos. Stebbins, Jr., Elihu Ashley, Jos. Barnard, Amzi Childs.
1790.—Joseph Stebbins, David Hoyt, Elihu Ashley.
1791.—Samuel Field, Eliphalet Dickinson, Abner Cooley, Amzi Childs, Moses Chandler.
1792.—Jona. Arms, Amzi Childs, Joseph Barnard, Seth Nims, Asahel Wright, Jr.
1793.—Seth Catlin, Samuel Childs, Elijah Arms, Seth Nims, David Hoyt, Jr.
1794.—Joseph Barnard, David Saxton, Jr., Eliakim Arms, Asa Stebbins, Asahel Wright, Jr.
1795.—David Saxton, Zur Hawks, Jos. Stebbins, William Tryon, Eliakim Arms.
1796.—Joseph Barnard, Joseph Stebbins, Thomas W. Dickinson.
1797.—Joseph Barnard, Zur Hawks, John Williams, Amzi Childs, Elijah Arms.
1798.—Seth Catlin, Thomas W. Dickinson, Seth Nims.
1799.—John Williams, Jos. Stebbins, Amzi Childs, Solo. Williams, Abner Cooley.
1800.—John Williams, David Hoyt, Elijah Arms, Solo. Williams, Asahel Wright.
1801.—Joseph Stebbins, Thomas W. Dickinson, Seth Nims.
1802.—Jos. Stebbins, W. S. Williams, Asahel Wright, Seth Nims, Eliakim Arms.
1803.—David Hoyt, Augustus Lyman, Abner Cooley, Seth Nims, E. H. Williams.
1804.—Seth Nims, Asa Stebbins, Hez. W. Strong, Elihu Hoyt, William Tryon.
1805.—Seth Nims, Asa Stebbins, Elijah Arms, Sam'l Wells, Jr, Augustus Lyman.
1806.—Seth Nims, Asa Stebbins, Augustus Lyman, Abner Cooley, Jr., Ebenezer H. Williams.
1807.—Seth Nims, Asa Stebbins, T. W. Dickinson, Zur Hawks, Eliakim Arms.
1808.—Seth Nims, Asa Stebbins, E. H. Williams, Elijah Arms, Elihu Hoyt.
1809.—Seth Nims, Asa Stebbins, Augustus Lyman, Elijah Arms, Eliel Allen.
1810.—Seth Nims, Asa Stebbins, Augustus Lyman, Eb'r Newcomb, Jr., Eli Cooley.
1811.—Seth Nims, Asa Stebbins, Augustus Lyman, Ebenezer Newcomb, Jr., Elijah Arms, Jr.
1812.—Seth Nims, Elihu Hoyt, Sam'l Wells, Eb'r Newcomb, Jr., Elijah Arms, Jr.
1813.—Seth Nims, E. H. Williams, Augustus Lyman, Eb'r Newcomb, Jr., Elijah Arms, Jr.
1814.—Seth Nims, Sam'l Wells, Elijah Arms, Eb'r Newcomb, Jr., Asa Stebbins.
1815.—Seth Nims, Elihu Hoyt, Elijah Arms, Eb'r Newcomb, Jr., Augustus Lyman.
1816.—Seth Nims, Elihu Hoyt, Elijah Arms, John Nelson, Augustus Lyman.
1817.—Asa Stebbins, Ebenezer H. Williams, George Arms, Orlando Ware.
1818.—Asa Stebbins, Eb'r H. Williams, Geo. Arms, Orlando Ware, Eliakim Arms.
1819.—Seth Nims, Elijah Arms, Stephen Whitney, Chas. Hitchcock, Elihu Hoyt.
1820.—Orlando Ware, Elijah Arms, Stephen Whitney, Charles Hitchcock, John Nelson.
1821.—Orlando Ware, Augustus Lyman, Amos Russell.
1822–23.—Orlando Ware, Stephen Whitney, Charles Hitchcock.
1824.—Orlando Ware, Dennis Stebbins, Zebediah Graves.
1825.—Elihu Hoyt, Dennis Stebbins, Stephen Whitney.
1826–27.—Rufus Saxton, Dennis Stebbins, Amos Russell.
1828.—Orlando Ware, Dennis Stebbins, Amos Russell.
1829.—Orlando Ware, Elihu Hoyt, Amos Russell.
1830.—Amos Russell, Dennis Stebbins, Seth Sheldon.
1831.—Stephen Whitney, Asa Stebbins, Jr., Baxter Stebbins.
1832.—Orlando Ware, Asa Stebbins, Zebina Stebbins.
1833.—Stephen Whitney, Asa Stebbins, Orlando Ware.
1834–35.—Dennis Stebbins, Alvah Hawks, Allen Mansfield.
1836.—Dennis Stebbins, Alvah Hawks, Allen Mansfield, George Wright, Ira Abercrombie.
1837.—Dennis Stebbins, Eli Cooley, Jr., Ephraim Williams.
1838.—Asa Stebbins, Jr., Eli Cooley, Jr., Ephraim Williams.
1839.—Ephraim Williams, Cephas Clapp, Ira Abercrombie.
1840.—Ephraim Williams, Cephas Clapp, Amos Russell.
1841–44.—Ephraim Williams, Cephas Clapp, Ira Abercrombie.
1845.—Ira Abercrombie, Cephas Clapp, Eli Wright.
1846.—Ira Abercrombie, Cephas Clapp, Charles Williams.
1847.—Ira Abercrombie, Cephas Clapp, Asa Stebbins.
1848.—Ira Abercrombie, Daniel Tilton, H. K. Hoyt.
1849–51.—Ephraim Williams, Allen Mansfield, Ralph Clapp.
1852.—Ephraim Williams, William Sheldon, Sumner Dunlap.
1853–54.—William Sheldon, Almon De Wolf, Allen Mansfield.
1855.—William Sheldon, Ralph Clapp, Almon Bryant.
1856.—William Sheldon, Ralph Clapp, Allen Mansfield.
1857–58.—Horatio Hawks, Elisha Wells, James C. Arms.
1859–60.—Elisha Wells, Allen Mansfield, Dexter Childs.
1861–62.—Elisha Wells, Allen Mansfield, Philo Temple.
1863–66.—Dexter Childs, Geo. W. Jones, Charles Arms.

1867–69.—Josiah Brown, Geo. W. Jones, Charles Jones.
1870.—Dexter Childs, S. D. Billings, Charles Jones.
1871.—Dexter Childs, Charles Jones, Charles Arms.
1872.—Charles Jones, Geo. W. Jones, Charles Hager.
1873.—Charles Jones, Geo. W. Jones, Geo. W. Smith.
1874–75.—Charles Jones, Charles E. Williams, Albert Stebbins.
1876.—Charles Jones, Charles E. Williams, Joel De Wolf.
1877.—Charles Jones, Joel De Wolf, Charles P. Aldrich.
1878.—Charles Jones, Lester L. Lacy, Charles P. Aldrich.
1879.—Charles P. Aldrich, Jonathan Ashley, Robert Abercrombie.

WAR OF 1812–15.

No military organization from this town served in the war of 1812. A few were drafted, and a few volunteered. A list is given of such as are known:

Col. John Wilson, Maj. John C. Hoyt, Stephen W. Williams, Israel Boyden, Wm. Palmer, Stephen Smith, Robert L. Lanfair, Ephraim Lanfair, Ichabod Nelson, Moses Hawks, Lorenzo S. Hatch, Wm. Loveridge, Zur Sweet, Robert Foot, Abner Goodenough, James Hayden, Samuel Frink.

A cavalry company here had for officers, Captain, Thomas W. Ashley; Lieutenant, Charles Hitchcock; Ensign, Josiah L. Arms. A company of infantry, Zebina Russell, Captain; Zebediah Graves, Lieutenant; David Wright, Ensign.

WAR OF THE REBELLION, 1861–65.

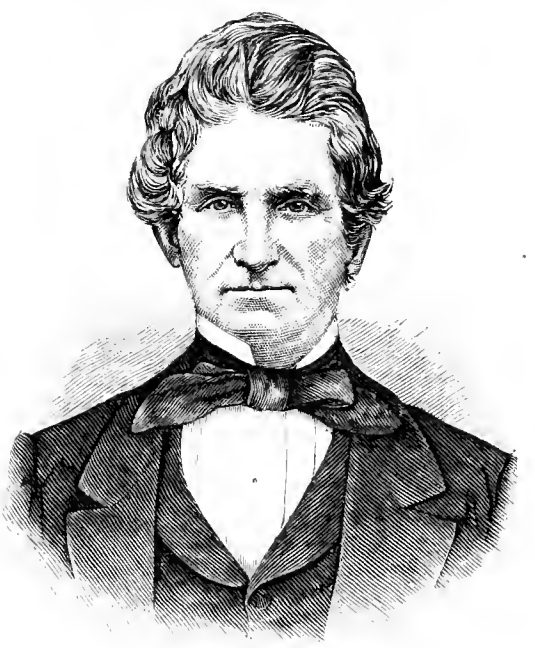
In the great Rebellion, Deerfield was not found wanting in patriotic endeavor, and furnished her full share of men and money to put down the wicked ambition of the South. A fitting monument, erected on the common of the Old Street, attests our gratitude to the defenders of our country, and proclaims our loss, it bearing the names of those who perished in the service. The following is a list of the soldiers from Deerfield:

Robert L. Adair, George N. Allen, James M. Allen, Lafayette Anderson, James Armstrong, Charles S. Babcock, Henry Baker, Arthur W. Ball, Charles M. Ball, Francis W. Ball, Dwight W. Bardwell, George W. Bardwell, John Barnard, Oliver Banash, Leonard B. Barns, Albert W. Bates, Michael Behan, Patrick Behan, Charles A. Belden, James Belden, Henry E. Bolton, Lois Boobly, John M. Brazer, Lorenzo Brazer, Francis W. Briggs, Henry E. Briggs, Daniel Bullard, Casper Burghardt, James Butler, John M. Campbell, George B. Cantrall, Alonzo Childs, George H. Childs, Alfred D. Clapp, Calvin S. Clapp, Charles Clark, George N. Clark, Henry Clark, Henry G. Clark, Samuel E. Clark, Christian Class, Henry S. Church, Frederick Colly, B. O. Connell, Allen Cooley, Richard Costelow, Andrew Day, Francis Deane, Henry Deering, William Derusmore, Abel E. De Wolf, Charles L. Delland, Alonzo T. Dodge, Clinton H. Dodge, Henderson N. Dodge, James Donoughue, Daniel Donovon, Peter Donovon, Mathew Dooley, Joseph Dunning, Orrin J. Eaton, John Eberlen, Edward Ely, Joseph Farlander, Daniel Finn, John Finn, Michael Finn, Edwin T. Fowler, Sumner Frink, Frank B. Fuller, John Fuller, Thomas Ferguson, Alonzo Gay, Michael Glasset, Edward D. Goland, Alfred B. Goodenough, James Grady, Albert H. Graves, Dickinson E. Graves, Henry W. Greenough, Dexter F. Hager, Charles E. Hastings, George A. Hastings, Henry A. Hastings, Lorenzo T. Hastings, George Hawks, Edward Hays, Andrew Herman, James Hitchcock, Gottlieb Halle, Edward Hosmer, Jr., James K. Hosmer, Edward Hoyt, George G. Hoyt, Alexis R. Hubbard, Frederick A. Hubbard, William N. Hubbard, George Hunter, John W. Jackson, Frank L. Jenks, Alvord A. Jewett, Gilbert Jewett, John Johnson, Alfred G. Jones, Frank W. Jones, Orrey Jones, Dexter Kemp, Michael Kenedy, Joel Keyes, Frank Labell, Seth P. Lanfair, Charles Leonard, Warren Leonard, William Leonard, Henry C. Lewey, Henry Lyman, John Manhan, Bathus Markle, William Martin, Alphonso H. Melenda, Harland W. Miller, Otis Moore, Martin Moran, Edward E. Morton, William Muiller, Richard O'Hary, Edwin B. Ockington, John B. Palmer, W. R. Parker, Simeon Peck, Charles O. Phillips, Dwight C. Pehere, Horace Pehere, Russell Pehere, William Prevo, Philip Reuth, David L. Rice, George Rice, Isaac D. Rice, Luther Rice, Charles Richards, Washington Ross, Joseph Rowland, Lucius H. Sammis, Edward Savage, Miraud W. Saxton, Orrin D. Saxton, Thomas Saxton, William P. Saxton, Philip A. Sears, Maurice Shehan, James Shehay, John Shehee, Robert Shehee, James H. Sheldon, Wm. A. Simms, George Slate, Charles Smith, David A. Smith, Edwin A. Smith, Edwin B. Smith, Erastus C. Smith, George W. Smith, Henry D. Smith, Albian Stebbins, James T. Stebbins, Wellington M. Stebbins, William H. H. Stebbins, B. Washington Stebbins, Dana W. Sprout, Edgar P. Squires, Hiram B. Stearns, James Stewart, Charles Stockwell, Charles Stowell, Cyrus A. Stowell, Myran A. Stowell, Cornelius Sullivan, Joseph Sullivan, Patrick Sullivan, Henry W. Temple, William C. Thayer, James B. Tilley, Charles G. Tilton, Asa E. Todd, David E. Todd, Stephen C. Todd, William H. Todd, Almon Van Wanger, George Vizzard, Arthur Wait, Erastus T. Wait, John Ware, Charles Warner, Jr., George M. Wells, Ebenezer E. Whitney, Henry Wilder, Jr., Charles L. Williams, Ephraim Williams, John Williams, Martin V. Williams, Charles Wilson, Lyman Wise, Justus Wrisley, John Zimmerman.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. CEPHAS CLAPP.

It has been said that "a truthful representation of a worthy life is a legacy to humanity;" and as such we present a brief outline of the life and character of Cephas Clapp. He was the son of Erastus and Katie (Ross) Clapp, who were natives of Deerfield. His father was born July 30, 1771; his mother, May 11, 1773. The former died Sept. 12, 1851, and the latter June 17, 1853. They were married in Deerfield, May 15, 1794, and had nine children, of whom the subject of this memoir was the second. Cephas Clapp was born



Cephas Clapp

in Pine Nook, Deerfield, Jan. 1, 1797. When he was twelve years of age his father removed to Mill River, where he bought a farm. Although an industrious and worthy man, he was in straitened circumstances, and could give his son but few educational advantages. Mr. Clapp's education for this reason was confined to an attendance at the common school during the winter. He exhibited, however, at an early age a determined and enterprising spirit. When twenty-one years old he purchased his father's farm, and successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising. By the energy and integrity which he displayed in all his pursuits he won the confidence of his townsmen, and in 1850 represented Deerfield in the Legislature. He served also nine consecutive years as selectman, and was elected the tenth, but he declined serving. He was for two years a trustee of Smith Charities, and by the sound judgment which he displayed in discharging the duties pertaining to that office he gained the respect and esteem of all officers of that institution. The Smith Charities and the savings-bank often called into requisition his superior judgment to make appraisals of property on which loans were to be made, and it is remarkable that in no instance was loss incurred when his advice was strictly followed. He acted as referee in numerous cases, to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. He was quick to see the right, and when once convinced no amount of argument could induce him to change his decision. In politics he was a Whig of the staunchest kind.

Mr. Clapp was united in marriage, April 17, 1828, to Emily Boyden, of Deerfield. They had seven children, of whom

three died in infancy. Those living are Cephas Gerry, Francis, Emily B., wife of J. C. Melendy, and Charlotte M., wife of A. A. Cooley. Francis is living upon the old homestead, and contributes this memoir and the portrait of his father to this work.

Mrs. Clapp died in 1872, and her husband mourned her loss so deeply as to materially affect his health and spirits. He survived her three years, when after an illness of but six days he died, March 7, 1875. The following, from the *Franklin County Times* of April 9, 1875, is a just tribute to a good man: "The death of Mr. Cephas Clapp, of South Deerfield, an old and respected citizen, was sudden and unexpected, and is a loss to the community which will be long and deeply felt. He was not only loved and honored by his own family, but by all who came in contact with him in social or business relations. In all his intercourse and dealings he was frank, open-hearted, honest in the strictest sense of the word, always ready and willing to do what he thought right in the face of all opposition, and without reference to any injury to self which might be caused by so doing. He was one of the staunch men of the past generation, deep in thought, high-minded, pure in heart, and a liberal supporter of the Congregational Church, of which he was a member. He was also liberal in his aid to the missionary cause and other fields of labor. . . . We can all exclaim, and truly, that we have lost a great and good man, one of the noblest of the 'noble works of God,' a beacon-light whose rays will never grow dim till those who have known and loved him pass too over that river to the shore beyond."

HON. GEORGE SHELDON.

The Sheldon family have been among the distinguished inhabitants of the Connecticut Valley. The first of the name who settled in Deerfield was Ensign John Sheldon, in 1684.* About 1698 he built the dwelling afterward famous as the "Old Indian House," which was removed about 1818.

The original Sheldon homestead passed into the hands of the Hoyt family in 1743, a daughter of Ebenezer, who was a son of Ensign Sheldon, having married one of the family. Ebenezer was a boy of thirteen years when his father's house was so furiously assaulted by the French and Indians in 1704, and he was taken prisoner and carried to Canada at that time.

George Sheldon is of the sixth generation from Ensign Sheldon, and was born on the homestead, which has been in the family since 1708, on the 30th of November, 1818. His father, Seth Sheldon, was a farmer, and the young man worked on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, when an accident disabled him from manual labor for some ten years of his life. His early education was obtained at the common district school and at the Deerfield Academy, which he attended during several winter terms.

From 1853 to 1858 he was employed in the Dwight Cotton-Mills, at Chicopee; but in the latter year an injury received in a railway collision compelled him to return to his father's, where he subsequently took charge of the homestead for a number of years, until about 1868, when he relinquished it to his son-in-law.

From the last-mentioned date to the present Mr. Sheldon has been engaged a large portion of his time in literary and antiquarian pursuits, and has contributed many interesting and valuable chapters and papers from time to time on the history and archæology of the Connecticut Valley, in which connection he occupies the foremost rank as a collator and writer.

He was actively instrumental in founding and organizing the "Pocomptuck Valley Memorial Association," which assumed tangible form in 1870, and has been president of it since its organization.† Mr. Sheldon has also held important civil positions. Has been justice of the peace in his native town for fifteen or twenty years; was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1867, and of the State Senate in 1872. He married, June 11, 1844, Susan Stewart, daughter of John F. Stearns, Esq., of Dummerston, Vt. He has two children,—a son and daughter. The son is in business in Greenfield, and the daughter and her family live on the homestead with her father.

Few places in the Union can compare with the quaint and quiet old town of Deerfield in the richness of its historical memories. For many years succeeding 1690 it was the grand objective-point in Western New England against which the northern enemy directed his mingled white and dusky battalions, and the stories of its burnings and massacres are among the most thrilling and interesting in our annals.

In this rich field Mr. Sheldon has ample scope for the full employment of his powers; and if his life and health continue, the results of his labors will no doubt be highly appreciated by the coming generations.

MONTAGUE.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

Montague, one of the eastern towns of Franklin, lies on the east and south banks of the Connecticut River, and is bounded on the north by the Connecticut, on the south by Sunderland and Leverett, on the east by Erving and Wendell, and on the west by the Connecticut River. Of the 16,520 taxable acres which the town contains, about one-half consists of improved lands. The New London Northern Railroad crosses from the Sunderland line on the south to the village of Miller's Falls in the northeast; the Vermont and Massachusetts branch of the Fitchburg Railroad passes east and west through the centre of the town; and in the northwest corner the Greenfield and Turner's Falls branch of the Fitchburg Railroad connects those two villages.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of the town is generally level, save in the east and south, where high hills cover the face of that region lying east of the New London Northern Railroad. The only elevation of consequence in the north is Wells' Hill. Other eminences are Dry, Chestnut, Pine, and Country hills, but none of these rise to the dignity of mountains.

The Connecticut River bounds the town on the north and west, and Miller's River, on the northeast, is a rapid stream of considerable size, which furnishes the manufactories at Miller's Falls and other points with valuable water-power. Reference to this, as well as to the greater water-power of the Connecticut at Turner's Falls, will be found in detail farther along.

* See history of Deerfield.

† For an account of this association see history of Deerfield.

From the hills on the east and south, richly picturesque views of the winding Connecticut, its charming valley, and the far-reaching and diversified landscape are obtained. During the past few years the timber-land of the town has been industriously cleared. Chestnut is now the principal growth found on the woodlands. Besides the Connecticut and Miller's River, there is also Saw-mill River, which flows through Southwest Montague and empties into the Connecticut.

The most important of the natural features of the town is Lake Pleasant, a lovely sheet of water covering about 100 acres, and situated in the midst of a pine grove, about a mile and a half east of Montague Centre, on the line of the Fitchburg Railroad. In 1872 the railroad company, recognizing the natural charms of the spot, built upon the banks of the lake (then called Great Pond), at a cost of $15,000, bath-houses, boat-houses, neat cottages, restaurants, and many other conveniences for public entertainment, supplied the lake with boats, beautified the surrounding grounds, and after, in short, creating a delightful retreat, the company opened it to the public as a free resort, and since that time the lake has been visited yearly every summer by thousands of pleasure-seeking people, many of whom take up their abode there for the season in the pretty cottages on the borders of the lake. Camp-meetings are regularly held there every summer, and, according to the popular estimate, the average daily population at Lake Pleasant during the season reaches fully 1200. The waters of the lake, which are very clear and said to be unfathomable, are plentifully stocked with black bass, and furnish the angler with capital sport. Picnic-parties journey to the spot from far and near, and altogether it is a famous resort, of which the town is justly proud.

Two important waterfalls border the town,—Turner's Falls, on the Connecticut, at the north, with a fall of 25 feet, and Miller's Falls, on Miller's River, at the east, with a fall of 12 feet. In the eastern part of the town is a granite quarry, which furnishes considerable valuable stone.

Extensive geological researches in the northern part of the town have unearthed a multitude of early fossil imprints in the red sandstone, and of these numerous collections are now in the possession of private individuals as well as public corporations.

One of the most important and valuable of these collections was made by Dexter Marsh, a native of Montague, who died in Greenfield in 1853. Red sandstone abounds in the southwestern part of the town, and it was in the strata of this rock that the fossil imprints referred to were found, and where they are occasionally found to this day. Ancient relics, such as stone axes, arrow-points, etc, are often found at the present day imbedded in the lands along the river-bottoms.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The earliest grant of land in what is now Montague of which the records make mention is under date of March 23, 1716, wherein Samuel Partridge and John Pynchon, "the committee of Swampfield" (the original name of Sunderland), granted to Benjamin Munn, Edward Alling, Jr., Daniel Beamon, Edward Alling, and Nathaniel Frary the privileges of a stream in Swampfield, called Saw-mill Brook, upon which a saw-mill was erected. They were to have free privileges of timber in Swampfield, on the north side of Saw-mill Brook, for the use of said saw-mill, conditioned, however, that the said grant should not impede the erection of a corn-mill on said brook. They were to sell "bords" to "the inhabitants of Swampfield" at a price not exceeding twenty shillings per thousand, and their grant was to continue only as long as they continued the mill. As an encouragement to build said mill, they were further granted 30 acres of land in some convenient place in Swampfield. This place alluded to was a tract on Saw-mill Brook, now in the village of Montague Centre, and from the foregoing it would appear that there were at that time "inhabitants" in that neighborhood.

Jan. 16, 1709, two divisions of land were made on the west side of Hunting Hills, lying on the Connecticut River. In the first division each lot contained three acres and a half, and grants therein were made to the following persons: Thomas Hovey, Benjamin Graves, Wm. Arms, Samuel Billings, Samuel Harvey, Isaac Graves, Benjamin Barrett, Samuel Smith, Capt. Field, Ebenezer Billings, Jr., Nathaniel Dickinson, Joseph Root, Luke Smith, Stephen Crowfoot, Samuel Taylor, Samuel Billings Smith, Daniel Warner, Ebenezer Marsh, Daniel Smith, Nathaniel Smith, Samuel Graves, Jos. Field, Jr., Joseph Dickinson, Mr. Willard, Simon Cooley, Daniel Russell, James Bridgman, Wm. Scott, Joseph Clary, Jonathan Graves, Nathaniel Gunn, Ebenezer Kellogg, Isaac Hubbard, Deacon Hubbard, Manoah Bodman, Lieut. Ebenezer Billings, Richard Scott, Eleazer Warner, Joseph Smith, Wm. Allis, Samuel Gunn, and Samuel Montague. Grants were made to the same persons in the second division, in which each lot contained ten acres. In each division a ministry or town-lot was reserved. The tract embraced in the two divisions was in the north part of the town of Sunderland, where now stands the village of Montague Centre, and the first settlement of what is now the town of Montague appears, therefore, to have been made in 1719. The majority of the settlers named above were also among the early settlers of Sunderland.

There was a tract of State land lying north of the Sunderland line and extending to the Connecticut, and upon this tract two young men, Enoch and Gideon Bardwell, of Deerfield, settled at a very early date. They were persevering and heroic lads, and, although forced at one time to flee to Deerfield by troublesome Indians, they returned after a brief absence, and, reoccupying their lands, remained, and became subsequently the progenitors of a numerous race of Bardwells, some of whom still reside in Montague.

Further grants of lands near Hunting Hills were made between 1730 and 1740, the section being known as part of the second precinct of Sunderland. The name of Hunting Hills was given to it by reason of a range of hills on the eastern border, where game was found in abundance.

On the 12th of July, 1751, William Williams, justice of the peace for the county of Hampshire, issued to Jonathan Root, of Sunderland (husbandman), an order, saying that, an application having been made to him by Simeon King, David Ballard, Eliphalet Allis, Samuel Smead, and Jonathan Root, desiring a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the second parish of Sunderland entitled to vote in town affairs, the said Jonathan Root was therefore required, in his Majesty's name, to notify the freeholders, etc., of said parish to meet at the house of Joseph Root, on Monday, July 29, 1751, for the following purposes: "To choose a moderator; to choose a clerk; a committee to call meetings for the future; to determine whether they will have preaching in the parish; to grant such sum as will defray present and future charges; and to choose assessors and collectors."

At this meeting, which was held as provided, Deacon Mattoon was chosen Moderator; Joseph Root was chosen Clerk; and Deacon Mattoon, Eliphalet Allis, Samuel Bardwell, David Ballard, and Simeon King were chosen to give out warrants for calling future meetings. It was further resolved to raise £200, old tenor, to defray the charges that "have arisen or that may arise, that the sum be paid in the middle of October next, and that Josiah Alvord, Eliphalet Allis, and Samuel Smead be chosen to assess the same."

Upon the records, under date of 1745, there appears the copy of a division of land on Miller's Plain, surveyed by Nathaniel Kellogg. There were 80 lots in this tract, divided into two ranges,—north and south. The grantees of these lots were Samuel Harvey, Jr., Nathaniel Cowdry, Jonathan Root,

Joseph Dickinson, Ephraim Sawyer, Absalom Scott, Aaron Leonard, Israel Richardson, Jonathan Graves, Richard Scott, Thomas Keet, Samuel Taylor, Isaac Graves, John Gunn, Isaac Barrett, John Scott, Stephen Smith, Isaac Hubbard, Jr., Nathan Tuttle, Nathaniel Gunn, Daniel Hubbard, Daniel Smith, Joseph Wells, Noah Graves, Ensign Cooley, Daniel Harvey, Fellows Billings, John Billings, John Marsh, Zebediah Smith, Charles Chancy, John Bridgman, Benjamin Barret, Samuel Downer, Ebenezer Graves, Ebenezer Billings, Jr., Samuel Graves, Samuel Billings Smith, Samuel Harvey, Joseph Root, Josiah Alvord, Ezekiel Smith, Capt. Billings, Jed Sawyer, Ebenezer Marsh, Jr., Eliphalet Allis, Moses Dickinson, Judah Wright, Samuel Smith, Wm. Scott, Jr., Samuel Billings (2d), William Allis, Widow Harvey, Jonathan Bridgman, Samuel Gunn, Jonathan Billings, Manoah Bodman, Eleazer Warner, Joseph Mitchel, Jonathan Barrett, Jonathan Russell, Jonathan Field, Samuel Clary, Benjamin Graves, Wm. Scott, Lieut. Clary, Joseph Field, Samuel Scott, Jonathan Scott, Edward Elmer, Ebenezer Marsh, Widow Gunn, Luke Smith, Nathaniel Smith, Zebediah Allis, Wm. Rand, Deacon Montague, Joshua Douglass, Deacon Hubbard, Abner Cooley.

Comparatively few of the descendants of Montague's early settlers are now living in the town, many having removed westward early in life. Among those now in Montague descended from the pioneers may be noted Warren and Elijah Bardwell, J. W. Root, Harrison Root, Solomon Root, Zebina, Henry H., and Wm. F. Taylor, Elizur Scott, Rodney, Erastus, and Elijah Gunn, Joshua and Elijah Marsh, and Liberty and George Wright.

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES.

April 6, 1773, the inhabitants held a meeting to discuss a pamphlet received from the town of Boston, touching the rights and grievances of the colonies. It was decided to choose a committee of correspondence, composed of Moses Gunn, Elisha Allis, Stephen Tuttle, Peter Bishop, Judah Wright, Nathaniel Gunn, Jr., and Moses Harvey, and at an adjourned meeting in April the committee presented the draft of a letter to the committee of correspondence at Boston, and in this letter it was set forth in substance that the committee considered the infringement upon the rights of the colonies, as set forth in the pamphlet, as being what in reason and justice ought to give great concern to every friend of his country, and excite his endeavors in all lawful methods to obtain suitable redress.

In July, 1774, the people in town-meeting adopted a non-consumption covenant, whereby they pledged themselves to suspend commercial intercourse with Great Britain until the repeal of the act closing the port of Boston and the restoration of chartered rights. They further pledged themselves not to knowingly purchase any goods arriving from Great Britain after the last day of the ensuing August. In view of the distressing condition of affairs throughout the country, it was voted to set apart the 14th day of July as a day of humiliation and prayer.

In September, 1774, it was voted to procure fifty pounds of powder, one hundred and twelve pounds of lead, and a sufficient number of flints, "as a town stock for the present." In January, 1775, it was voted to raise six pounds to encourage the Minute-Men "shortly to be raised in Montague." At the same meeting it was voted to send Moses Gunn to represent the district in the Provincial Congress. Out of the sum above appropriated, it was voted to allow the Minute-Men sixpence apiece each half-day they attended military exercise. At a meeting in April, 1775, it was voted to send a wagon with provisions for the use of the army. To transport this wagon-load of provisions to the army at Cambridge, the district paid Elijah Smith seven pounds, ten shillings, and nine pence.

In 1778 it was voted to abide by the Articles of Confederation proposed by the Continental Congress, except the article empowering Congress to declare peace or war. This power the town considered should be left to the people, and not entrusted to any body of men.

In the same year it was voted to provide twenty-three pairs of stockings, twenty-three pairs of shoes, and twenty-three shirts for the use of the Continental soldiers. It was agreed to give twenty shillings a pair for stockings, thirty-six shillings a pair for shoes, and eight shillings per yard for yard-wide shirting.

In May, 1778, the town voted to raise £150 to pay the bounties for the five soldiers ordered by the General Court for the army.

In December, 1778, it was voted to pay seven dollars apiece for eight shirts, and eleven dollars a pair for shoes, provided for the soldiers.* In June, 1779, it was agreed to raise £574 for bounties and mileage to the soldiers ordered to be raised by the General Court. For this money six soldiers were raised. In the following September the town refused to adopt the scale of prices fixed for various commodities by the Northampton convention.

In October, 1779, the town borrowed £360 to pay bounties for soldiers ordered by the General Court. Of this sum, the town paid £40 each to eight soldiers, as follows: Noah Barnes, Joel Benjamin, Asa Fuller, James Winslow, Ephraim Whitney, Sim King, John Clapp, and Jonathan Marsh.

In June, 1780, it was voted to give each man who should turn out as a volunteer for six months a bounty of £206. No one offering to volunteer, the bounty was raised to £300 and £3 per month, and the 11 men required were obtained.

In July of the same year 11 additional men were called for, and a bounty of £150 and £3 per month promised as an encouragement. In October, 3600 pounds of beef were bought for the army under an order from the General Court.

In January, 1781, 7 more soldiers were raised by bounties, and shortly thereafter it was voted to give as a bounty to each soldier 20 yearling heifers or steers, in case said soldier should continue in the war one year; 20 two-year-old neat cattle in case he should serve two years; and 20 three-year-old neat cattle in case he should serve three years. In the following July a bounty of £3 40*s.* per month was offered for three months' men.

In September, 1781, 20*s.* bounty and £30 per month were offered for soldiers to serve in the defense of the State of Connecticut. In December, 1783, the town treasurer was authorized to exchange Continental money for silver at the rate of $120 *for one dollar!*

In July, 1812, the town in public meeting recorded its disapprobation of the war declared against Great Britain, and voted to send a memorial to the President and Congress, praying that war might cease, and that the blessings of peace might be restored to the land. Beyond that the records are silent touching the action of the town as concerned that war. It is, however, certain that the town furnished 16 men for the service. Fifteen of these were drafted and one volunteered, the volunteer's name being Chester Taylor.

Montague sent Henry Wells as a delegate to the Northampton convention, called by the three river-counties to memorialize the President of the United States, and to demand a speedy conclusion of peace.

NOTEWORTHY INCIDENTS.

Joseph Root was probably the first innkeeper known in the early settlement of Montague, for the records of 1770 allude to a sale of lands to be held "at the house of Joseph Root, innholder." It may also be noted that the first meeting of the inhabitants of the second parish of Sunderland, in 1751, was

* These enormous prices illustrate the relative value of Continental bills.

held at his house. Martin Root, his son, kept the inn after him. The old tavern building yet stands on the eastern edge of the village of Montague Centre, and is still used as a dwelling.

Dec. 1, 1755, the district voted to allow pay for the building of a bridge across Saw-mill River, on the road crossing the Mill Swamp, from Ensign King's to Moses Taylor's. The pay allowed was "15 cents per summer day, and 12 cents for Micklemas day, old tenor."

Brief allusion is made in a record of date 1755 to certain persons "enlisted in the services of the war," meaning, doubtless, the French war.

March 8, 1756, it was resolved to discontinue and alter the road "lying on the west side of the low swamp, in the Hunting Hills field, beginning at Jonathan Root's lot, and bearing more to the east than the old road was laid, and then crossing the low swamp in Judah Wright's land, and coming into the path on the line between Judah Wright's land and Enos Marsh's, on the east side of the low swamp."

One of the earliest roads laid out in the district is supposed to have been the one beginning at the west side of Mount Toby, thence extending east, and then north to Northfield, passing about half a mile east of what is now Montague village.

In March, 1757, it was determined to build a bridge across Saw-mill River, east branch, between Ensign King's and Moses Taylor's. In December, 1757, a highway was ordered to be laid out, to begin at the common road at the west end of Isaac Barret's home-lot, to road bounds north on Benjamin Barret's land, and then east to the little hill.

The first turnpike in the town was the one known as the road of the Fifth Massachusetts Turnpike Corporation, passing from Greenfield to Athol, by way of Montague. This turnpike was built in 1799.

The first pound was probably the one ordered December, 1766, to be built on Asahel Gunn's lot, "at the west end of the horse-house, and near the meeting-house." In 1771 it was voted to lay out a road up the river-bank, near Brooks' Ferry, south of the old road. In 1773 a petition was presented to the General Court, praying that Eliphalet Allis should be licensed to retail spirituous liquors "without-doors" in the district of Montague.

In 1775 the presence of a band of counterfeiters was suspected, and a committee was appointed to inquire into the conduct of certain persons suspected of making money, and to summon said persons to appear before them and deal with them "as prudence shall direct." In 1777 it was voted that Joseph Root should continue to keep the tavern, and it was further voted that the Governor should not allow town-dwellers to remain drinking in their houses after nine o'clock without some special business.

At a meeting in 1759, Daniel Baker was chosen a "pitman," to dig graves. In March, 1761, a highway was laid out through Zebediah Allis' home-lot, running thence toward the Saw-mill River, to a maple-bush splashed, on the east side of the Proprietors' road, crossing the river, and then on the east side of the same to a pine-tree, thence on the old road crossing the brook, and through Samuel Brooks' and Zebediah Smith's land. In 1762 a road was laid out around Harvey's Hill to Gunn's Brook. Twenty-five pounds were raised in 1764 for repairs to highways in that year.

In 1765 it was voted to provide wands for the wardens and staves for the tithingmen. Mention is made, in a record dated March 2, 1766, of the appointment of a committee to look out for a convenient passage down the bank near "David Ballard's ferry place." When David Ballard established his ferry is not stated.

During the prevalence in Montague of small-pox in 1777, inoculation was much opposed, and by a vote the selectmen were instructed to write to the selectmen of neighboring towns, showing the mind of the town of Montague, and advising them to use their influence to put a stop to the practice of inoculation.

In 1790 thirty-three persons who attempted to take up residence in the town without having obtained the town's consent were warned to depart. This warning of people to leave the town was a frequent occurrence in those days.*

Elisha Root, born in 1739, in what is now Montague, was probably the first child born in the early settlement.

Moses Root was probably the first blacksmith of the town. Mention is made in the town records, under date 1765, of his bill "for smith-work."

In 1812 the right to vote at a general election was limited to such persons as could show the possession of estate valued at $200, or an income of $10 annually.

There were tax delinquents even in those days, for it is learned that lands of Richard Montague, Moses Harvey, Daniel Baker, Ezra Smead, John Clapp, Jr., Daniel Clapp, Daniel Baker, and Benjamin Alvord were sold to pay taxes for 1777 and 1778.

It appears from the records that Israel Gunn and Solomon Clapp, selectmen, issued, Oct. 1, 1794, an order to either of the constables of the town of Montague, directing him to warn and give notice to David Arms and Sarah, his wife, that, "having lately come into the town for the purpose of abiding there without the town's consent, they must, within fifteen days, depart the limits of the town, with their children and all others under their care."

By a vote taken in town-meeting, December, 1813, all persons were allowed to wear their hats during the meeting, owing, perhaps, to the severity of the weather.

The first storekeeper in the town was a Mr. Easterbrook, the first physician, William Wells, and the first lawyer, Jonathan Hartwell. The first postmaster was Martin Gunn; the second, Jonathan Hartwell; Elisha Wright, Jr., the third; Washington Keyes, the fourth; and Isaac Chenery, the present incumbent, the fifth. Jonathan Hartwell, who held the office thirty-six years, from 1818, and resigned at last, served also, meanwhile, for nearly the entire period, either as town clerk or treasurer, representative at the General Court, or member of the executive council.

Montague was somewhat prominent on behalf of the insurgents during the Shays rebellion. Thomas Grover, one of Montague's citizens, who was one of the insurgent leaders in that conflict, issued an address from Worcester, in which he set forth that "it had fallen to his lot to be employed in a more conspicuous manner than some of his fellow-citizens in stepping forth in the defense of the rights and privileges of the people, more especially of the county of Hampshire." He referred to a list of grievances already made public, and added a list of proposed reforms, "which," he said, "the people are determined to contend for." These reforms to which he pointed were such as the revision of the constitution, the total abolition of the courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, the removal of the General Court from Boston, and the abolition of the office of deputy sheriff, as well as that of certain offices connected with the financial management of the State. Among those of the rebels sentenced to punishment upon the termination of the rebellion was Moses Harvey, of Montague, who was fined £50 and condemned "to sit upon the gallows one hour with a rope about his neck." Harvey was the only one of the convicted rebels who actually suffered the execution of his sentence.

ORGANIZATION.

On the petition of the inhabitants of the northerly part of Sunderland, and sundry others, it was ordered in the House

* This was a formal notice in cases where persons were in danger of becoming town charges. The warning relieved the town of expense in case of pauperism, but the families were not driven out.

of Representatives, June 17, 1751, that the northerly part of the town of Sunderland be erected into a separate and distinct precinct. It was also ordered that that part of the precinct not then appropriated should be sold to the highest bidders, who should be obliged to settle on the tract 10 families, to build 10 houses 18 feet square and 7 feet stud, and to bring fit for tillage 5 acres of land for each family within three years of the time of said sale. This was concurred in by the council on the same day.

Dec. 22, 1753, the General Court passed an act authorizing the erection of the north parish of Sunderland into a separate district, by the name of Montague. The name is said to have been chosen in honor of Capt. William Montague, who commanded "The Mermaid" at the taking of Cape Breton.

The bounds of the district were established as follows: Beginning at the Connecticut River 20 rods north of the mouth of Slatestone Brook, thence east to the east side of the town bounds, thence on the line of the said town to the northeast corner of the town bounds, thence north to Miller's River, thence westwardly by Miller's River to its mouth, where it enters the Connecticut River, and thence by the Connecticut River to the first-mentioned bound.

The district was authorized to enjoy the privileges, etc., of towns, that of sending a representative to the General Court alone excepted. The inhabitants were, however, entitled to join with Sunderland in sending a representative.

This tract, set apart as the district of Montague, included the second precinct of the town of Sunderland (set apart in 1751, as above noted) and a tract of land lying north thereof, between it and the Connecticut River, and belonging to the State. This tract, with the exception of a small strip about a mile wide, set apart to Wendell in 1803, is the tract now occupied by the town of Montague.

SELECTMEN.

Although the district of Montague was incorporated in 1753, the earliest town-meeting of which the preserved records make mention is of date 1756. The list of selectmen from that date to the present is as follows:

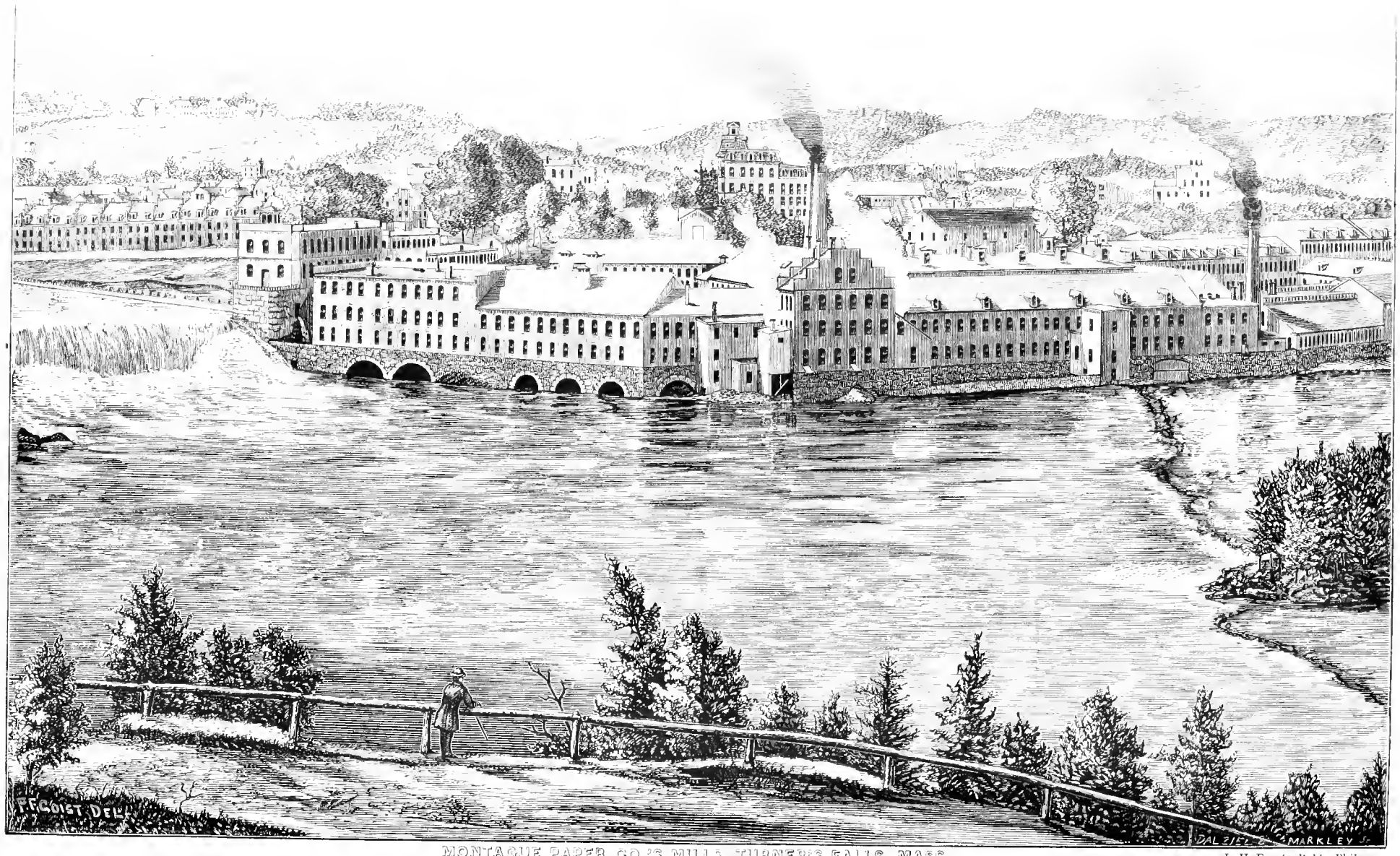
1756.—Joseph Root, Samuel Bardwell, Ensign King, Josiah Alvord, Samuel Smead.
1757.—Josiah Alvord, Joseph Root, Ensign King, Samuel Smead, Ebenezer Marsh.
1758.—Samuel Bardwell, Joseph Alvord, Reuben Scott, Ensign King, Joseph Root.
1759.—Clark Alvord, Lieut. Carver, Reuben Scott, Samuel Smead, Joseph Root.
1760.—Lieut. Clapp, Clark Alvord, Joseph Root.
1761.—Joseph Root, Josiah Alvord, Moses Gunn.
1762.—Capt. Root, Deacon Gunn, Moses Gunn.
1763-64.—Capt. Root, Sergt. Smead, Nehemiah Church.
1765.—Josiah Alvord, Reuben Scott, Moses Gunn.
1766.—Joseph Root, John Gunn, Samuel Smead, Nehemiah Church, Reuben Scott.
1767.—Capt. Root, Moses Gunn, Moses Severance.
1768.—Capt. Root, Clark Alvord, Nathan Smith.
1769.—Clark Josias Alvord, Nathan Smith, Moses Gunn.
1770.—Capt. Root, Reuben Scott, Moses Severance.
1771.—Joseph Root, Moses Gunn, Asahel Keet.
1772.—Capt. Root, Reuben Scott, Asahel Keet, Ebenezer Billings, Elijah Smith.
1773.—Joseph Root, Moses Severance, Sergt. Scott.
1774-75.—Dr. Gunn, Stephen Tuttle, Samuel Bardwell.
1776.—Samuel Bardwell, Asahel Gunn, Nathan Smith, Asahel Keet, Moses Gunn.
1777.—Deacon Gunn, Asahel Gunn, Nathan Smith, Samuel Bardwell, Dr. Gunn.
1778.—Moses Gunn, Nathaniel Gunn, Samuel Bardwell, Nathan Smith, Israel Gunn.
1779.—Nathaniel Gunn, Moses Gunn, Gideon Bardwell, Benjamin Alvord, Philip Ballard.
1780.—Caleb Kinsley, John Gunn, Jonathan Loveland.
1781.—Philip Ballard, Nathaniel Gunn, Benjamin Alvord.
1782.—Moses Gunn, Israel Gunn, Caleb Kinsley.
1783.—Moses Severance, Reuben Scott, Elisha Root.
1784.—Capt. Alvord, Moses Root, Elisha Root, Dr. Gunn, Moses Severance.
1785.—Israel Gunn, Capt. Alvord, Jotham Death.
1786.—Deacon Gunn, Capt. Kinsley, Elisha Root.
1787.—Elisha Root, Deacon Gunn, Moses Root.
1788.—Lieut. Scott, Ensign Severance, Asahel Keet.
1789.—Moses Root, Deacon Gunn, Capt. Kinsley.
1790.—Deacon Gunn, Moses Root, Ensign Severance.
1791.—Deacon Gunn, Moses Root, Asahel Gunn.
1792.—Medad Montague, Moses Root, Deacon Gunn.
1793.—Deacon Gunn, Moses Root, Solomon Clapp.
1794.—Deacon Gunn, Lyman Taft, Solomon Clapp.
1795.—Deacon Gunn, Moses Root, Medad Montague.
1796.—Solomon Clapp, Moses Severance, Jonathan Root.
1797.—Deacon Gunn, Solomon Clapp, Medad Montague.
1798.—Deacon Gunn, Moses Root, Medad Montague.
1799-1801.—Deacon Gunn, Capt. Clapp, Jonathan Root.
1802.—Moses Severance, Ezra Anderson, Martin Root.
1803.—Martin Root, Capt. Severance, Samuel Risley.
1804.—Martin Root, Moses Severance, Ezra Anderson.
1805.—Martin Root, Salmon Gunn, Ezra Anderson.
1806.—Jonathan Root, Nathaniel Gunn, Ezra Anderson.
1807-8.—Medad Montague, Salmon Gunn, Nathan Chenery.
1809-10.—Medad Montague, Salmon Gunn, Moses Severance.
1811.—Medad Montague, Moses Severance, Samuel Wrisley.
1812.—Medad Montague, Martin Root, Salmon Gunn.
1813.—Martin Root, Salmon Gunn, Medad Montague.
1814.—Salmon Gunn, Rodolphus Bardwell, Medad Montague.
1815.—Rodolphus Bardwell, Spencer Root, Benjamin Wells.
1816-17.—Medad Montague, Salmon Gunn, Rodolphus Bardwell.
1818.—Benjamin Wells, Spencer Root, Silas Hosmer.
1819.—Salmon Gunn, Abel Bancroft, Jeremiah Pratt.
1820.—Medad Montague, Jonathan Munsell, Jeremiah Pratt.
1821.—Jeremiah Pratt, Jonathan Munsell, Moses Severance.
1822.—Moses Severance, Jeremiah Pratt, Elihu Root.
1823.—Jeremiah Pratt, Rodolphus Bardwell, Abel Bancroft.
1824.—Rodolphus Bardwell, Jeremiah Pratt, Joseph Gunn.
1825.—Jeremiah Pratt, Nathan Chenery, Spencer Root.
1826.—Jeremiah Pratt, Benjamin S. Wells, Apollos Gunn.
1827.—Jeremiah Pratt, Benjamin S. Wells, Martin H. Clapp.
1828.—Jeremiah Pratt, Benjamin S. Wells, Charles Thurston.
1829.—Benjamin S. Wells, Charles Thurston, Salmon Root.
1830.—Benjamin S. Wells, Salmon Root, Rodolphus Bardwell.
1831-32.—M. H. Clapp, John Davis, Noadiah Montague.
1833.—M. H. Clapp, Rodolphus Bardwell, Apollos Gunn.
1834.—Rodolphus Bardwell, Apollos Gunn, Samuel Leland.
1835.—Rodolphus Bardwell, Abel Bancroft, Ephraim Stearns.
1836.—Rodolphus Bardwell, Arza Bardwell, Benjamin S. Wells.
1837.—Benjamin S. Wells, Martin Grout, Elihu P. Thayer.
1838-39.—Elihu P. Thayer, Martin Grout, E. L. Delano.
1840.—Elihu P. Thayer, Erastus Root, Eliphaz Clapp.
1841.—Elihu P. Thayer, Martin H. Clapp, E. W. Chenery.
1842.—Elihu P. Thayer, Martin H. Clapp, Martin Grout.
1843-44.—Martin H. Clapp, Abel Bancroft, Nathan Hosmer.
1845-46.—Nathan Hosmer, Eliphaz Clapp, Arza Bardwell.
1847.—Samuel D. Bardwell, Nathan Hosmer, William W. Thayer.
1848.—Nathan Hosmer, Bela Kellogg, W. W. Thayer.
1849.—Abel Bancroft, M. H. Clapp, Bela Kellogg.
1850.—Abner Chandler, W. W. Thayer, R. N. Oakman.
1851-52.—R. N. Oakman, Alpheus Moore, Lucien H. Stone.
1853.—L. H. Stone, S. C. Wells, Jesse Andrews.
1854.—S. C. Wells, Jesse Andrews, A. L. Taft.
1855.—S. C. Wells, E. F. Gunn, Warren Bardwell.
1856.—R. N. Oakman, Amos Adams, Warren Bardwell.
1857.—R. N. Oakman, B. F. Pond, L. H. Stone.
1858.—R. N. Oakman, L. H. Stone, N. E. Babbitt.
1859.—R. N. Oakman, L. H. Stone, S. S. Holton.
1860.—R. N. Oakman, Sandford Goddard, Richard Clapp.
1861.—R. N. Oakman, Richard Clapp, Rodolphus Ball.
1862-63.—R. N. Oakman, Richard Clapp, E. F. Gunn.
1864.—W. W. Thayer, Seymour Rockwell, Richard Clapp.
1865.—Benjamin Fay, R. N. Oakman, Richard Clapp.
1866.—R. N. Oakman, Amos Adams, J. H. Root.
1867.—R. N. Oakman, J. H. Root, Zebina Taylor.
1868.—W. A. Bancroft, J. H. Root, R. N. Oakman.
1869-71.—R. N. Oakman, J. H. Root, Amos Adams.
1872.—R. N. Oakman, George Hance, Edwin Demond.
1873-74.—R. N. Oakman, D. P. Abercrombie, Edwin Demond.
1875.—J. F. Bartlett, R. N. Oakman, Edwin Demond.
1876-78.—Gurdon Edgerton, J. F. Bartlett, Edwin Demond.

TOWN CLERKS.

Joseph Root, 1756-61; Moses Gunn, 1761-70; Elisha Root, 1770; Moses Gunn 1771-81; Caleb Kingsley, 1781; Moses Gunn, 1782; Joseph Root, 1783-1805; Moses Severance, 1805-9; Elisha Root, Jr., 1809-11; Salmon Gunn, 1811; Elisha Root, Jr., 1812; Selah Root, 1813-18; Cephas Root, 1818-20; Isaac Chenery, 1820; Salmon Root, 1821; Solomon Root, 1822; Hekz Alvord, 1823-27; Jonathan Hartwell, 1827-35; Lathrop Delano, 1835-37; E. W. Chenery, 1837-42; Jonathan Hartwell, 1842-52; J. C. Bangs, 1852-62; C. P. Wright, 1862-67; J. H. Root, 1867-79.

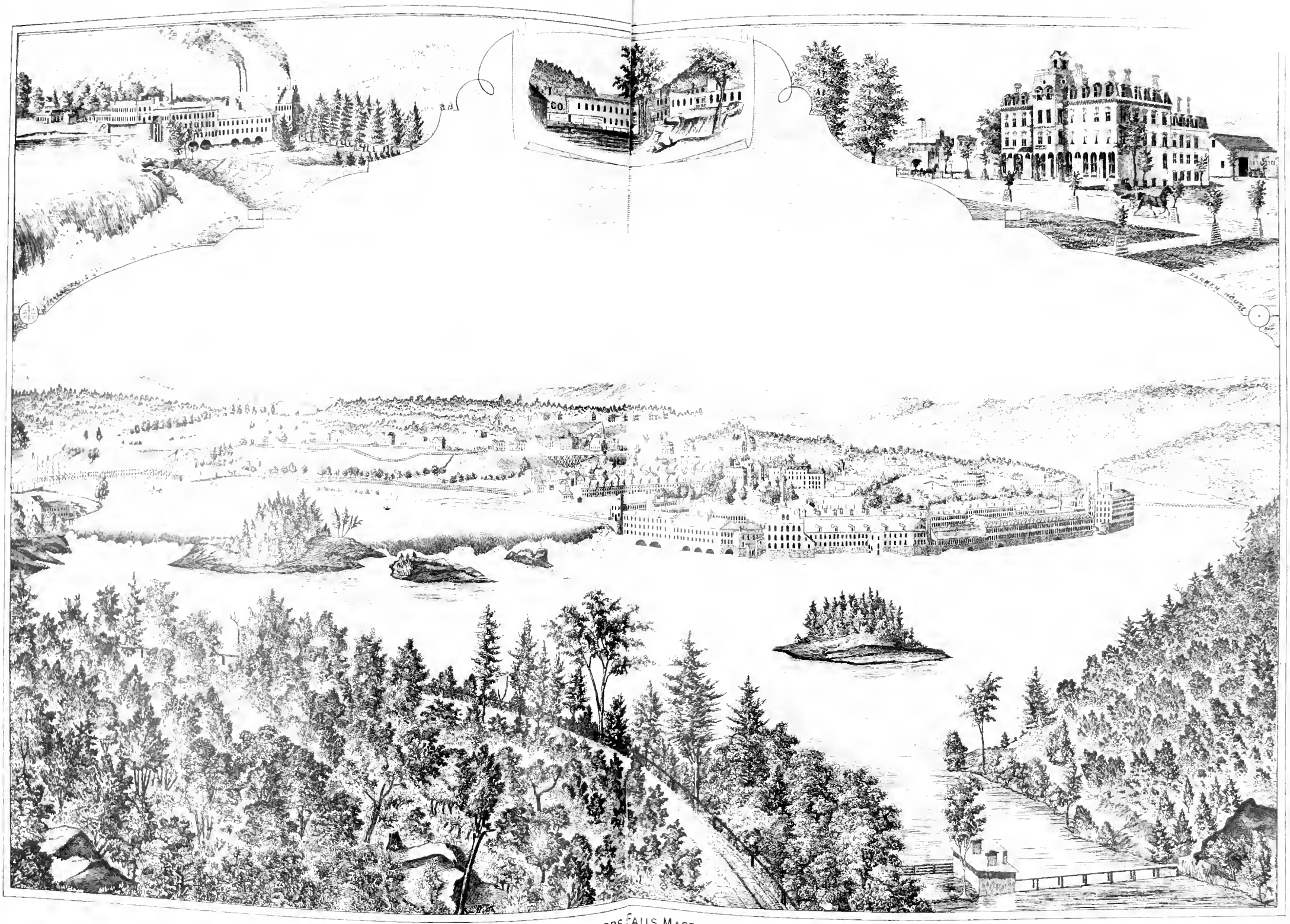
REPRESENTATIVES AT THE GENERAL COURT.

From 1774 to 1857 (when Montague became a part of the Sixth Representative District) the town was represented by the following: Moses Gunn, Joseph Root, Moses Harvey, Caleb Kinsley, Henry Wells, Martin Root, Nathan Chenery,

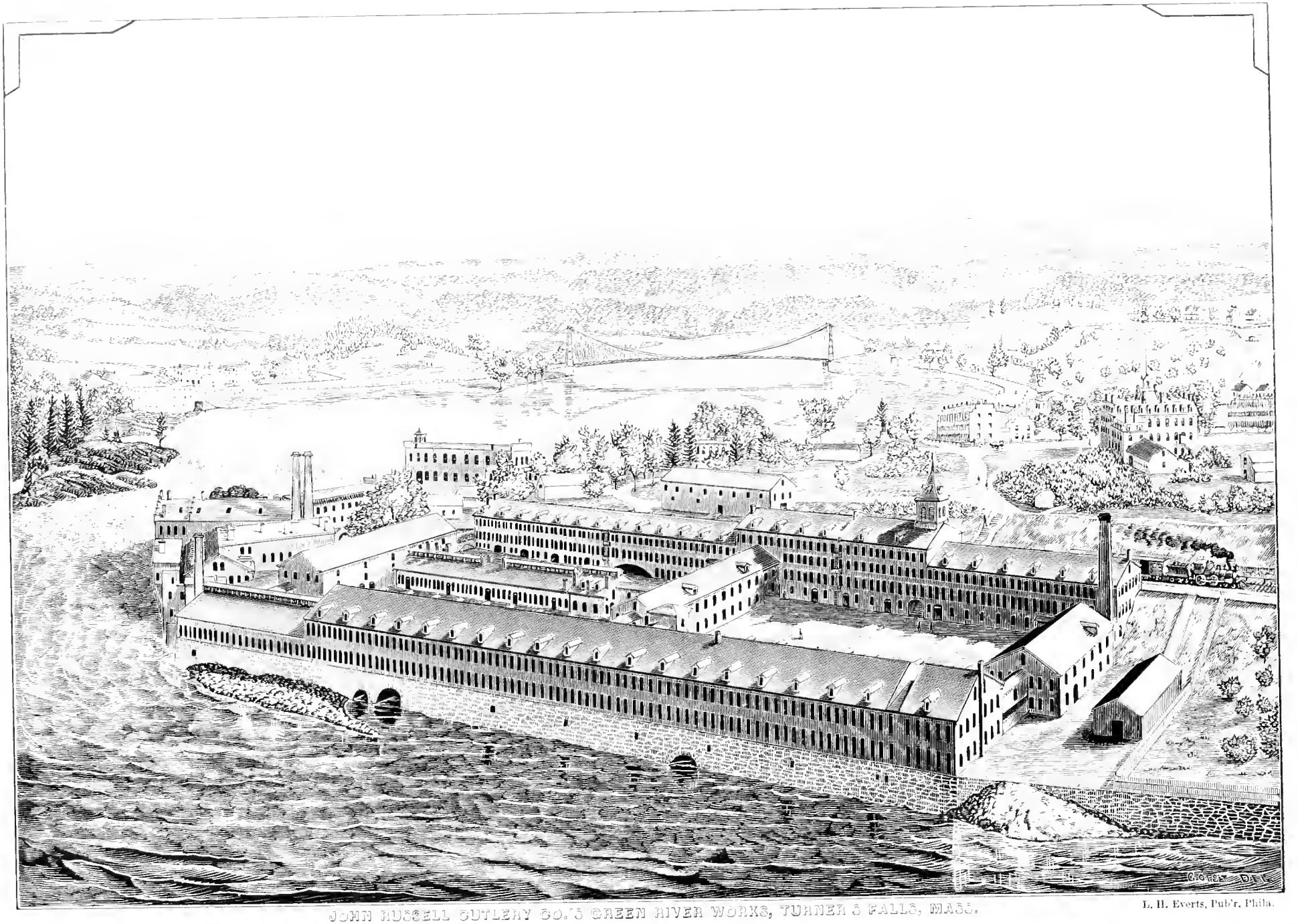


MONTAGUE PAPER CO.'S MILLS, TURNER'S FALLS, MASS.

L. H. Everts, Pub'r, Phila.



TURNERS FALLS, MASS



JOHN RUSSELL CUTLERY CO.'S GREEN RIVER WORKS, TURNERS FALLS, MASS.

L. H. Everts, Pub'r, Phila.

Medad Montague, Helaz Alvord, Jonathan Hartwell, Martin H. Clapp, Elisha Leffingwell, Elihu P. Thayer, Nathan Hosmer, Joseph Clapp, Alpheus Moore, Erastus Andrews, R. N. Oakman, Zenas Clapp, George Clapp, Calvin Russell.

VILLAGES.

Montague has within its limits four villages, called Turner's Falls, Montague Centre, Miller's Falls, and Montague City.

TURNER'S FALLS,

the most important, most populous, and most prosperous village in the town, although of recent growth, having been founded in 1867, has made rapid strides toward commercial greatness, and promises to become, at no far-distant day, one of the most important manufacturing points in America. The magical rise and rapid progress of this village were results wrought by the sagacious energy and enterprise of Col. Alva Crocker, of Fitchburg, Mass., who died at Fitchburg, December, 1874, while a member of Congress. Col. Crocker was distinguished through the length and breadth of the commonwealth as a man whose great wealth served the useful and valuable purpose of promoting public enterprise, and it was while personally engaged in searching for a more direct railway route between Miller's Falls and Greenfield than the one pursued by the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad that he was called to observe the magnificent water-power possessed by the Connecticut River at Turner's Falls, and, rightly concluding that Nature had thus furnished the means at hand for the foundation of a great manufacturing city, he entered at once, with his characteristic promptness and vigor, upon the prosecution of the scheme which, to the exclusion of almost every other interest, took possession of his mind. In company with other capitalists whom he invited to join him, he organized the Turner's Falls Company (the history of which will be narrated hereafter) for the purpose of controlling and utilizing the water-power at that point, expended largely of his wealth in creating manufactories, purchased large tracts of land for a village-site, and, in brief, from the date of the incorporation of the Turner's Falls Company, in 1866, to the date of his death, in 1874, he never relaxed his efforts to push the interests of the village briskly forward. It was the pet ambition of his life, the proud hope of his busy career, this plan for the promotion of the prosperity of Turner's Falls until it should not only rival Lowell, Holyoke, and other great manufacturing centres, but pass beyond and above them as the greatest of all. What he would have accomplished for the place had he been spared to test his energies to the full, no man can say; but, estimating the probable results of the future from the great achievements he had effected in the few years he was permitted to devote to the task, it cannot be denied that he would have left Turner's Falls as a splendid monument to his greatness. In the midst of his hopes and his ambitions, while he was still planning and devising with all his might for the advancement of his favored work, he was suddenly cut down, and the village of Turner's Falls suffered a severe public calamity. Only a few days previous to his death Col. Crocker determined to expend $10,000 upon the erection of a public library building at the village, and had, indeed, set on foot measures looking to an early beginning of the work, but the execution of the design was unfortunately prevented by death.

As before observed, Turner's Falls village was not founded until 1867. In that year the Turner's Falls Lumber Company located on the Gill side of the river, and initiated the manufacturing business at that point. The removal, in 1868, of the John Russell Cutlery Company from Greenfield to Turner's Falls marked a new and important era, and from that time forward the progress of the village was rapid.

The growth of Turner's Falls, though retarded by the death of its founder, must continue to be healthful and prosperous. Circumstances calculated to develop the manufacturing interests of the country beyond a common degree will naturally quicken its material prosperity, and rapidly advance it toward that elevated plane which its projectors hoped for it in the future.

The village contains now (1879) a population of 2000, two large paper-mills, employing together 500 persons, the John Russell Cutlery Company's works (the largest of the kind in this country), employing 600 people, but having a capacity for 1200, a manufactory for the production of water-wheels, saws, rotary-pumps, etc., a leatherette manufactory, a cotton-mill of the capacity of a thousand looms, a fine hotel, two banks, four church edifices, two handsome and costly school buildings, a steam fire-engine company of 18 members, a weekly newspaper publication, several handsome brick business blocks, numerous stores, a public library, and many elegant private residences.

The village is one of the *termini* of the Fitchburg Railroad Branch, connecting Greenfield and Turner's Falls, and at this point, too, the Connecticut is spanned by two fine suspension-bridges. One, placed below the falls, connects Montague with Greenfield, and was built in 1873, at a cost of $36,000. A second one, located above the falls, and connecting Montague with Gill, cost $42,000, and was completed in December, 1878.

MONTAGUE CENTRE,

the oldest village in the town, and the site of the town's earliest settlement, is a station on the Fitchburg Railroad and on the New London Northern Railroad. It was at one time a thriving manufacturing village, but its interests in that direction are now limited to a pocket-book factory and a rake-factory. It is attractive in its surroundings, and appears to have been laid out and embellished with an eye to good taste as well as to picturesque effect. Its community is chiefly composed of agriculturists, many of whom are wealthy and reside in homes of substantial but not ostentatious elegance.

The village contains a fine brick town-hall, two churches, a public library, several stores, a saw-mill, grist-mill, and various minor industries.

MONTAGUE CITY,

a station on the Greenfield and Turner's Falls Railroad, was settled in 1794 by a colony of Germans, who were attracted thither by the promise that the completion of the canal passing around Turner's Falls, and through the tract now occupied by Montague City, would build up and prosper that region amazingly. So sanguine were its projectors of a bright future for the place that they anticipated greatness in the bestowal of the high-sounding name it now bears. Greatness never greeted it, however, although it is now, and always has been, a bright and cheerful-looking rural village.

For upward of twenty years previous to 1875, Messrs. R. L. & D. W. Goss carried on important and extensive enterprises at Montague City in the manufacture of lumber, piano-cases, etc., in which they employed 75 men. The only manufacturing industry at that point now is the extensive brick-yard of Messrs. Adams & Son, who employ a force of 50 persons. The village contains a post-office, a graded school, store, and a small collection of substantial dwellings, of which a few possess fair pretensions to elegance. The inhabitants are equally divided between agriculturists and employés at the Turner's Falls mills and Adams & Sons' Yards.

MILLER'S FALLS,

the fourth village, on Miller's River, is a station at the junction of the Fitchburg and New London and Northern Railroads. Up to 1868 it was known as Grout's Corners; but in that year, when there was established in Erving, on the opposite shore of the river, the works of the Miller's Falls Company, the name of the village was changed to Miller's Falls. Its inhabitants are chiefly employés at the works of the Miller's Falls Company, and number about 200.

It contains a handsome school building, four stores, a public hall, hotel, and is withal a place possessing much energetic enterprise.

CHURCHES.

The earliest mention touching the matter of preaching occurs in the record of a meeting in 1751 of the freeholders of the second parish of Sunderland, when it was resolved to have preaching, and Deacon Mattoon was appointed "to get a man to preach with us."

Between that date and Dec. 1, 1755, the records are silent as concerns either preacher or meeting-house. It is, however, known that Rev. Judah Nash, of Longmeadow, and a graduate of Yale in 1748, was ordained as pastor of the church in 1752. The first meeting-house is supposed to have been erected in 1753. At the meeting above noted (1755) it was resolved "to have six windows on the back-side of the meeting-house, two of which should be on the back-side of the pulpit." It was further resolved "to plum the Bords to Cover the Back-side of the meeting-house." At the same meeting liberty was given to any number of men to build pews for themselves in the meeting-house, it appearing that at that time the district felt too poor to seat the meeting-house. Further, it was resolved to hire a shell blown at Lieut. Clapp's for a signal on the Sabbath-day.*

In 1759 the district purchased this shell of Lieut. Clapp for £1 10*s.*, and agreed to pay Joseph Root 20*s.* for blowing it one year. In 1755 it was agreed to procure wood for Rev. Judah Nash, and the inhabitants were notified by a committee to "bring it in." The price of this wood was fixed at 15*d.* per load.

As a vague indication of the location of the first meeting-house, the records, under date March, 1757, speak of a bridge over Saw-mill River "near the meeting-house."

Oct. 3, 1757, it was resolved to finish the body of the meeting-house with pews, "except two or three short seats in the body near against the end doors."

In the following November it was agreed to choose nine "suitable and meet persons" to seat the meeting-house. In December of that year the selectmen were directed to buy a cushion for the desk of the pulpit. In May, 1758, Stephen Corbin was fined £1 "for his neglect of attending public worship on the Lord's Day." The money was disposed of for the benefit of the poor of the district.

In 1759 the salary of the Rev. Judah Nash was increased from £44 16*s.* to £53 6*s.*, at which latter the rate was to continue during his ministry. In 1763 it was voted to give Asahel Gunn 2*s.* for turning the key of the meeting-house during the year ensuing. In 1764 five young men—Israel Gunn, Ezra Smead, Daniel Clapp, and two others—were given permission to erect a pew in the meeting-house at their own expense. The Rev. Judah Nash was provided each year regularly, until 1765, with about 60 cords of wood; and one day was usually designated as the day on which it should be hauled into the village by the inhabitants.

In 1767 the district renewed its agreement to furnish Rev. Judah Nash firewood annually, and agreed, moreover, to allow him yearly £1 4*s.*, to be laid out in "candle-wood." Then, also, a contract was made with Asahel Gunn, who was to receive 2*s.* provided "he takes care that the meeting-house doors be opened and shut properly during the ensuing year."

In 1770, at a town-meeting, it was voted that no child under ten years of age should be allowed to "go up Galary," and that "the tithingmen bring down Such Bois out of the Galary as are Disorderly, and set them Before the Deacon Seate."

It appears from the records that the members of a Baptist society in Montague, worshiping in Leverett, declined to contribute toward the support of Rev. Mr. Nash, and the town therefore commenced legal proceedings against them. In 1770 the proceedings were probably abandoned, for, at a town-meeting that year, it was ordered that "the present assessors be enabled to raise such a sum of money as those people was rated (that call themselves Baptists) in the minister's rate the last year, in order to enable the constables to discharge their last year's rates without distraining on the said Baptists for the present, and that said constables shall wait on said Baptists until they shall have orders to collect the same." At the same meeting it was voted "the tythingmen to take their turns to set in the Gallery this year."

June, 1772, Moses Harvey and Nathaniel Gunn, Jr., on behalf of themselves and other Baptists, entered their dissent against converting the money arising from the sale of common-lands toward the repair of the meeting-house in Montague. In 1772 it was voted to "seet" the meeting-house gallery. In 1793 it was voted to "pant the meeting-Hous," and to "Cullor the meeting-Hous the same of Sunderland." About the year 1800 the custom of blowing a shell as a signal on Sabbath-days gave place to that of ringing a bell from the belfry,—a bell having been obtained from Cabotville.†

The old Congregational Church was undoubtedly located on the site of the present post-office, in Montague Centre, and the church which was torn down in 1834—the year of the erection of the present Congregational Church in Montague Centre—was probably the one built in Montague in 1753, of which Rev. Judah Nash was the first pastor. The church now used—above alluded to as having been built in 1834—is a commodious and substantial structure, and is the most conspicuous edifice in the village. The present pastor, Rev. J. W. Kingsbury, was installed in 1877. Rev. Judah Nash was the pastor from 1752 to 1805,—the year of his death. Following him, to 1877, the pastors were Aaron Gates, Moses Bradford, Benjamin Holmes, James H. Merrill, Brown Emerson, F. B. Perkins, Edward Norton, and Chas. H. Daniels. The church has now a membership of 186.

A Baptist society was organized in Montague as early as 1767, near the line of the town of Leverett, in which town the worship was conducted. The church was, in 1791, called the Baptist Church of Leverett, and, later, the Baptist Church of Leverett and Montague. Its history will be more fully set forth in the history of Leverett.

An Episcopal society was organized in 1815. It never had a house of worship, contained but few members at its best, and became extinct shortly after 1850.

The Unitarian Church was organized in 1828, but had no church building until 1834. In that year the Congregational Church members were divided on the question of locating the proposed new Congregational Church building, and as a result of that division a number of Episcopalian and Unitarian attendants at the church joined together and erected the present Unitarian Church in Montague Centre. Among the pastors who have preached for the society were Revs. Timothy Rogers, Joseph Field, Rodolphus Dickinson, Luther Wilson, John A. Williams, Wm. H. Bradley, N. O. Chaffee, Davis Smith, Claudius Bradford, Orange Clark, and A. D. Fuller. J. Q. Cummings is the present pastor, and the number of members is about 75.

There are at Turner's Falls four church buildings and six church societies. The English Methodist Church, organized in 1869, has a church building and a membership of 32. The present pastor is Rev. C. R. Sherman. The German Methodist Society, organized in 1871, has a church building and a membership of 25. Rev. A. Flammann, pastor of the German Methodist Church in Greenfield, supplies the pulpit.

The Roman Catholic Church was organized about 1870. The attendants upon public worship number about 600. Rev. P. L. Quaille is the pastor in charge. The Baptist

* Meaning a *conch* shell.

† Now Chicopee.

Church building is owned by the State Convention. Rev. John Shepardson, pastor of the Baptist Church in Greenfield, supplies the preaching. The society includes about 30 members. There are also at this place a German Lutheran society and an English Congregational society, neither having, however, a church edifice. Rev. A. Mueller, pastor of the German Lutheran Church at Greenfield, preaches for the former, and Rev. L. S. Parker, of Miller's Falls, for the latter. There is a Congregational society at Miller's Falls, in charge of Rev. L. S. Parker. It was organized about 1870, and has about 40 members, who worship in Union Hall. "Union" religious services are held at Montague City each Sabbath in Goss Hall, at which members of all denominations worship in common. Rev. E. A. Wyman, formerly pastor of the Baptist Church at Turner's Falls, supplied the preaching in 1879.

SCHOOLS.

The first mention made in the records of school matters was at a meeting held Dec. 1, 1755, when it was resolved "that we will hire a school four months this winter, and that we give those people a liberty to keep school (that live on Province lands) on the District charge so long as their portion of said money will allow, according to what they pay in the town-rate." Under the same date it was agreed to allow Asahel Gunn "what was due for his wife's keeping school, which money was expected to be paid by the town." At the same time it was voted to allow Joseph Root £30 2*s.* for "keeping school" and for work as assessor and treasurer.

In March, 1757, it was determined to build a school-house, 16 feet wide and 18 feet long, with hewed or sawed logs, and "to set it south of the road, near Ensign King's barn, and near the mill swamp."

In December, 1757, it was resolved "to hire a school four months this winter, to be kept in Joseph Root's corn-house." Later in the same month the school was ordered to be kept at the house of the Widow Smith. In March, 1759, a committee was appointed to buy John Scott's house (in which Widow Preston lived) for a school-house. If they couldn't buy it, they were to procure "stuf" for a school-house. Scott's house was probably purchased, for in 1761 a committee was appointed to repair the school-house and make it comfortable for the winter.

In 1762 it was agreed to give Moses Gunn 40*s.* per month to teach school four months. In 1764, Deacon Gunn was allowed 5*s.* 4*d.* to kindle the fire in the school-house four months. In 1765 it was agreed to hire a "school-dame" for the summer, and that school should be kept in three different parts of the district, six weeks in each part,—at Sergt. Harvey's, Moses Taylor's, and Dr. Gunn's.

In 1765 the inhabitants of the north part of the district were allowed 32*s.* to be employed in schooling. In 1766 it was voted to build a school-house "of wood," 18 feet in length and 17 in width. It was decided to locate this school-house adjoining to Deacon Gunn's fence, about 11 rods southeasterly of the meeting-house. In 1767 it was voted to hire a school "dame," and to have school taught that summer in four different parts of the district.

In 1771, Oliver Root was hired to keep the school four months, at 36*s.* per month. In 1773, Aaron Easterbrook was hired to teach school ten months. Oliver Root was again hired to teach school in 1776. About this time there were probably schools in the northwestern, the northern, and the northeastern portions of the district, for those sections were voted their proportion of the school money.

There are now in the town eighteen public schools, of which one is a high school, located at Montague Centre. This school was created in 1870, and now occupies a handsome brick building, which was erected in 1873, at a cost of $14,000. The building contains, besides the high school, a primary and a grammar school. A graded school at Turner's Falls occupies a brick building that cost $15,000, and there is at that place also another school building, whose construction cost $2500. The graded school at the Falls, known as a useful and valuable institution of learning, is called the Oakman School, in honor of R. N. Oakman, Esq., of Montague, who contributed liberally toward the erection of the edifice. There is a $6000 brick structure at Montague City, used as a graded school, and in the eastern district, at Miller's Falls, there is a $2500 school-house. The town appropriated, in 1878, $7000 for school purposes, and in that year the average daily attendance of pupils reached 600.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Montague Centre has a public library, which contains about 1700 volumes. It occupies an apartment in the town-hall building, and is held in deserved popular favor. About ten years ago a young lady school-teacher of the town, Miss Bailey, conceived the idea of founding a public library, and by her individual exertions succeeded in collecting quite a number of books. Her efforts stimulated others, and as a result a fair was projected for the benefit of the enterprise. By this fair upward of $1000 was obtained, and with that fund the library was successfully established. It is supported by town contributions and receipts from members.

Turner's Falls has a library association, which was organized in January, 1876, and provided with funds by private subscription. Its library-rooms are in the Colla block, and in its library are now about 1000 volumes. Support is derived in part from the town and in part from membership fees.

BURIAL-PLACES.

There are eight public burial-grounds in the town,—two at Montague Centre, two at Turner's Falls, one at Montague City, one at Miller's Falls, one on Dry Hill, and one on Chestnut Hill. The first burying-ground laid out in the town, and the only one containing head-stones of a remote date, is found about a mile south of Montague Centre. Appended is a list of a few of the oldest inscriptions now to be observed there: Elijah Root, 1759; Elisha Root, Jr., 1770; Lucy Root, 1776; Bildad Billings, 1783; Holester Baker, 1774; Elkinah Baker, 1773; Terzah Sprague, 1777; Eunice Sprague, 1774; Rev. Judah Nash, 1805; Mary Nash, his relict, 1824, aged ninety-seven; Zenas Nash, 1777; Mary Kingsley, 1777; Elijah Bardwell, 1786; Experience Bardwell, 1783; Enoch Bardwell, 1817, aged ninety-five; Martha, his wife, 1813, aged eighty-nine; Moses Severance, 1799; Abner, son of Jonathan Root, 1780; Rodolphus Root, 1777; Moses Gunn, 1783; Eunice Clapp, 1795; Hannah, wife of Nathaniel Gunn, 1783; Nathaniel Gunn, 1779; John Clapp, 1791; Samuel Wrisley, 1796, aged ninety-two.

Upon the tombstone of Elijah Bardwell, above noted, appears the following inscription:

"In memory of Elijah Bardwell, who died January 26, 1786, in ye 27th year of his age, having but a few days survived ye fatal night when he was flung from his horse and drawn by ye stirrup 26 rods along ye path, as appeared by ye place where his hat was found, and here he had spent ye whole of ye following severe cold night, treading down the snow in a small circle."

SOCIETIES AND ORDERS.

The societies or orders in the town are five in number, with an aggregate membership of 295. *Bay State Lodge, F. and A. M.*, was organized in 1872, and has now a membership of 80. The other four orders are located at Turner's Falls, and are *Branch No. 1, A. O. H.* (Ancient Order Hibernians), a benevolent society, organized in 1871, and now composed of 40 members; a benevolent society known as the *D. O. H.* (Dutch Order Harugari), which was organized in 1872, and has now 50 members; a benevolent society known as the *Independent Foresters*, organized in 1878, whose membership is 75; and *Mechanics' Lodge, F. and A. M.*, numbering 50 members.

INDUSTRIES.

The industrial centre of the town is at Turner's Falls, where the manufacturing interests are extensive and important. Chief among them is the *John Russell Manufacturing Company*, engaged in the production of table and pocket cutlery and plated spoon ware, the latter feature of the manufacture having been added in the winter of 1878. The origin of this company dates back to 1828, when John Russell began the manufacture of cutlery in a small way at Greenfield, Mass. In 1834, Mr. Russell's new venture had assumed such proportions that he organized a stock company for the further development of the enterprise, and in that year the company built the Green River Works, on the Green River, at Greenfield, and entered largely upon the manufacture of cutlery. The business was conducted at this point until 1870, when it was transferred to the company's present location at Turner's Falls, where the erection of new works was begun in 1868, and upon their completion in 1870 the change of location was effected, as noted. In 1868, Mr. Russell retired from the active management of the enterprise, which continued, however, to bear the impress of his name by assuming the designation of The John Russell Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $500,000, and as such is now known. This establishment is not only the oldest one of the kind in this country, but is also the largest. The works have a frontage on the Connecticut River of 610 feet, and are capable of employing a force of 1200 persons. But one-half that number (or 600) was employed in 1878, and in that year the value of manufactures reached $450,000.

Next in importance is the *Montague Paper Company*, which was projected in 1870 by Col. Alva Crocker, of Fitchburg, Mass., and Edwin Bulkley, of New York, and organized in May, 1871, Col. Crocker becoming president, and Mr. Bulkley a member of the board of directors. The original capital stock was $125,000, and upon this, in 1871, a three-story brick mill, 128 by 55 feet, was erected just west of the Russell Company's works, and the work of manufacturing news-printing paper begun. In 1872 the manufacture of book-paper was inaugurated, and to the production of these two kinds of paper the mill is still devoted. In 1874 the works were enlarged by the addition of a wing three stories in height, and measuring 100 by 55 feet, and in 1875 the company purchased the works of the Turner's Falls Pulp Company, directly east, and consisting of a two-story brick edifice, measuring 200 by 55 feet. The latter was soon afterward enlarged, so that now, in 1879, the company has a front on the river of 560 feet. The nominal capital is $200,000, but the actual investment in mills, etc., reaches upward of $500,000. Two hundred and fifty people are employed, and the daily product is 10 tons of printing-paper and 6 tons of refined wood-pulp, aggregating an annual value of $800,000.

The Keith Paper Company commenced operations in 1874, with a capital of $750,000 invested in buildings and stock. They employ 250 people, and produce 5 tons of fine paper daily.

The Clark & Chapman Machine Company manufactures rotary pumps, turbine water-wheels, circular-saw mills, etc., and employs 30 hands.

The Shawmut Manufacturing Company is the only company in this country engaged in the manufacture of leatherette, —made of paper to imitate leather, and used for bookbinding, fancy boxes, picture-frame covers, pocket-books, fans, wall-paper, etc. The company, composed of Boston capitalists, began operations at Turner's Falls in 1877, and employs a force of 12 men.

Mr. Joseph Griswold, a wealthy mill-owner of Coleraine, Mass., has completed at Turner's Falls the erection of a brick cotton-mill, four stories in height, measuring 240 by 72 feet, with an L three stories in height, and measuring 70 by 50 feet. The mill has a capacity of 20,000 spindles, and was expected, in the spring of 1879, to be in full operation by mid-summer. In connection with the mill, Mr. Griswold has erected brick tenements, which will give homes to 200 or more of his operatives.

The other noticeable manufacturing interests in the town are the pocket-book and wallet manufactory of Emil Weissbrod, at Montague Centre, employing 15 hands; the hay-rake-factory, at the same point, of Amos Rugg, who employs about 6 men; and the extensive brick-yards of Adams & Son, at Montague City, where about 50 men are employed.

Montague cannot be called a great agricultural town, for beyond the production of tobacco on the river-lands the yield of the soil is limited. It is, however, a good fruit country, and there is also plenty of valuable pasturage, while the manufacture of butter, the raising of stock, and the growing of Indian corn are carried on to some extent. There are 132 farms in the town, and in 1875 the value of agricultural products was $175,186; that of manufactures, $1,478,446. The value of real estate in 1878 was $1,694,096, and of personal estate, $460,030, or a total of $2,151,126, upon which the total State, county, and town tax was $23,433.26, or at the rate of about 1 per cent. The debt of the town is $24,000, of which $12,000 are for school buildings and $8000 for bridges. As an indication of the advancement in valuation since 1854, it may be observed that in that year the total tax was but $3380.

The Turner's Falls Company, through which all the great mills at the village are supplied with water-power, was called into existence in 1866, through the forceful energy of Col. Alva Crocker, of Fitchburg, Mass., who, as has already been seen, conceived, in 1865, the idea of making the great water-power of Turner's Falls the foundation upon which the wilderness then lying adjacent to it upon either side the Connecticut should rise and blossom as a rose.

Accordingly, in that year, Col. Crocker, with a few other capitalists, purchased the rights and franchises of an old corporation known as "The Proprietors of the Upper Locks and Canals on the Connecticut River, in the County of Hampshire," which was organized in 1791 as a separate corporation, when the corporation known as "The Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on the Connecticut River" resolved itself into two parts. The last-named company was created for the purpose of constructing canals around the falls at Hadley and Montague, on the Connecticut River, for the passage of boats and rafts. The first attempt to construct a dam at Montague was made in 1792, at Smead's Island, opposite what is now Montague City, but the attempt, owing to the depth of the water, was abandoned after several months of unsuccessful effort. In the following year a dam was built at Turner's Falls, and in 1794 work on the canal was begun. In 1798 the canal was opened to traffic, and from that time until about 1845 the company pursued a profitable business, but with the increase of railway facilities the canal traffic rapidly diminished, and the enterprise was shortly afterward abandoned. The track of the old canal is still clearly marked, although in many places the bed has been filled up.

As before observed, Col. Crocker and others purchased the stock of this corporation in 1865, and in 1866 obtained the passage of an act of the Legislature, by which the name of the corporation was changed to that of "The Turner's Falls Company." In that year the company purchased largely of lands in Montague lying on the river-front and adjacent thereto near the falls, and built a bulkhead at a cost of $24,000, and on March 20, 1867, the present dam, costing $105,000, was completed. The width from shore to shore is upward of 500 feet, but about midway between the banks, and dividing the falls, is Great Island, a rocky and picturesque elevation, which, bedecked with foliage, is, in the bright seasons of the year, a wildly romantic-looking spot, which seems appropriately set in the midst of the turbulent and mighty rush of the majestic torrent. The fall over the dam is about thirty feet, and the

R. N. Oakman

full power equal to the strength of 30,000 horses. The entire fall controlled by the company is about eighty feet. The company's canal, occupying a portion of the bed of the old canal, had cost, up to March, 1879, about $173,000. The company's capital, originally $200,000, was $300,000 in 1879, in which year its assets included, besides the dam and canal, upward of 1300 acres of land, covering a long stretch of mill-sites on the river-front, and building-sites and other real estate in the village, as well as the water-right at Factory village, in Greenfield, on Fall River, just above Turner's Falls.

BANKS.

There are at Turner's Falls two banks, both of which were founded by Col. Alva Crocker, and now bear his name. The Crocker National Bank was organized in 1872, has a capital of $300,000, and a deposit of account of $55,000. The Crocker Institution for Savings was organized in 1873, and has on deposit $105,000.

NEWSPAPER.

A weekly newspaper called *The Turner's Falls Reporter* is published at Turner's Falls village by C. T. Bagnall, a humorous paragrapher of some note. The paper was started in July, 1872, by A. D. Welch, who relinquished it, in the fall of 1874, into the hands of the present publisher.

MILITARY.

MONTAGUE'S WAR RECORD.

Appended will be found a list of soldiers sent by Montague into the war of the Rebellion:

E. S. Dewey, 10th Mass.
Henry Dewey, 10th Mass.
O. E. Caswell, 52d Mass.
Guy Bardwell, 10th Mass.
D. A. Boswell, 10th Mass.
Patrick Britt, 10th Mass.
S. S. Waterman, 34th Mass.
Philip Atwood, 10th Mass.
O. H. Littlejohn, 10th Mass.
J. W. Potter, 10th Mass.
David Burnham, 10th Mass.
Walter Pierce, 34th Mass.
Albert Smith, 10th Mass.
C. K. Burnham, 10th Mass.
Alfred Pierce, 27th Mass.
Cyrus Marsh, 34th Mass.
Brigham Ripley, 27th Mass.
J. W. Horton, 37th Mass.
J. M. Mathews, 1st Mass.
L. H. Stone, 52d Mass.
C. W. Stone, 52d Mass.
H. W. Payne, 52d Mass.
Geo. D. Payne, 52d Mass.
A. M. Webster, 52d Mass.
I. P. Gould, 52d Mass.
Henry Taylor, 52d Mass.
Chas. B. Ward, 52d Mass.
Geo. F. Wait, 52d Mass.
John P. Sawin, 52d Mass.
Truman Bowman, 52d Mass.
Chas. A. Murdock, 52d Mass.
G. N. Watson, 52d Mass.
Chas. P. Peeler, 52d Mass.
S. S. Shaw, 52d Mass.
J. D. Boutwell, 52d Mass.
Christopher Arnold, 52d Mass.
Henry J. Day, 52d Mass.
A. H. Sawin, 52d Mass.
J. S. Pierce, 52d Mass.
Geo. F. Adams, 52d Mass.
J. L. Andrews, 52d Mass.
E. N. Marsh, 52d Mass.
John A. Bascom, 52d Mass.
Erastus Burnham, 52d Mass.
Geo. S. Pond, 52d Mass.
Parly H. Smith, 52d Mass.
Frederick Sanderson, 52d Mass.
Henry W. Sandford, ——.
P. H. Goddard, 26th Mass.
E. L. Goddard, 26th Mass.
Otis Spencer, 27th Mass.
Julius Clapp, 27th Mass.
Truman Ward, 27th Mass.
Fred. A. Spaulding, 26th Mass.
Stephen Spaulding, 26th Mass.
Joseph Burns, 22d Mass.
Chas. D. Gunn, 25th Mass.
Wm. H. Adams, 10th Mass.
E. F. Hartwell, 10th Mass.
Dwight Armstrong, 10th Mass.
Geo. Reynolds, 10th Mass.
David Pratt, 10th Mass.
Frank Ripley, 10th Mass.
John Brizzee, 34th Mass.
Dwight Stewart, 27th Mass.
A. E. Stevens, 27th Mass.
Meander Patrick, 26th Mass.
Edward Mawley, 10th Mass.
Marcus Newton, 34th Mass.
Tyler Williams, 10th Mass.
Ethan A. Taft, 37th Mass.
Manton E. Taft, 27th Mass.
Levi Brizzee, 27th Mass.
E. D. Burnham, 10th Mass.
C. A. Clapp, 10th Mass.
O. E. Caswell, ——.
L. A. Dury, 27th Mass.
Henry Dickinson, 10th Mass.
Geo. P. Holden, 27th Mass.
D. D. Holden, 27th Mass.
H. W. Loveland, 27th Mass.
Frederick Loveland, 27th Mass.
L. D. Phillips, 32d Mass.
E. R. Rockwood, 10th Mass.
Manley Stowell, 52d Mass.
Wm. H. Spear, 21st Mass.
T. O. Amsden, 27th Mass
Jos. F. Webster, 10th Mass.
Chas. P. White, 27th Mass.
Chas. C. Brewer, 52d Mass.
Chas. B. Gunn, 52d Mass.
A. L. Cooley, 27th Mass.
E. N. Stevens, 27th Mass.
D. A. Stevens, 27th Mass.
Oscar Britt, 27th Mass.
Jas. K. Knowlton, ——.
Moses C. French, 10th Mass.
Geo. C. Kaulback, 10th Mass.
John P. Mealy, 31st Mass.
Munroe Wright, 10th Mass.
Gains T. Wright, 10th Mass.
E. W. Whitney, 34th Mass.
Geo. A. Wright, 10th Mass.
Otis E. Munsell, 22d Mass.
E. P. Gunn, ——.
W. E. Bardwell, 2d H. Art.
M. H. Bardwell, 2d H. Art.
F. E. Wright, 2d H. Art.
Jas. S. Day, 2d H. Art.
Truman Newton, 34th Mass.
Emerson Newton, 34th Mass.
Wm. G. Boutwell, 3d Bat.
Henry B. Graves, 3d L. Art.
W. J. Potter 34th Mass.
Edward L. Loveland, 1st H. Art.
D. L. Warner, 12th Mass.
Charles Webster, ——.
C. N. Lawson, 27th Mass.
R. N. Clapp 52d Mass.
Lauriston Barnes, ——.

Of the foregoing, the following lost their lives in the service: Guy Bardwell, D. A. Boswell, O. H. Littlejohn, Cyrus Marsh, Brigham Ripley, J. M. Mathews, S. S. Shaw, Christopher Arnold, John A. Bascom, P. M. Goddard, F. A. Spaulding, Dwight Armstrong, Frank Ripley, A. E. Stevens, Tyler Williams, E. A. Taft, M. E. Taft, T. O. Amsden, D. A. Stevens, Gains T. Wright, E. P. Gunn, Wm. G. Boutwell, Warren J. Potter, Levi Brizzee.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

RICHARD NICKERSON OAKMAN.

THE subject of the following sketch was born in Wendell, Mass., Jan. 20, 1818. His great-grandfather, who was probably the progenitor of the comparatively few Oakman families in this country, came from Norfolk, Eng., about A.D. 1750; was a shoemaker by trade, and settled in Lynn, Mass., where he left two sons—Joseph and Eben—trained in his trade or occupation. Joseph eventually migrated from Lynn, married into the Wheeler family, of Phillipston, Mass., and subsequently lived in Wallingford, Vt., where he died, leaving one son only, Joseph Lathe, who married Mary Nickerson, from Provincetown, Mass., A.D. 1816, and settled in Wendell, subsequently living in Wallingford and Phillipston, and finally returning to Wendell, where he died, Feb. 21, 1842, leaving four sons, of whom three are now living, who, together with *their* four sons, constitute all the male descendants of Joseph Oakman, formerly of Lynn, now bearing his name.

Mary, widow of Joseph L., married Charles Holway, of Provincetown, and is now living, at an advanced age.

Richard, eldest son of Joseph L. and Mary Oakman, received his early education in the public schools of Wendell, then in a flourishing condition,—so much so, that before he was seventeen years of age he was approbated by the constituted authorities as competent to teach in the common schools of Massachusetts, and taught his first school in Erving, in the winter of 1834–35. His common-school advantages were supplemented by two or three years in the aggregate at the Franklin Academy at Shelburne Falls, when he went to

Provincetown and engaged as principal of the Union Academy at that place, where he was employed for six years.

Aug. 10, 1841, Mr. Oakman married Julia P. Hawkes, of Hawley, Mass., who has been a faithful helpmeet and affectionate and devoted wife and mother. In the spring of 1846 they removed to Montague, purchased a farm, and engaged in the arduous labors of their new calling. An inventory of their resources at the time of their purchase might be written as follows, viz.: good health, great expectations, some energy, and seven hundred dollars in cash; and it is said that they are among the class of those who have acquired a reasonable competence by legitimate farming. Mr. Oakman at this period possessed unusual power of physical endurance, and, in addition to the labors of his farm, continued for several years to teach in the district schools for the winter season, until he was able to number twenty-three years, during a part or the whole of which he had been engaged in teaching in the schools of Massachusetts.

In 1850, Mr. Oakman was first elected to the several town offices of selectman, assessor, overseer of the poor, and school committee, which offices he continued to hold for many years, to the satisfaction of his fellow-citizens, as will appear by the following resolution, passed unanimously at the annual March meeting, 1876:

"*Whereas*, R. N. Oakman, having been elected to the office of selectman of the town of Montague for the twenty-seventh time, and having declined longer to serve the town in that capacity,

"*Be it resolved*, That, as citizens of the town, we regret to lose the services of R. N. Oakman as chairman of our Board of Selectmen, in which position he has so long, so ably, and so successfully served the town, both as its counselor and financier,—in a word, for the town as for himself; and that this expression of our appreciation of his services be entered on the records of the town."

In 1857, the pauper expenses of the town of Montague having become a grievous burden to the tax-payers, the town determined to try the experiment of an almshouse establishment, and for that purpose purchased a farm with outfits. Mr. Oakman and wife were induced to dispose of their own homestead and take the superintendence of this establishment for the town,—himself as manager of the farm, and Mrs. Oakman as housekeeper and matron. Hon. F. B. Sanborn, secretary of the Board of State Charities, in his first report to the Legislature, speaks of their success as follows: "Mr. Oakman, for six years the able superintendent of the town farm in Montague, has secured a financial success, which makes the experience of that town valuable to the whole State. It appears by the printed reports annually made to the town of Montague that during the six years that Mr. Oakman and wife have had charge of the almshouse the cost of supporting the inmates gradually diminished, until, in 1862-63, it became less than nothing. That is to say, the products of the farm paid all the expenses, including interest on the purchase-money, salaries, and support of all the paupers, and there remained a small balance of profit. The explanation of it is found in the peculiar ability of the gentleman and lady referred to, and in application of principles which ought everywhere to prevail. In September, 1864, I visited Montague for the purpose of seeing the place of this happy experiment, and the persons who carried it on. I found Mr. Oakman still chairman of the selectmen, as he has been for fourteen years past, but that he had ceased to manage the almshouse farm for the town. That had been sold to Mr. Oakman for ten thousand dollars, being in better condition than when he had taken it in hand, and the town had bought a cheaper farm not far off. I have dwelt at such length on the interesting history of the Montague almshouse because it shows what may be, and what has been, done to lighten the burdens of pauperism in our towns, and introduce method and good order into this branch of town business by the selection of a good farm and a good farmer." Mr. Oakman is still the owner of this farm, which, however, for the past two years, has been under the management of his youngest son, while he has purchased for himself and wife a fine homestead about a mile away, at Montague City.

Mr. Oakman has represented his town in the Legislature, served his county one term as commissioner and one term as special commissioner, held other positions of responsibility and trust, and is now president of the Crocker National Bank, and one of the directors of the Turner's Falls Company, each with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars, and both located at Turner's Falls, a manufacturing village in Montague.

Mr. and Mrs. Oakman are greatly blessed in their family,—two sons and two daughters,—Richard N., Jr., Julia Kate, Nellie Pauline, and Frank Hawkes, who have been well educated, and each and all faithful, obedient, and affectionate children, ever bringing joy and sunshine to their parents' hearts and home.

Mr. Oakman is a man of somewhat positive opinions of his own, with a sufficient command of the blunt old Saxon tongue to make himself understood in defending them, and, consequently, has usually been blessed with a few active and industrious opponents and enemies. He has always been counted on the side of radical reform; an anti-slavery man of the old school; by practice and precept an advocate of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors; and always interested in the intellectual, moral, and religious education and welfare of the young.

R. N. OAKMAN, JR.,

is the eldest son of Richard N. and Julia P. (Hawkes) Oakman, and was born in the town of Hawley, Franklin Co., Mass., Sept. 23, 1843. A biographical notice of his father, Richard N. Oakman, appears also in this work. The family moved from Provincetown, Mass., and settled on a farm in the town of Montague, near Lake Pleasant, where they remained till the year 1857, at which time they settled upon what is known as the Bardwell farm, in the same town. Until the age of fifteen, young Oakman worked upon the farm, and attended the district schools at Miller's Falls and at Montague Centre. In 1858 he entered Powers' Institute, at Bernardston, where he remained for three years, fitting for college. In 1861, in a competitive examination at Boston, he won the State scholarship-at-large. The same year he entered Williams College, where he remained about two years, taking the highest position in his class. During the period of his preparation for college he taught three terms of district schools,—a term each at Cambridgeport, Vt., Montague, and Belchertown, Mass.

For a portion of the year 1864 he was overseer of the State Reform School at Westboro'. In December of the same year he went to Kenosha, Wis., and occupied the position of teller, temporarily (in the absence of the regular officer), in the First National Bank of that place, remaining there till April, 1865. For one month he was overseer of Dr. Allport's fruit farm in Michigan; wages, $25 per month. In May, 1865, he was book-keeper for the Kenosha Coal Company, in La Salle, Ill. About July of the same year he again filled the position of teller in the bank at Kenosha, remaining there till September. He then went to New York City, and was connected for two years with the house of Clement, Hawkes & Maynard, cutlery manufacturers, the first year as book-keeper and cashier, the last year as traveling salesman. In October, 1867, he went to Selma, Ala., and filled the position of treasurer of the Cahawba Coal Company. In August, 1869, he received the appointment of deputy collector of customs at Charleston, S. C. In September, 1872, he came to Turner's Falls, and assisted in the organization of the Crocker National Bank, and was cashier and treasurer of the Crocker Savings Institution, in that place, up to Nov. 1, 1874. For one year of the same time he was treasurer of the Montague Paper Company.

P. W. Oakman Jr.

Joseph Freeland Bartlett was born in Ware, Mass., July 25, 1843, the sixth child of Marshall J. and Abigail J. Bartlett. Saul Bartlett, his great-grandfather, moved from Rhode Island and settled in Enfield, Mass., where Gideon P. Bartlett, his grandfather, was born. His father was also born there. His father, after marriage, settled in Ware, where he followed the trade of a harness-maker. He died, while on a visit at Amherst, Oct. 10, 1876.

His mother was a daughter of Isaiah Warren, a descendant of Gen. Joseph Warren. She died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Aldrich, in Greenfield, Sept. 10, 1876. For eight years previous to their death his parents made their home with their son, J. F. Bartlett, at Turner's Falls.

Mr. Bartlett received his education in the common schools of Belchertown and Wilbraham. At the age of seventeen he enlisted as private in the 10th Massachusetts Infantry, and served for three years as private and non-commissioned officer in that regiment. He then received the commission of second lieutenant, and was transferred to the 37th Massachusetts, with which he remained until June, 1865, when he was transferred to the 20th Massachusetts, a regiment made up of what was left of the old 20th and remnants of other regiments, with the purpose of engaging in service on the plains. At this time he received the commission of first lieutenant. He was in McClellan's Peninsular campaign, in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and in many engagements in Gen. Grant's march upon Richmond. He was also with Gen. Sheridan in his campaign of the Shenandoah Valley. He received a number of slight wounds, and was wounded severely at the battle of the Wilderness, having his thigh-bone shattered. He was mustered out at Washington, Aug. 28, 1865.

For four years after leaving the army he was superintendent of the plating department of Hayden, Geer & Co.'s Brass-Factory, at Haydenville, Mass. In 1878 he moved to Turner's Falls, and opened a trade in glass, paints, and wall paper, in which business he is still engaged.

Mr. Bartlett has taken an active interest in all matters looking to the prosperity and growth of Turner's Falls. For four years past he has served as selectman, overseer of the poor, and assessor of the town of Montague. He was elected a member of the General Court in 1878, and served on the committee of military affairs. He is vice-president, and member of the finance committee, of the Crocker Institution for Savings.

Mr. Bartlett is emphatically a self-made man, and in the conduct of his own and the public business has shown rare tact and good judgment.

He was married, June 8, 1868, to Orinda Aldrich, daughter of Nathaniel and Nancy Aldrich, of Belchertown, Mass. Mrs. Bartlett was born there, Oct. 1, 1843. They have one child,—Ida.

Geo. E. Marshall

Since that time he has occupied the position of treasurer and general manager of the John Russell Cutlery Company, making his headquarters during the years 1875 and 1876 in New York City. Since then, and at the present time, at Turner's Falls.

Mr. Oakman was married, March 17, 1868, to Sarah E. Clark, daughter of William H. and Sarah (Hilton) Clark, of Exeter, N. H. They have one child, Anna C., born in Selma, Ala., Jan. 4, 1869. Mrs. Oakman was born in Exeter, N. H., March 28, 1840. She was educated in the schools of Exeter.

GEORGE E. MARSHALL

was born in Lunenburg, Worcester Co., Mass., Nov. 16, 1832, the eldest child of Zachariah and Caroline Marshall. His ancestors came from England and settled in Newburyport, Mass. His grandfather, Samuel Marshall, was born there, and was the first of the family who settled in Lunenburg. His father was born in the latter place in 1808. He moved with his family to Kansas, and was among the first settlers of that State. The family remained there about twenty years. At the present time he makes his home with his son, George E., at Turner's Falls. His wife's maiden name was Putnam, a daughter of Samuel and Hannah Putnam, a branch of the Putnam family of Revolutionary fame. She died at Groton, Mass., in 1852. George E. Marshall received his education at the Lawrence Academy, of Groton, to which place his father removed when he was ten years of age. Rev. James Means was principal of the academy at that time. His father being a paper manufacturer, George E. became early interested in that branch of industry, and at the age of twenty had acquired a thorough knowledge of the business as carried on at that day. At that time, in company with S. E. Crocker, a son of Emmons Crocker, of Fitchburg, and a brother of the late Alva Crocker of the same place, he went to Nashville, Tenn., where for eight months he was employed in the paper-mill of W. S. Whiteman. Returning East, he engaged as foreman in a new paper-mill at Lawrence, Mass., owned by Crocker, Briggs & Co., where he remained about four years. He was next employed as manager of the paper-mills of C. P. Markle & Sons, situated on the Youghiogheny River, in West Newton, Pa., about thirty miles from Pittsburg. He was there three years. He then went to Louisville, Ky., where he superintended the fitting up of Bremaker, Moore & Co.'s paper-mills of that city. These mills were the pioneer works in the West for the manufacture of super-calender book-papers. Though manufacturing a superior quality of paper, they were at first obliged to seek an Eastern market. After the Western buyers made the discovery that they were purchasing in New York City goods manufactured near at home, upon which they were paying two unnecessary freights, it changed the "order of things," and thereafter the firm found ready market for their products in the West.

Mr. Marshall superintended the construction for the same parties, in the town of Laurel, Ind., on the Whitewater River, a mill for the manufacture of chemical wood and straw pulp, which was also the first of its class built in the West. He remained with Bremaker, Moore & Co. eight years. In 1871, through the solicitation of Col. Alva Crocker, founder of Turner's Falls, and president of the Montague Paper Company in that place, Mr. Marshall was induced to take charge of the erection and fitting up of their mill, and has been its manager ever since. He was elected treasurer of the company January, 1875.

During his long experience as a paper-manufacturer Mr. Marshall has added many improvements, and has taken out quite a number of patents covering processes for producing chemical and mechanically-prepared pulps for paper, and improvements in paper-machinery. A gentleman who has known Mr. Marshall for years, and is well posted as to his ability as a paper-manufacturer, said to the writer, "Mr Marshall will make more and better paper out of a given amount of stock than any man living." It will surely be not overstating it to say that he enjoys a reputation in his specialty second to none in the country. Since he has been a resident of Turner's Falls he has taken an active interest in all matters which affected its prosperity and growth, and has contributed liberally of his means toward the building up and sustaining its public institutions.

He was united in marriage, Oct. 4, 1858, to Lydia Farwell, daughter of John H. and Catharine Farwell, of Ischua, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. They have no children living.

ORANGE.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

ORANGE, the fourth in population of the towns of Franklin, lies on the eastern border of the county, and is bounded on the north by the town of Warwick and the county of Worcester, on the south by the town of New Salem, on the east by Worcester County, and on the west by Warwick, Wendell, and Erving.

The taxable area of the town comprises 20,297 acres, and it measures in length about fifteen miles from northeast to southwest, varying in width from three to ten miles.

The Fitchburg Railroad, following the course of Miller's River, enters the town on the west, and crosses it in a southeast direction.

NATURAL FEATURES.

Besides Miller's River, which crosses the town at Orange Centre and divides that village, there are other streams, such as Tully River and Cheney Brook in the east, Orcott and Moss Brooks in the west, and Gulf, Shingle Swamp, and Red Brooks in the south, all of which furnish good water-power. In the east there is a large pond at Furnace village, and Packard Pond at Fryville, both of which have outlets into Tully River. North Pond, in the south, has an area of 78 acres, and is the head-spring of Swift River.

The most important elevation in the town is Big Tully Mountain, in the northeast. There are also numerous other eminences, as Pitt's Hill, Fall Hill, Beach Hill, and Chestnut Hill. The surface of the town is generally mountainous, except in the southeast corner, although there is comparatively little woodland. In the rocky regions, gneiss and granite are found in abundance.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The history of the early settlement of the tract now embraced within the limits of Orange properly forms a part of the history of the early settlements in the towns of Athol, Royalston, and Warwick, since Orange was constructed mainly from portions of those towns.

Settlements upon the tract before 1750 were made to a very limited extent, and not freely until after 1762. In the latter-named year, Jacob Hutchins located on the eastern part of a

grant of land including 325 acres, and lying on the west line of Athol (then *Paquage*). This grant was issued by the General Court to Rev. Benjamin Ruggles, of Middleboro', in 1752, and, becoming in March, 1762, a portion of Athol, was, in 1783, included in the district of Orange.

Ezekiel Wallingford is said to have located as early as 1747, and was not long afterward killed by Indians.

Ichabod Dexter, of Rochester, Mass., bought the right to Wallingford's land, and lived upon it many years, but eventually sold it and removed to Warwick.

His brother Benjamin settled in 1769, upon what is now known as the Jesse Worrick farm. Subsequently he changed his location to the east end of the Ruggles grant, upon what is now known as the Dexter and Davis farms, which are still held in part by his grandchildren, Amasa Dexter and Sylvester Davis. It is related that upon Benjamin Dexter's settlement, there was no house between his and the Connecticut River. Dexter was a large farmer, an extensive dealer in land, and one of the earliest selectmen of the district. He married Hannah Stone, of Rutland, in 1769, and of their nine children, four settled in Orange and became parents of large families.

Near him settled Samuel Ruggles in 1780, and Lemuel Ruggles in 1786.

In 1770, Joseph Metcalf, of Milford, purchased of John Erving a tract of five hundred acres lying east of Fall Hill. That tract includes now the farms of Willard Foskett, Shubael Briggs, Abraham Putnam, Harvey Goddard, Francis Field, and portions of the farms of Albert Foskett, Aaron Trim, the Widow Johnson, E. P. Foster, and Wilson Wheeler. He probably settled in 1770, and built a house upon the place now occupied by Shubael Briggs. Mr. Metcalf was a prominent man in these parts for forty years or more; was a leading farmer, a justice of the peace, a land surveyor much in demand, and a member of the court of Sessions for Hampshire County. He was John Erving's land-agent as well as land-agent for Erving's heirs, and made in 1788 a detailed survey and plan of the Erving grant. In his latter years he met with business reverses, and died poor.

Seth Ellis settled about 1784, on the west side of the Tully Meadows in the northeast, on the place still known as the "Ellis farm."

Ebenezer Foskett settled in 1777, on the farm now called the Loren Shaw place in the northeast.

The "Goodell place," in the northeast part of the town, was occupied by Zina Goodell in 1787, and is now owned by one of his great-grandchildren.

Nathan Goddard, of Shrewsbury, bought a large tract of land in the northeast, at the head of Tully Meadows, where he carried on a thriving business with a public-house, a tannery, and a saw-mill. Nearly all the Goddards now in Orange are his descendants.

The Cheneys now living in Orange are descendants of Ebenezer and Nathaniel Cheney of Milford. They settled about 1780. Ebenezer was the father of twenty children, and died in 1828. Nathaniel removed, in 1802, to Wardsboro', Vt.

David and William Legg were from Milford about 1780, and located near the centre of the tract, at what has since been known as the Legg Meadow.

Thomas Lord (a son of Dr. Joseph Lord, the first proprietor's clerk of Athol) took up a farm, in 1781, near the schoolhouse in school-district No. 6. He died there in 1810.

Elisha Johnson located in the extreme north in 1776; Jonathan Jones on West Brook, near the centre, in 1785; and near North Orange, previous to that time, there were other settlers, including Savel Metcalf, Joseph French, with his sons Joseph and Jacob, Job Macomber, Elisha White, Daniel Thayer, Jonathan Jones, Jr., Samuel and Asa Aldrich, Samuel Briggs, and Solomon Johnson. They called the place of their first settlement Goshen.

The earliest settlement near what is now Orange Centre was probably that of Lewis Barker, who took up a farm in 1791, on the east part of Hastings grant, east of what is now Orange centre.

In 1791 the actual settlers, as shown by the records, were Abner Morton, Asa Aldrich, Asa Lord, Benj. Dexter, Daniel Thayer, Daniel Davidson, Levi Chapin, Ebenezer Petty, Elisha White, Joseph Lord, Joseph French, Jonathan Jones, Jonathan Jones, Jr., Samuel Ruggles, Solomon Johnson, Samuel Knowles, Zephaniah Smith, Thomas Stow, David Legg, David Cheney, Joseph Metcalf, Job Macomber, Jacob French, Joshua Hill, Joel Thayer, Michael Malone, Nathan Cheney, Perez Richmond, Savel Metcalf, Silas Metcalf, Samuel Briggs, Samuel Pitts, William Legg, W. Mills, W. Tolly, Zadock Haywood, Job Macomber, Jr., Alex. Wheelock, Ebenezer Atwood, Ebenezer Cheney, Ebenezer Foskett, Widow Demon, Elijah Ball, Elisha Johnson, Edward Ward, Hananiah Temple, Hezekiah Coller, John Hill, David Hill, Jacob Briggs, John Forister, Asa Heminway, John Battle, James Mills, Levi Cheney, Moses and Nathaniel Cheney, Nathan Goddard, Jr., Samuel Coller, Timothy Wheelock, Uriah Coller, Uriah Coller, Jr., Wm. Stearns, Wm. Gould, Zina Goodell, John Beals, Abiel Sadler, Benjamin Mayo, Benjamin Wood, David Bullock, Ellis Whitney, Jonathan Goddard, Hezekiah Goddard, Jonathan Ward, John Cutting, Justin Cady, Jonah Ford, Joseph Dean, Jason Harrington, Jonathan Houghton, James Foster, Joduthan Holden, Mason Goddard, Nehemiah Ward, Shadrach Baker, Silas Marble, Timothy Peters, Wm. Lord, Wm. Lord, Jr., Preston Lord, Solomon Gates, Jonathan Woodward, Oliver Chapin, M. Higgins, Samuel Heminway, Jabez Whitney, Nathaniel Stearns, John Emerson, Eben and Asa Goddard, Martin Stevens, Oliver Esty, Seth Thompson, Asa Albee, John Stow, Nathan Goddard, Phineas Hammond, Seth Woodward, Amos Woodward, John and Nathan Ellis, Sylvanus Ward, Witt Fuller, Daniel Harrington, Moses and Seth Ellis, Nathaniel Woodcock.

Of the descendants of the early settlers now residing in Orange, mention may be made of the Goddards, Forresters, Woodwards, Dexters, Mortons, Frenchs, Joneses, Briggses, Lords, Johnsons, Smiths, Cheneys, Atwoods, Fosketts, Wards, Temples, Battles, Mayos, Harringtons, Albees, Davises, and Eddys.

NOTEWORTHY INCIDENTS.

In December, 1783, the district raised £30 to defray necessary charges. At the same time arrangements were made to obtain a training-field. In 1784, £50 were raised for the purpose of reopening the highways, and the rates for labor fixed at 3*s.* per day for men, 1*s.* 6*d.* for oxen, 9*d.* for a cart, and 1*s.* for a plow. The first pound was the yard of Benjamin Mayo, which was in 1784 improved for the purpose. The mills first mentioned in the district records were Metcalf's, Goddard's, and Woodward's mills.

In 1795, Mr. Forister agreed in open town-meeting "to erect bars, and to let people pass through his pasture in the winter season." At that time the selectmen were instructed to purchase a burying-cloth for the district, and that the cloth should be kept at Lieut. Atwood's. It was also ordered that "the assessor do abate 'the Friends'" proportion of taxes for said cloth." In April, 1795, the assessors were instructed to make the taxes agreeable to a late act of the General Court for introducing the dollar and its parts for the money of account. In the following May the district discussed the subject of procuring a hearse for public use, but, as far as the records indicate, the hearse was not purchased until 1810. The district refused in 1806 to raise any money for the support of the poor that year.

Katy, daughter of Amos Woodward, born February, 1784, was probably the first person born in the district; and the first couple married were William Crosbee and Mary Higgins, who were united in wedlock May, 1784.

The first dam across Miller's River, at Orange, was probably constructed by James Holmes, of New Salem, in 1790. In that year he erected a saw- and grist-mill on the Orange side, and, after operating the establishment until 1800, sold out to Abaz and Timothy Thayer, who in turn disposed of the mills to Maj. Joseph Putnam. Charles Sears, of Greenwich, set up a clothiers'-works in Orange in 1798, and in this enterprise he was succeeded by Ezra Heminway, Otis Butterworth, David Young, and others. Levi Thurston, who began the manufacture of scythes in 1803, was the first to introduce the tilt-hammer in Orange. Simeon Boyden, of Northfield, started a carding-machine in 1804; Abner and Jacob Whitney began the manufacture of palm-leaf hats in 1805; and in 1811, Benjamin Stow opened a wagon-factory.

It may be remarked as a singular circumstance, in view of the fact that Western Massachusetts towns were generally indifferent as to tendering voluntary service in the war of 1812, that in November of that year Orange offered a bounty of $12 per man for volunteers.

There are now living in the town three survivors of that war,—Philip Martin, Enter Clark, and Ebenezer Barker,—but neither of them entered the service from Orange.

Nathan Goddard and Benjamin Mayo were probably the first storekeepers at North Orange, one Foster the first blacksmith, and Paddock and Barton among the early doctors. David Goddard, Humphrey Mellen, and Benjamin Mayo are said to have been the earliest hotel-keepers. They kept, so it is related, taverns at what is now North Orange, and all at the same time, so that the region must have been in those early days a popular one for taverns. The buildings in which these taverns were kept are still standing at North Orange. The hotel at Orange Centre, called the Putnam Hotel, was built in 1801, by Abaz Thayer.

In 1837 a large tract of land south of Miller's River, and embracing the northern portion of New Salem, as well as the eastern portion of Erving's grant, was annexed to Orange. This was done for the purpose of bringing South Orange nearer the centre of the town; for it was in that year that, owing to the important growth of South Orange, the seat of town government was removed to that village from Orange (now North Orange), and a town-hall built there. Before the annexation referred to, Miller's River was the southern boundary of the town. In 1845 the name of Orange village, the place of early settlement, was changed to North Orange, and that of South Orange to Orange Centre.

By the side of the highway, south of North Orange and near the old burying-ground, a stone has been erected to mark the spot where Mrs. Wheelock, an aged resident of Orange, was killed in 1820 by being thrown from her carriage.

EARLY ROADS.

Roads were accepted, March, 1784, as follows: one from Warwick line, near the top of Fall Hill, to the road near Metcalf's mills; one from Miller's River northeasterly, on the lands of John Erving, to the road near Ruggles' house; one beginning on the north side of the road, through the farms of Abner Morton and Benjamin Dexter, and then through the lands of Samuel Aldrich and Thomas Lord to the saw-mill dam, and so on to the county road; one from Ebenezer Goddard's dwelling-house to Woodward's mills.

In 1785 the roads accepted were: one from Justin Cady's house, south and west to the county road; one beginning at Jason Herrington's house, and running to the old road near Cady's land; one from Ebenezer Demond's house to the Warwick line, on Samuel Pitt's land. In 1785 the district joined with New Salem in building a bridge over Miller's River. The highway of the Fifth Massachusetts Turnpike Corporation, established in 1799, passed from Northfield, through Warwick and Orange, to Athol.

POST-OFFICES.

The first post-office was established at what is now North Orange in 1816. Lyman Harrington was the first postmaster, and he was succeeded by Pynson Blake, Josiah Wheelock, Parly Barton, Davis Goddard, Hillel Baker, and N. L. Johnson, the present incumbent. A post-office was established at Miller's Bridge—afterward South Orange, now Orange Centre—in 1823, when Thomas Cobb was appointed postmaster. His successors have been John R. Whipple, Otis Brooks, Davis Goddard, and Geo. A. Whipple. Mr. Goddard, the present postmaster, has held the office since 1861. Of Mr. Cobb, the first postmaster at Orange Centre,—Miller's Bridge,—it may be observed that the office receipts the first quarter were thirty-one cents, and his commissions eight cents.

ORGANIZATION.

Oct. 15, 1783, the southeasterly part of the town of Warwick, and a tract of land called Ervingshire, lying on the north side of Miller's River, in the county of Hampshire, the northwesterly part of the town of Athol, and the southwesterly part of the town of Royalston, in the county of Worcester, were joined by act of the Legislature, and erected into a separate district by the name of Orange. The act was passed on the petition of the inhabitants of the tracts above referred to, who represented to the court the difficulties they labored under "in their present situation," and apprehended themselves, moreover, to be of sufficient numbers and ability to deserve the granting of their petition.

The boundaries designated for the new district were as follows: Beginning on the west line of the town of Athol, at Miller's River; thence on the said line to the road that leads from Ruggles' farms to West Hill, so called; thence bounding on the said road, including the same, to the county road leading from Athol to Warwick; thence easterly on the said road to the south line of Sherebiah Baker's land; thence on the said south line, and to extend the same course, to Tully River; thence northerly on the east branch of the said Tully River to Royalston line; thence east on the said Royalston line to the southeast corner of lot No. 23; thence northerly on the east line of the same lot and lot 22, dividing lot No. 26; thence westerly on the south end of lot 20; thence northerly on the east line of lot No. 6; thence westerly on the north line of the same lot; thence northerly on the west side of lot No. 9; thence westerly on the south line of lot No. 11 to the west line of the said town of Royalston; thence northerly on the said town-line to the northeast corner of lot No. 45, in the second division in Warwick; then westerly on the north line of the same lot to the northwest corner thereof; thence southerly to the northeast corner of lot 41; thence westerly to the northwest corner of the same lot; thence southerly to the northeast corner of lot 34, to the northwest corner of the same; thence southeast to the northeast corner of lot 24; thence south to the northeast corner of lot 15; thence south, including lot 13, to Warwick south line; thence south, ten degrees west, across the land of John Erving, Esq., to Miller's River; thence easterly on Miller's River to the bounds first mentioned.

The district was named in honor of William, prince of Orange, and its first public meeting was held Nov. 24, 1783, the warrant therefor being served by Nathan Goddard. Feb. 21, 1810, the district was incorporated as a town, and the first town-meeting was held April 2, 1810. From 1783 to the present time the selectmen and clerks who have served the district and town have been as follows:

SELECTMEN.

1783.—Savel Metcalf, Nathan Goddard, Elijah Ball.
1784.—Savel Metcalf, Hannaniah Temple, Nathan Goddard.
1785.—John Davis, Benjamin Mayo, Savel Metcalf.
1786-87.—Savel Metcalf, Jonathan Ward, John Davis.
1788.—Edward Ward, Levi Cheney, John Ellis.
1789.—Savel Metcalf, Levi Cheney, Amos Woodard.

1790.—Levi Cheney, Samuel Briggs, Ebenezer Foskett.
1791.—Samuel Briggs, Ebenezer Foskett, Benjamin Dexter.
1792.—Ebenezer Foskett, Benjamin Dexter, Joseph Metcalf.
1793.—Benjamin Dexter, Joseph Metcalf, Jonathan Goddard.
1794.—Joseph Metcalf, Jonathan Goddard, Nehemiah Ward.
1795.—Jonathan Goddard, Nehemiah Ward, Nathaniel Cheney.
1796.—Nehemiah Ward, Nathaniel Cheney, Oliver Chapin.
1797.—Nathaniel Cheney, Oliver Chapin, Ebenezer Atwood.
1798.—Oliver Chapin, Ebenezer Atwood, Samuel Briggs.
1799.—Ebenezer Atwood, Samuel Briggs, Amos Woodard.
1800.—Samuel Briggs, Amos Woodard, Moses Cheney.
1801.—Amos Woodard, Moses Cheney, Samuel Ruggles.
1802.—Moses Cheney, Samuel Ruggles, Oliver Estey.
1803-4.—Levi Cheney, Oliver Chapin, Zina Goodale.
1805.—Josiah Cobb, Levi Cheney, Zina Goodale.
1806.—Oliver Chapin, Joseph Metcalf, Seth Ellis.
1807.—Josiah Cobb, Joseph Lord, Nathan Cheney.
1808.—Josiah Cobb, Amos Woodard, Benjamin Dexter.
1809.—Josiah Cobb, Amos Woodard, Pearly Barton.
1810-11.—Amos Woodard, Pearly Barton, Thomas Cobb.
1812.—Amos Woodard, Pearly Barton, David Cleaveland.
1813.—Josiah Cobb, Ebenezer Goddard, David Cheney.
1814-15.—David Cheney, Ebenezer Goddard, Nathan Ward.
1816.—Ebenezer Goddard, Nathan Ward, Peter Sibley.
1817-18.—Amos Woodard, Seth Ellis, Jr., Lyman Harrington.
1819.—Amos Woodard, Calvin May, John Davis.
1820.—Nathan Ward, John Davis, Moses Johnson.
1821.—John Davis, Moses Johnson, Allen Harrington.
1822.—Moses Johnson, Allen Harrington, Thomas Cobb.
1823-24.—George Wheelock, Moses Smith, Nathaniel Jenerson.
1825.—George Wheelock, Moses Smith, Allen Harrington.
1826.—Allen Harrington, Stephen Bliss, Nathan Ward.
1827.—Stephen Bliss, Nathan Ward, J. R. Whipple.
1828.—J. R. Whipple, Nathan Ward, Seth Ellis, Jr.
1829.—J. R. Whipple, Zina Goodale, Daniel Moore.
1830.—Zina Goodale, Russell Barus, Moses Johnson.
1831.—Moses Johnson, Sherman Bacon, Hiram Woodward.
1832.—Hiram Woodward, Sherman Bacon, Moses Morton.
1833.—Hiram Woodward, Moses Morton, Josiah Goddard.
1834.—Hiram Woodward, Moses Morton, Otis Brooks.
1835.—Hiram Woodward, Otis Brooks, Salmon Howard.
1836.—Hiram Woodward, Benjamin Mayo, Willard Ward.
1837.—Salmon Howard, Otis Brooks, Percival Blodgett, Benjamin Meriam, Ansel Losure.
1838.—Salmon Howard, Percival Blodgett, Benjamin Meriam.
1839.—Percival Blodgett, Benjamin Meriam, Dexter Davis.
1840.—Benjamin Meriam, Salmon Howard, Josiah Goddard.
1841.—Josiah Goddard, Salmon Howard, James M. Hills.
1842.—Salmon Howard, James M. Hills, Hillel Baker.
1843-45.—Salmon Howard, Hillel Baker, Joseph King.
1846.—Salmon Howard, Josiah Goddard, Benjamin G. Putnam.
1847.—Josiah Goddard, Jonathan Kendall, Asa A. Ward.
1848.—Salmon Howard, Daniel Sabin, Helon Holbrook.
1849.—Josiah Goddard, Peter Moore, Jonathan Kendall.
1850.—Josiah Goddard, Salmon Howard, Sumner Curtis.
1851.—Rodney Hunt, John D. Flagg, Hillel Baker.
1852-53.—Daniel Mayo, Enoch Washburn, William Ballard.
1854.—Philbrook Worrick, Thomas Eddy, Leonard Ward.
1855.—Thomas Eddy, John D. Flagg, Royal Phinney.
1856.—John D. Flagg, Royal Phinney, Edwin Stow.
1857.—Philbrook Worrick, Thomas A. Tenney, Darwin Merriam.
1858-59.—A. A. Ward, Darwin Merriam, N. S. Howard.
1860.—A. A. Ward, Darwin Merriam, James H. Clark.
1861-64.—A. A. Ward, Darwin Merriam, Davis Goddard.
1864.—Davis Goddard, Darwin Merriam, H. N. Moore.
1865.—A. J. Clark, John D. Flagg, Thomas E. Budge
1866.—John D. Flagg, Thomas E. Bridge, John W. Wheeler.
1867.—John D. Flagg, Hiram Woodward, Henry W. Knights.
1868.—John D. Flagg, Hiram Woodward, Leonard Ward.
1869.—John D. Flagg, James N. Clark, James M. Hills.
1870.—John D. Flagg, Davis Goddard, John C. Felt.
1871.—Davis Goddard, Philbrook Worrick, James M. Emory.
1872.—Philbrook Worrick, Enoch Washburn, Hiram Orcutt.
1873.—Philbrook Worrick, James H. Waite, Ira Wakefield.
1874.—John D. Flagg, Noah W. Packard, Benjamin M. Sawin.
1875.—John D. Flagg, A. T. Eddy, Darwin Merriam.
1876.—Darwin Merriam, Hiram Orcutt, Philbrook Worrick.
1877.—Darwin Merriam, Charles A. Towne, M. D. Herrick.
1878.—Charles A. Towne, Philbrook Worrick, F. L. Waters.

TOWN CLERKS.

Savel Metcalf, 1783; John Davis, 1784; Savel Metcalf, 1785–88; Ebenezer Foskett, 1788–90; Nathaniel Cheney, 1790–1802; Amos Woodard, 1802–13; Levi Cheney, Jr., 1813–27; George Blodgett, 1827–34; Peter Cheney, 1834–45; James M. Hills, 1845–47; Davis Goddard, 1847; James M. Hills, 1848–51; Davis Goddard, 1851–56; Henry D. Goddard, 1856–59; Hiram Woodard, 1859–61; John W. Wheeler, 1861–67; R. D. Chase, 1867–79.

REPRESENTATIVES AT THE GENERAL COURT.

Following is a list of those who represented Orange from 1810 to 1858, when the town became a part of the Seventh Representative District:

Josiah Cobb, Amos Woodard, Parley Barton, Thomas Cobb, Hiram Woodard, Jesse Worrick, Josiah Goddard, James C. Alvord, Salmon Howard, Benjamin Mayo, Joel Davis, Rodney Hunt, William B. Washburn, Stephen Emery, Solomon A. Howe, Admiral A. Ward.

VILLAGES.

The villages proper in the town are but two,—Orange Centre and North Orange,—although there are several small settlements to which names have been given.

ORANGE CENTRE,

the largest village, is a station on the Fitchburg Railroad, and is also located on both sides of Miller's River, from which it gains the fine water-power which makes it an important manufacturing point. It is charmingly situated upon gentle declivities, and its well-kept and bountifully-shaded avenues make it a place well calculated to attract the attention and admiration of the lover of the picturesque. It has a population of nearly 2000, of which a large part is made up of employés of the manufactories.

It contains, besides many fine residences, the town-house, built in 1868, at a cost of $25,000; a high-school building, erected in 1877, at an expense of $15,000; Putnam Block (containing stores and a public hall), which cost $20,000; Whipple Block, built in 1848, and remodeled in 1875 at a cost of $6000; three churches, eight large factories, two hotels, a railway depot, a post-office, a graded school (with building costing $6000), a public library, a steam fire-engine and two hand-engine companies, water-works, and a numerous collection of stores of various descriptions.

NORTH ORANGE

is a pretty mountain village, and is the spot where the early settlers of Orange first concentrated. It has two churches,—one of which is supplied with a tower and clock,—one store, a post-office, and a collection of neat-looking dwellings, one of which, at least, may be noted as elegant and costly.

About a mile east is Furnace village, whose inhabitants are employés in Stowell's Furniture-Factory and Holden's Chair-Works, located at that point.

A mile south is Fryville, where Rufus Frost has a shoddy-mill. About a mile west of Orange Centre is West Orange, once a place of some trade; and south, near the Athol line, is a settlement called Eagleville, the location of the Eagle Mill Company's shoddy-factory. In the north is a settlement called Tullyville, where some time ago two furniture-factories flourished.

CHURCHES.

At a meeting in November, 1789, the district, by a vote, agreed to treat with the proprietors of the meeting-house for the purchase of the same. In 1790 it was voted to petition the General Court to discontinue the fund raised by the religious society in Orange for the support of a minister. In 1792 the committee appointed to purchase the meeting-house reported it unadvisable to make the purchase. Shortly thereafter the district concluded to purchase it, and did so.

In 1796 it was voted that Samuel Pitts might bring into the meeting-house, two days in a year, such a minister as the committee should approve. In the same year, $150 were raised to hire preaching, and for this all the inhabitants, except "the denominations of people called Friends and Baptists," were assessed. In 1798 it was voted to present Rev. Mr. Easterbrook, of Athol, with $25 for his kindness in visiting the people of Orange in times of distress.

In 1799 the district ordered $180 to be raised for preaching, to be divided between the Congregational, Universalist, and Methodist denominations. In 1804 the committee on minis-

terial matters reported that, having maturely considered the matter, they recommended that a committee be chosen, to consist of two Congregationalists, two Universalists, and one Methodist, to lay out the money raised for preaching, and that it be the duty of the committee to confer together and endeavor to procure a teacher or teachers who would be likely to unite all of said societies into one, said teacher to be a person of good education, steadiness, and sobriety, the time for each society to occupy the meeting-house to be assigned by said committee. This report was accepted, and a committee appointed.

In 1805 it was resolved to raise no money for preaching that year, and in 1808 a similar resolve was recorded. In 1810 it was decided to hire no preaching except for Thanksgiving and the succeeding or preceding Sunday.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF ORANGE.

Among the earliest entries upon the records of the First Congregational Church of Orange occurs the following:

"We, the subscribers, inhabitants of the adjacent corners of Athol, Warwick, and Royalston, being deeply sensible of the great disadvantages we labor under, by reason of the great distance from the meeting-houses of the several towns to which we belong, and expecting special advantages will accrue to each of us, to build a meeting-house within the bounds of Warwick, on the southeast corner of Benjamin Mayo's land, near Nathan Goddard's west barn, therefore we whose names are under-written do covenant, promise, and agree to pay to and for the purpose of building a meeting-house in said place the sums affixed to each of our names in this instrument, said sums to be paid in merchantable rye, at four shillings per bushel, or Indian corn, at 2*s.* 8*d.* per bushel, or cash equal thereto, in timber, nails, etc., to the acceptance of the committee that we hereby appoint to accept the same."

The instrument provided further that the house should be for a Congregational Church or Society, and that when the territory should be incorporated in any manner, the house might also be used for corporation-meetings. The agreement was made and signed in January, 1781, by Nathan Goddard and thirty-three others, who pledged for the erection of the meeting-house an aggregate of £110. The house was to stand between the houses of Nathan Goddard and Benjamin Mayo, each of whom was to receive £10 for land used for the purpose, and the dimensions agreed upon for the structure were 46 feet in length and 36 feet in width.

Provision was made that it should be completed by November, 1781, but it was not finished until March, 1782. The site chosen was the one upon which the Universalist Church at North Orange now stands; and this latter edifice, it may be added, is the old building remodeled and much improved.

Directly after the completion of the church edifice, the inhabitants voted "to choose a committee to hire a minister to preach in or near the new meeting-house in Warwick, said committee to agree with and settle with said minister."

In November, 1782, the Congregational Society in South Warwick voted to concur with the church in extending a call to Rev. Emerson Foster, and, as an inducement, he was to have a settlement of £100, 25 cords of firewood, and a salary of £60 a year for the first two years, the third year £65, the fourth year £70, and at that to stand thereafter.

He accepted the call, and was installed the following December. He was dismissed in 1790, and for a period of thirty-two years thereafter, or until 1822, the church was without a settled pastor.

In 1822, the Unitarian element predominating, Rev. Joshua Chandler, a Unitarian minister, was installed, and preached until his dismissal, in 1827. From that time forward the church was controlled by the Universalists until 1844, when they united with the Unitarians, and continued to use the house jointly with them until 1858, when the church was reorganized as

THE SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH OF ORANGE,

and as such has continued to this day. The church was remodeled and beautified in 1832, and in 1875 was supplied with a clock for its tower. Rev. William Jewell is the present pastor. The attendants average from 75 to 100.

Meanwhile, the Congregationalists at North Orange held occasional public worship in dwelling-houses, and were supplied by Revs. Mr. Beckwith, of Athol, Mr. Tracy, of Petersham, and Mr. Lincoln, of Gardner. They met with some opposition from evil-minded persons, and this opposition went so far sometimes as to break up their meetings.

THIRD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

In 1834 they fitted up a dwelling as a chapel, and in 1813 organized the Third Congregational Church. Revs. Josiah Tucker, Charles Boyter, Samuel D. Darling, Willard Jones, and Benjamin F. Clarke preached for them until shortly after 1850, when worship was discontinued. The church was reorganized in 1858, and since that time has been moderately prosperous. Rev. John H. Garmon was the pastor in 1879, when the church had an attendance of from 50 to 75.

A METHODIST CLASS

was formed in Orange in 1795, with Savel Metcalf as leader, and 12 others in the class. In 1822 the society began the erection of a meeting-house, but did not complete it, the structure being eventually torn down in 1852. A second Methodist Church was organized, at what is now West Orange, in 1853. Both organizations passed out of existence several years ago.

A Methodist Society was organized in Orange Centre in 1875, and has now 40 members, who worship in the town-hall. The pastors have been Revs. L. B. Frost, Wm. E. Dwight, and H. S. Ward, the latter being the pastor in 1879.

THE SECOND CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY OF ORANGE

was organized at Irvingsville (afterward West Orange) in 1837, with 21 members. The members built a meeting-house in 1836, about a year before they effected an organization. Prior to 1842 preaching was supplied by Revs. Salmon Bennett, Dyer Ball, Abel Patten, Warren Allen, and Whitman Peck. Rev. Josiah Tucker was ordained as pastor in 1842, and preached also to the Congregational Church in Erving. After his dismission, in 1844, the pulpit was supplied by Revs. Erastus Curtis and Hiram Chamberlain until 1847. The church struggled through a precarious existence until 1860, when it was dissolved, and the church structure removed to Orange Centre and converted into a shop.

A BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized in 1834, with 29 members, and worshiped in the house of the Second Congregational Society at West Orange and the Union meeting-house at Orange Centre until 1860, when it was dissolved. The present Baptist Church at Orange Centre was organized in 1870, and built the present church-edifice in 1872–73, at a cost, including organ, of $10,500. The pastors, since 1870, have been Revs. J. H. Tilton, T. B. Holland, D. C. Eaton, and George W. Davis,—the latter the pastor now in charge. The church has now a membership of 70.

In 1833 a union meeting-house was built at South Orange (now Orange Centre), and for several years it was used in common by various denominations. The building, remodeled and materially improved in 1856, is now the edifice occupied by the

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH,

which was organized in 1858. The church society was organized in 1851, and was supplied by Revs. O. W. Bacon, C. W. Mellen, Lemuel Willis, J. Hemphill, and others. Since the church organization the pastors have been Revs. Asa Countryman, J. P. Atkinson, Lucius Holmes, E. W. Coffin, and C. L. Wait, the latter the pastor in 1879, when the membership was about 75. The church has a fund of $12,000 (bequeathed by Phineas Battle) and owns the church building and parsonage, valued together at $12,000.

THE CENTRAL EVANGELICAL CHURCH, AT ORANGE CENTRE, was organized there in 1846, with 15 members, and until 1851 was known as the "Village Church." Previous to 1846, Rev. Chas. Boyter, who was sent out by the Home Missionary Society, preached two years, and continued his services two years after the church organization. Rev. Marshall B. Angier succeeded Mr. Boyter, and remained until 1852, when Rev. David Peck was ordained as the first settled pastor. In 1852 the present church edifice was erected. It cost, inclusive of land, clock, and organ, $24,000. Mr. Peck's successors in the pastorate were Revs. Edwin Dimmock, N. A. Prince, Daniel Phillips, A. B. Foster, Robert C. Bell, Marcus Ames, and A. F. Marsh, the latter being the pastor in 1879, when the membership was 184.

A recently-organized society, known as

THE PROGRESSIVES,

numbering about 100 members, worship in Putnam Hall, Orange Centre.

The town records relate that about 1796 a society of "Friends" or Quakers existed in the south part of the district. They were a community by themselves, had a school, and held public worship, but how long they continued as a society is not known.

SCHOOLS.

£30 were raised in 1784 for schools, and in the year following £50 were raised for a like purpose. March, 1786, a committee reported as their opinion "that each school ward build them a school-house at their own cost." The report was accepted and committees appointed to see to the building of the school-houses, which were completed in March, 1787, at a cost, for five school-houses, of £119. In 1799 the district raised $1000 for building and repairing school-houses.

In 1791 the town was divided into five school districts, or wards, the first being in the south, and comprising 18 inhabitants; the second in the north, and numbering 19 inhabitants; the third having 29 members; the fourth in the east, having 32; and the fifth in the north, having 19. In 1800 the amount raised for schools was $250. In 1878 the sum raised was $4100, $1100 thereof being for the support of the high school.

There were in the town in 1878 a high school, grammar school, intermediate school, first and second primary schools, and eleven district schools. The average number of scholars in attendance at all the schools is 356. The average attendance at the high school is about 30.

LIBRARY.

The town has a free public library, founded in 1868 by town aid and private subscriptions, and supported since then by the same means. It is absolutely free to every inhabitant of the town, contains about 3000 volumes, and occupies a portion of the town-house.

COLLEGE GRADUATES.

Among the graduates in American colleges may be noted the following from Orange: Jonathan Woodward, Grendell Ellis, J. H. Goddard, Alpheus Baker (who was a classmate with Daniel Webster at Hanover), Samuel Temple, Elijah Ball, Hyder Ali Ball, John Cheney, Harrison Lord, —— Moore, Cyrus Chapin, Theodore Briggs, and George W. Barber.

BURIAL-PLACES.

There are five public cemeteries in the town,—one at Orange Centre, one at North Orange, one at Furnaceville, one at West Orange, and one in the eastern part. Of these, the handsomest is the one at Orange Centre. It occupies a commanding elevation overlooking the village, is wellnigh embowered within the shade of numerous pines, and contains, besides the soldiers' monument, many handsome tombstones, as well as smooth gravel-walks and gracefully-embellished burial-lots.

The burial-ground at North Orange is the oldest one in the town, and contains the graves of many of the early settlers. Among the oldest inscriptions to be found therein may be mentioned the following: Chloe Ellis, 1780; Mary Ellis, 1780; Mary Ward, 1777; Mary Lord, 1783; Elizabeth Cheney, 1789; Zina Goodell, 1789; Ebenezer Deming, 1790; Sarah Ward, 1790; Dolly Mayo, 1793; Jonathan Chapin, 1793; Stephen Nelson, 1793; Jonathan Ward, 1797; Melatiah Thayer, 1795; Priscilla Harrington, 1793; Elisha Johnson, 1800; Ebenezer Goddard, 1803; Wales Cheney, 1800; Oronia Goddard, 1801.

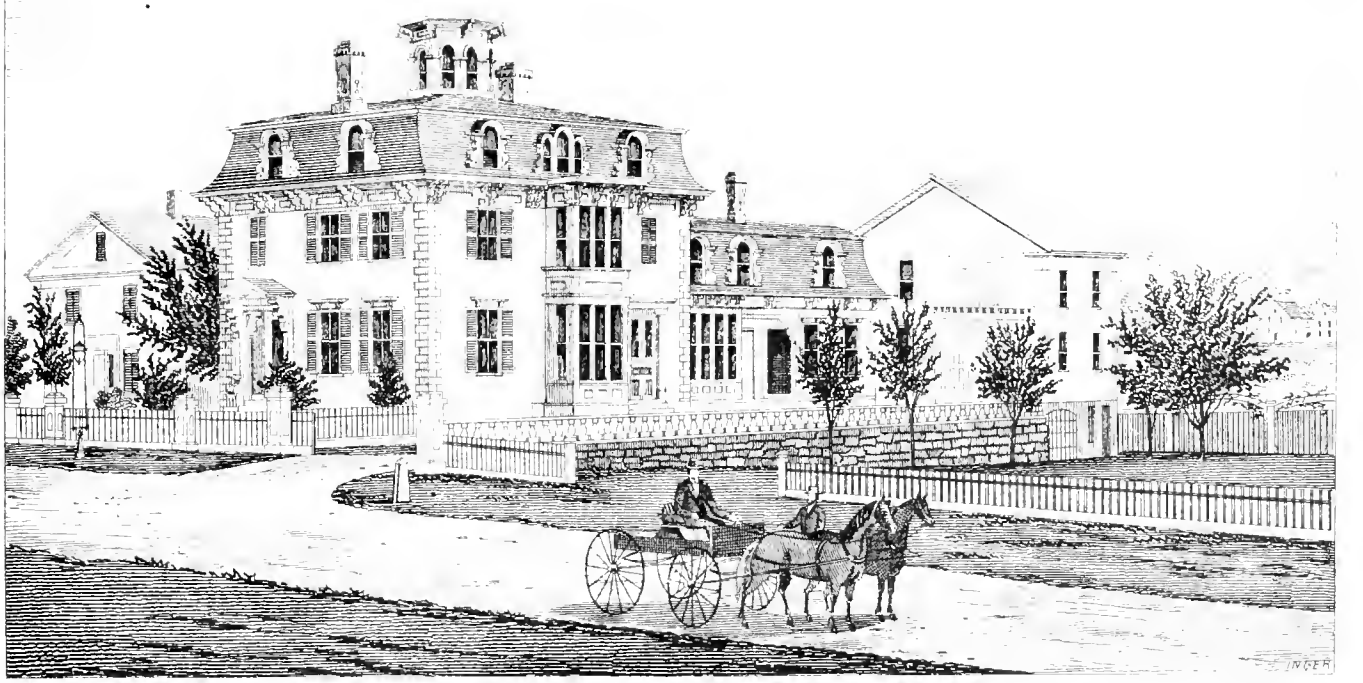
INDUSTRIES.

The manufactures of Orange are extensive and valuable, and form the basis of the town's present prosperity. The foremost representative of this interest is the *Gold Medal Sewing-Machine Company*, located on Miller's River, at Orange Centre. In 1863, Hon. Andrew J. Clark, the president of the company, began with Wm. P. Barker the manufacture of the New England single-thread hand-machine upon the site of the present works. They employed but two men at first, and their productions were small in quantity, but the business steadily grew, and when, in 1865, Mr. Clark purchased Mr. Barker's interest, the employés numbered forty, and the aggregate number of machines made was from 300 to 400 per week. Mr. Clark continued the business alone until 1867, when he organized the firm of Johnson, Clark & Co., materially enlarged the works, and began the manufacture of the Gold Medal sewing-machine, in connection with the New England machine. In 1869 the firm became a corporation, under the name of the Gold Medal Sewing-Machine Company, with Andrew J. Clark as president, and in 1870 replaced the Gold Medal machine with the manufacture of the Home machine, which in turn was succeeded in 1877 by the New Home machine, which is now the chief product. The manufacture of the New England machine was discontinued in 1877, and now, besides the New Home, the company makes also the Home shuttle-machine. The production in 1878 was 39,000 machines, the second largest number returned by American manufacturers to the *Sewing-Machine Journal* in that year, and for 1879 the estimate is 50,000. The main works, on the north side of the river, cover three-quarters of an acre. On the south side of the river the company has a manufactory of sewing-machine cases and machine wood-work, and has also a half-interest in the Orange Iron-Foundry Company, where their castings are made. The total number of persons employed in the interests of the company at Orange number about 450.*

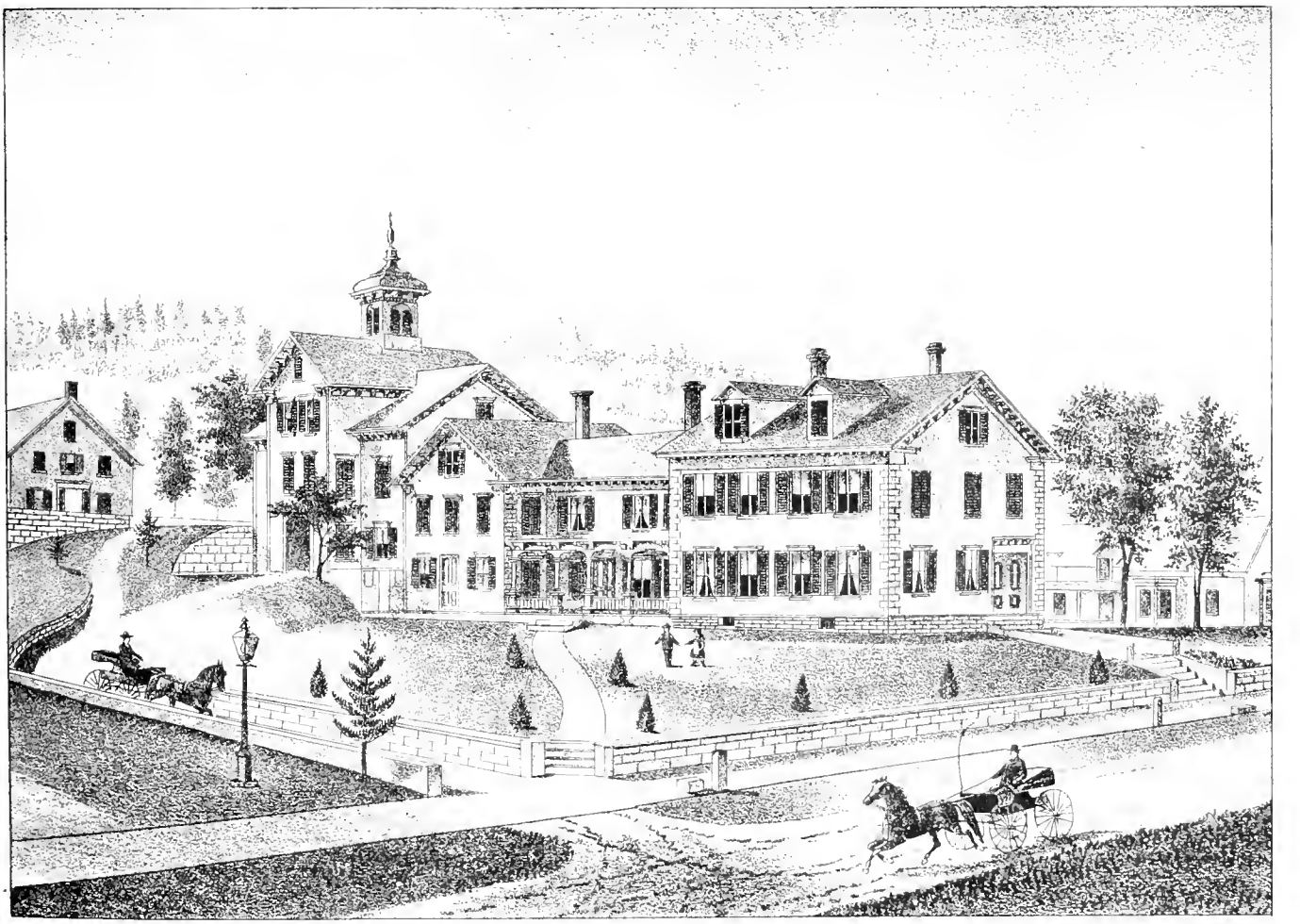
The Rodney Hunt Machine Company, on the south side of the river, is the outgrowth of a manufacturing business started by Mr. Rodney Hunt, in 1840, at Orange Centre. The works of the company are extensive, and the manufacture is largely of woolen-mill machinery, turbine water-wheels, and general mill-work. The company's capital represents an investment of upward of $75,000, and they employ from 75 to 100 men. This company, with the Gold Medal Sewing-Machine Company, controls also the Orange Iron-Foundry Company, located on the south side of the river, and engaged in the manufacture of turbine water-wheels, sewing-machine castings, and general mill-work. The company has a capital of $50,000, and employs a force of from 60 to 70 men.

L. Kilburn & Co., on the north side of the river, do a thriving business in the manufacture of cane- and wood-seat chairs. The firm was organized in 1862, and now occupies a factory, of which the main building is three stories and a half in height and measures 80 by 45 feet, the wing being two stories and a half high and 52 feet in length by 24 feet in width. In 1878 the firm manufactured fifty thousand chairs,

* An extensive conflagration at the village of Orange, in March, 1879, destroyed the buildings of the Orange Manufacturing Company, operated by the Gold Medal Sewing-Machine Company for the production of sewing-machine cabinet work. The total loss reached about $50,000.



RES OF J.S DEWING, ORANGE. MASS



RESIDENCE OF STEPHEN FRENCH, ORANGE FRANKLIN CO, MASS.

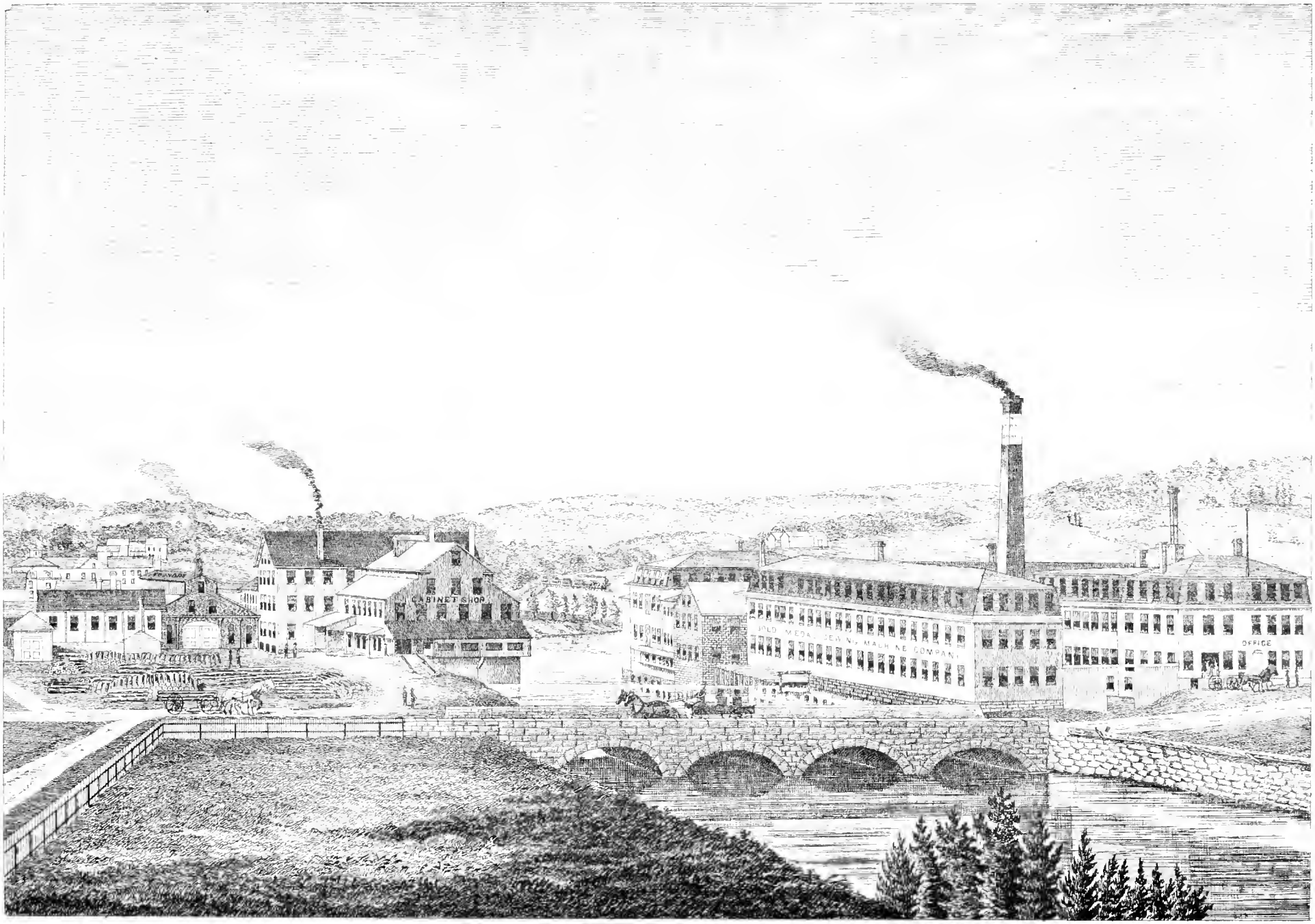

CABINET SHOP
OFFICE

Photo. by C. H. Wells, Orange.

Jas H. Waite

JAMES H. WAITE is a native of Rhode Island, and was born in Providence, July 1, 1832. He is of English ancestry, and belongs to the family of the eminent Chief Justice Waite. His father, John Waite, was born in Whately, Franklin Co., Mass., May 14, 1799, and is a descendant of the Waites who were among the first settlers in that town, who, it is believed, located there as early as 1750. In the history of Whately, John and Simeon Waite are mentioned as two of the first selectmen of that town, having been chosen to that office in 1772.

His mother, Lucinda Dickinson Waite, was born in Hatfield, Hampshire Co., March 8, 1799. James H. is the third of a family of six children. When he was two years of age his parents removed to Leicester, Mass., where they remained until he had attained his twelfth year. While in that place he attended the common school, the Leicester Academy, and subsequently the Winchendon School. They then removed to Athol, where they resided five years, and during that time James worked on the farm, and also attended school at Shelburne Falls.

From Athol he came to Orange, where he now resides. There he first worked at the carpenter trade a few years, but in 1855 he commenced millwrighting in the employ of Rodney Hunt, and was associated with him seventeen years. Mr. Waite, as an employé, discharged the duties devolving upon him with thoroughness and fidelity, winning not only the approbation of his employers and a reputation as a business-man, but better financial fortune as well.

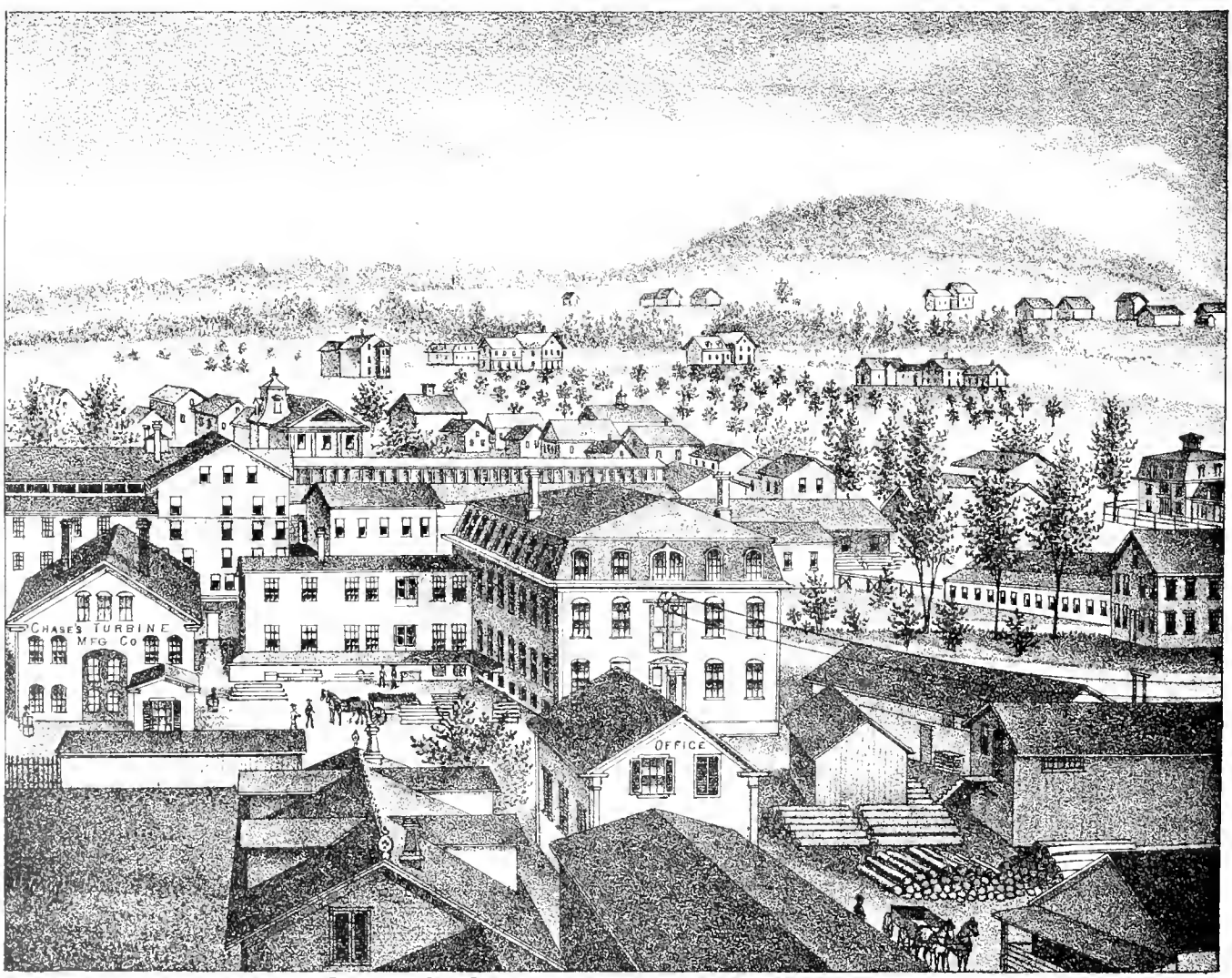
In 1873 he established a private bank, under the firm-name of Cheney & Waite, which in 1875 was merged into the Orange National Bank, of which Mr. Waite is cashier. He is also treasurer of the Orange Savings-Bank. In politics he is a Republican, and in 1874 was a member of the board of selectmen, holding that office one year. For eighteen years he has been a member of the Congregational society, and is a consistent and faithful Christian. He is also a member of the Masonic order, and an earnest and progressive worker in that cause. He enjoys the fullest confidence of the members of the organization to which he belongs, and has been elected to nearly every office in the chapter and commandery, with that of high-priest and eminent commander. At present (1879) he is eminent commander of the Athol Commandery.

Mr. Waite is eminently a self-made man, and has gained his present position by improving, to the best of his ability, the opportunities offered him. He is progressive and enterprising in business and public relations, and as a man is honored and respected by all with whom he has been associated.

He was married, in June, 1854, to Amelia Brooks, of Orange, who died on the 10th of April, 1864, aged thirty years. By this union he had one child, —Lizzie Amelia, born on the 15th of January, 1864.

For his second wife he married Katie P., daughter of Horace Gleason, of Chelsea, Mass. She was born on the 8th of August, 1839. To them have been born two children, viz.: Milton James, born Dec. 31, 1871, and died Aug. 11, 1872; and Loren Gleason, born April 12, 1873.

LEVI KILBURN.



L. KILBURN & Co. CHAIR MANUFACTORY, ORANGE, FRANKLIN CO., MASS.

and estimated its product for 1879 at double that number. Twenty-five hands are employed in the factory, and about 250 men, women, and children are employed at their homes as seaters. Kilburn & Co. have also an interest in the Chase Turbine Manufacturing Company, and own a saw-mill in New Salem, whence they obtain material for their manufactures.

The Chase Turbine Manufacturing Company, adjacent to the works of the Gold Medal Sewing-Machine Company, was organized in 1874, as the outgrowth of the Turbine Water-Wheel Manufacturing Company, which, upon the same site, began operations in 1865. Turbine water-wheels, circular-saws, and general mill-machinery are among the manufactures of this corporation, whose capital is $30,000, and whose employés number from 12 to 30.

A Co-operative Furniture Company, containing the interests of from 15 to 20 people, has recently been set in motion in the establishment originally occupied by J. S. Dewing & Co. for a similar industry.

Besides the manufacturing interests here named, which are located on Miller's River, at Orange Centre, there is in the same village a brick structure, formerly used as a steam furniture manufactory, which was erected by H. H. Whitney, at a cost of about $20,000. Mr. Whitney failed in 1876, and since that date the establishment has been idle.

G. A. Whipple, at Orange Centre, employs many people in various parts of the town in the manufacture of palm-leaf hats, of which commodity he produces $10,000 worth annually.

The Eagle Mill Company, in Eagleville, near the Athol line, was organized in 1867 with a capital of $20,000, and has been engaged since that time in the manufacture of shoddy cloth, of which 150,000 yards are produced yearly. The company's mill is 140 by 32 feet, and the average number of hands employed is 27.

At Fryville there is a small shoddy-mill, under the management of Rufus Frost. At Furnaceville, H. R. Stowell employs 20 persons in the production of furniture, and F. G. Holden 6 men in the manufacture of chair-stuff, match-woods, etc.

There are many excellent and profitable farms in the north part of the town, where agriculture is the chief interest. The soil is sandy and loamy, and yields a fair return for the labors of the husbandman. In 1878 the town raised $7500 to defray town charges, $2500 for highways, $2600 for interest on the town debt, and $4100 for schools.

BANKS.

The town has at Orange Centre

THE ORANGE NATIONAL BANK,

which was organized in 1873, by Cheney & Waite, as a private bank; re-organized as a national bank in 1875, with a capital of $100,000. Its deposit account averages about $40,000.

THE ORANGE SAVINGS-BANK,

which was organized in 1871, has now on deposit upward of $167,000, and is one of the few savings-banks of the country that have latterly shown an increase in deposits.

NEWSPAPER.

The Journal of Industry was established by B. F. Stevens in 1871, and is still issued weekly by him at Orange Centre.

SOCIETIES, ORDERS, Etc.

ORANGE LODGE, F. AND A. M.,

was organized November, 1860, and has now a membership of 170. The officers for 1879 are A. L. Shattuck, W. M.; Geo. A. Drake, S. W.; Jos. A. Titus, J. W.; C. P. Putney, Sec.; Geo. H. Brooks, Treas.; Rev. C. L. Waite, Chaplain; R. W. Ranel, Marshal; W. C. Doane, S. D.; C. L. Hubbard, J. D.; Chas. Sawyer, S. S.; A. L. Barrett, J. S.; C. H. Wells, Inside Sentinel; L. A. Chamberlain, Tiler.

THE ORANGE MASONIC BENEFIT ASSOCIATION,

organized in 1878, has officers as follows: F. L. Waters, Pres.; Geo. A. Drake, Sec.; John Dunbar, Treas.; A. L. Shattuck, W. L. Thatcher, R. W. Ranel, and O. S. Wheeler, Directors.

LODGE 182, I. O. O. F.,

organized October, 1878, has 50 members and the following officers: Jas. H. Wheeler, N. G.; Wm. H. Graves, V. G.; Eugene L. Eddy, Sec.; John Dunbar, Treas.; A. H. Smith, Warden; H. H. Goss, Outside Guardian; A. H. Goddard, Inside Guardian; A. D. Horr, R. S. N. G.; E. C. Burrell, L. S. N. G.; Wm. A. Cobb, R. S. V. G.; Jos. L. King, L. S. V. G.; A. P. Elliott, Conductor; Marble Blodgett, R. S. S.; Wm. Wardell, L. S. S.; Andrew Mack, Chaplain; R. D. Chase, P. G.

MILLER'S RIVER LODGE OF GOOD TEMPLARS,

now numbering 56 members, was organized in 1866. The present officers are James E. Walker, W. C. T.; Miss Jennie Gilmore, W. V. T.; Mrs. Dan. Adams, W. S.; Frank Foster, W. F. S.; Mrs. P. A. Whipple, W. T.; Wm. A. Cobb, W. C.; Miss Josephine Mitchell, W. L. G.; Eddie King, W. O. G.; Mary Davis, W. A. S.; W. A. Loomis, P. W. C. T.; Miss Lillian Clark, L. H. S. The lodge has in good standing 51 members.

EDWARD GERRISH POST, NO. 17, G. A. R.,

was organized in 1865, and has 75 members.

Clara Barton Post, Matrons of the Republic, is composed of the widows and sisters of soldiers who served in the late war.

The Temple of Honor, organized in 1873, has 50 members, and the Knights of Honor, organized in 1877, has a membership of 50.

THE SOVEREIGNS OF INDUSTRY,

with 125 members at present, was organized in 1874, and has also a branch at North Orange, where there is also a lodge of Good Templars.

A Mutual Benefit Association at Orange Centre was organized April, 1878, and has a membership of 200.

FRANKLIN LODGE, NO. 516, K. OF H.,

was instituted March 14, 1877, and has the following officers: S. B. French, P. D.; Wm. H. Lee, D.; S. O. Wheeler, V. D.; Chas. A. Miles, Asst. D.; W. C. Doane, Rep.; A. J. Johnson, F. R.; A. W. Ballou, Treas.; C. E. Mack, Guide; W. Wendell, Chaplain; G. Lunt, Guardian; C. E. Richards, Sentinel. The lodge has 40 members, and is in a flourishing condition.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first fire-engine used in Orange was made in Proctorville, Vt., in 1833, and cost $200. It is alluded to by an old resident who once worked upon its brakes as "a tub-like arrangement operated by cranks." Voluntary subscriptions purchased the machine, and directly upon its arrival in the village of Orange a volunteer company was organized, and James M. Hill, but just then arrived in town, chosen foreman.

The manner of extinguishing fires was rather primitive. A line of men passing buckets of water from a well to the engine, and another line passing the empty buckets back, was the force required, in addition to the men who manned the brakes.

This machine and a volunteer company without special organization did duty at fires up to 1850, when, more complete appointments being deemed necessary, further subscriptions were secured, and a hand-engine was purchased from one Joslin, but it failed to meet requirements, and was eventually dis-

carded. In 1863 the town purchased an engine of the Hunneman pattern, and Jan. 23, 1864, a number of citizens met at the town-hall for the purpose of organizing a fire company. Previously the citizens generally considered themselves a company, and turned out *en masse* on the occasion of a fire.

The meeting was called to order by Rodney Hunt, Esq., and Luther P. Ramsey was chosen Chairman; Thos. E. Bridge, Sec. H. H. Whitney, Levi Kilburn, and J. C. Felt were appointed a committee to secure names of persons that would join. Hiram Woodward, Davis Goddard, and Holbrook Ward were chosen a committee to draft a constitution. At the next meeting, on the 27th, it was voted to accept the report of the committee and adopt the by-laws as presented. Fifty-eight names were secured to make up the company, which was called the "Orange Fire-Engine Company." The members held their first meeting Jan. 27, 1864, and elected Rodney Hunt, Chief Engineer; Levi Kilburn, First Assistant; Ira Wakefield, Second Assistant; E. R. Parker, Foreman; First Assistant, Wm. H. Lamb; Second Assistant, Geo. W. Kilburn; Clerk, John W. Wheeler; Treasurer, H. H. Whitney; Steward, John L. Williams; Standing Committee, Thomas H. White, Thos. E. Bridge, and J. C. Felt.

The first regular monthly meeting was held Feb. 2, 1864. This company has since maintained its regular organization, and has at present the following officers: Foreman, H. H. Goss; First Assistant Foreman, J. S. Bryant; Second Assistant Foreman, Charles Sawyer; Clerk, F. L. Waters; Treasurer, M. C. French; Steward, George W. Kilburn; Assistant Steward, Geo. H. Carleton.

Orange Steam Fire Company was organized Aug. 26, 1871, with the following officers: Foreman, Denison Chase; First Assistant Foreman, E. A. Goddard; Second Assistant, C. W. Barber; Clerk and Treasurer, A. W. Kilburn. About two months after the company's organization, Mr. Chase was appointed to be first engineer, and John L. Williams was chosen foreman. The present officers are John Dunbar, Foreman; C. W. Barber, First Assistant; C. L. Hubbard, Second Assistant; A. Kilburn, Clerk and Treasurer; John L. Williams, Steward. The company's steamer is an "Amoskeag."

MILITARY.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Of the soldiers sent by Orange into the war of the Rebellion, 38 lost their lives; but the town has remembered their devotion and sacrifice by the erection, in the beautiful cemetery at Orange Centre, of a handsome soldiers' monument, which was dedicated in 1870. It is a massive shaft of Maine granite, rising to the height of 40 feet, and bearing upon the four faces of the base the legend "Orange remembers her soldiers," and the names of those in whose honor it was erected. These names are as follows:

E. B. Cobb, H. C. Woodward, W. A. Woodward, L. Furbush, W. L. Howe, D. Stearns, H. L. Temple, L. Bowker, E. O. Orcutt, I. L. Spear, C. C. Harris, W. H. Goddard, J. H. Osmand, C. H. Stafford, B. F. Hastings, M. H. Ward, N. W. Ward, J. Turner, E. Gerrish, A. H. Terry, J. Short, O. J. Howard, W. N. Smith, J. H. Pierce, J. L. Foster, J. H. Boyden, J. M. Adams, E. Stevens, H. Foskett, W. W. Briggs, A. Bliss, D. D. Mellen, J. A. Prescott, J. Pierce, E. S. Ward, A. Baker, H. H. Mayo, D. Barnes.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Appended is a list of the names of soldiers sent by Orange into the war of the Rebellion:

Samuel Adams, 21st Mass.
Joseph M. Adams, 5th N. H.
A. B. Atherton, 36th Mass.
Wm. H. Blodgett, 21st Mass.
J. D. Cummings, 21st Mass.
T. D. Dexter, 15th Mass.
Dan. Bosworth, 27th Mass.
Dwight Barnes, 25th Mass.
W. W. Briggs, 36th Mass.
Henry Boyden, 36th Mass.
E. B. Cobb, 52d Mass.
Ebenezer Cheney, 52d Mass.
E. W. Eddy, 6th Bat.
A. T. Eddy, 53d Mass.
Henry Foskett, 17th Mass.
Prescott Furbush, 31st Mass.
A. A. Ballou, 52d Mass.
Albert Foskett, 36th Mass.
J. H. Foskett, 52d Mass.
A. E. Bliss, 36th Mass.
Wm. H. Goddard, 36th Mass.
A. W. Goddard, 36th Mass.
Wm. P. Huntoon, 36th Mass.
Jas. E. Hills, 36th Mass.
Wm. L. Howe, 36th Mass.
Caleb C. Harris, 36th Mass.
Jas. L. Foster, 52d Mass.
Luke Furbush, 52d Mass.
Dennis Goddard, 52d Mass.
Samuel Greenhalgh, 52d Mass.
Gamaliel Goddard, 52d Mass.
D. J. Gilmore, 52d Mass.
M. M. Howard, 36th Mass.
H. J. Barber, Navy.
H. H. Hunt, 52d Mass.
R. H. Huntoon, 52d Mass.
B. F. Hastings, 30th Mass.
Alvin King, 27th Mass.
C. H. King, 52d Mass.
Samuel L. Lesure, 21st Mass.
M. A. Lothrop, 26th Mass.
Wm. H. Mellen, 21st Mass.
Frank B. Marton, 31st Mass.
Geo. A. Maynard, 10th Mass.
Chas. Morton, 25th Mass.
J. H. Osmond, 52d Mass.
Jerome Pierce, 36th Mass.
Jos. H. Pierce, 36th Mass.
W. S. Phillips, 52d Mass.
B. W. Mayo, 25th Mass.
Daniel Mahannic, 21th Mass.
Henry H. Mayo, 36th Mass.
J. W. Mellen, 36th Mass.
Sumner Moore, 36th Mass.
Chas. Maynard, 52d Mass.
David D. Mellen, 52d Mass.
Converse Mayo, 21st Mass.
Henry L. Rawson, 27th Mass.
Osgood Rich, 36th Mass.
Geo. W. Reynolds, 52d Mass.
B. W. Reynolds, 52d Mass.
T. A. Reynolds, 52d Mass.
S. L. Underwood, 36th Mass.
Edwin L. Spear, 12th Mass.
Chas. T. Sawin, 9th Mass.
Wm. N. Smith, 36th Mass.
Edwin Stevens, 36th Mass.
Henry R. Stowell, 52d Mass.
Samuel N. Slate, 52d Mass.
Austin R. Swan, 52d Mass.
Daniel Stearns, 52d Mass.
F. W. Shaw, 52d Mass.
John Turner, 13th Mass.
Aug. Temple, 25th Mass.
Chas. Tilden, 31st Mass.
Alvin Truax, 24th Mass.
Aaron F. Trim, 52d Mass.
Albert L. Barrett, 3d Cav.
C. J. Daily, 57th Mass.
Franklin Hill, ——.
R. H. Huntoon, 27th Mass.
Joseph Young, ——.
John Short, 57th Mass.
Aaron Terry, 27th Mass.
Peter Laraby, ——.
Luke F. Bourker, 27th Mass.
Chas. L. Flint, ——.
H. L. Temple, 3d Cav.
Dwight S. Felton, 1st Bat.
N. H. Rand, 1st Bat.
R. W. Rand, 1st Bat.
N. A. Cheney, 1st Bat.
F. L. Spears, 1st Bat.
G. W. Moranville, 1st Bat.
J. B. Titus, 1st Bat.
H. J. Barber, 1st Bat.
E. M. Leighton, 1st Bat.
J. F. Hartson, 1st Bat.
Geo. L. Tenney, 1st Bat.
Marcus H. Ward, 25th Mass.
Nathan W. Ward, 36th Mass.
E. S. Ward, 36th Mass.
H. C. Woodward, 36th Mass.
P. G. Woodward, 36th Mass.
W. C. Woodward, 36th Mass.
W. A. Woodward, 27th Mass.
Otis Washburn, 3d Cav.
W. H. Whitney, 52d Mass.
R. B. P. Wheeler, 52d Mass.
Salmon Wakefield, 52d Mass.
Geo. H. Wilson, 6th Mass.
Geo. P. Ward, 27th Mass.
T. F. Williams, 10th Mass.
Moses C. French, 10th Mass.
Geo. W. Barber, 9th Mass.
O. J. Howard, Navy.
Orange S. Oakes, 10th Mass.
Edwin C. Reed, 21st Mass.
Peter S. Ward, 14th Mass.
G. A. Stafford, 15th Mass.
Erastus Orcutt, 34th Mass.
True L. Rice, 34th Mass.
E. S. Russell, 4th Cav.
S. W. Clerk, 4th Cav.
Geo. W. Pratt, 7th Mass. Bat.
A. H. Dudley, 4th Cav.
Henry H. Turner, 7th Mass. Bat.
Chas. Blackburn, 7th Mass. Bat.
Jas. H. Piper, 1st Bat.
F. M. Jennison, 1st Bat.
Geo. H. Carleton, 1st Bat.
Frank S. Field, 1st Bat.
Fred. Sherman, 1st Bat.
Ward S. Harris, 1st Bat.
Geo. W. Taylor, 1st Bat.
Walter M. Crombie, H. Art.; unattached.
Edward W. Morse, 4th Cav.
J. D. Ward, 21st Mass.
Joram A. Trescott, 21st Mass.
J. H. Richardson, 27th Mass.
A. W. Merriam, 28th Mass.
L. L. Huntoon, 12th U. S.
Russell Ward, 126th Ill.
A. Baker, ——.
A. D. Foskett, Navy.

Hodney Hunt

Andrew J. Clark

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

RODNEY HUNT

was born in Ashburnham, Mass., July 10, 1810. He remained at home upon the farm until seventeen years of age, and attended the district school five or six weeks during each winter. In 1827 he went to West Boylston to work for Ezra Beaman, and remained with him three years. The first year he received ten dollars per month, the second year eleven, and the third year twelve. At the expiration of the three years he gave to his father three hundred dollars, the amount of his savings during that time. He then went to Berlin, Mass., to learn the millwright's trade, where he continued three years. In 1833 his mother died, and he returned to Ashburnham, to reside with his father. The following year he married Miss Margaret Parker, of Holden, Mass. About this time he also made a profession of religion, and became connected with the Open-Communion Baptist Society, of which he is still a member. He remained in the paternal home until his father's decease, in 1834, and in 1835 removed to Wilton, N. H., and commenced the manufacture of chairs, in partnership with John Adams. The firm were forced to suspend, and compromised with their creditors, during the crisis of 1837. Mr. Hunt lost his property, and, as an instance of his desire for honorable dealing, he subsequently paid the full amount of their liabilities. In 1838 he removed to Ashby, Mass., his family then consisting of his wife, one child, and his grandmother, very aged and feeble, all dependent upon his efforts for support. He found employment in the mills at Ashby, where he remained until 1840, when he went to what was then called South Orange, and entered the employ of Reuben Harris, and afterward worked at millwrighting for different persons, until, in 1843, he bought some mill property in Harwick, for which he paid $1431, and went in debt for the whole amount. He, however, improved the property, and in 1844 sold it for $3000. He says it was a proud and happy day for himself and his family when they were once more out of debt and not altogether penniless. He then returned to Orange and purchased a farm, and besides farming did general millwrighting in different cotton-, woolen-, saw-, and grist-mills. In 1858 he began to build finishing machinery for woolen-mills, and employed a few workmen, and in 1859 he purchased a shop on the south side of the river, made some additions to it, and established a machine-shop and foundry for doing all kinds of mill-work. In 1862 he formed a copartnership with Jas. H. Waite, and, in 1865, D. B. Flint also became a member of the firm, which from the beginning has been very prosperous. It has greatly increased its facilities, and from year to year the business has constantly been taking a wider range. In 1873 there was formed the Rodney Hunt Machine Company, a stock company with a capital of $100,000, with Rodney Hunt as President; D. B. Flint, Treasurer; and Jas. H. Waite, Secretary. This company also owns one-half the stock of the Foundry Company, of which Mr. Hunt is also President, with A. J. Clark, Treasurer, and John Wheeler, Secretary. Both of these companies are doing a prosperous business, and there has always been the most hearty co-operation among the members of the same. Besides other improvements, Mr. Hunt has built eight dwelling-houses in the village of Orange. He is particularly conscientious and honorable in all his dealing, and has won the confidence and affection of his associates. He has filled many offices of trust with credit to himself and to those whom he represented. In 1850, 1851, and 1852 he was a member of the Legislature. For twelve years he has been president of the Young Men's Christian Association; since 1865 a director of the Miller's River National Bank, and trustee of the savings-bank since its organization. Mr. Hunt's wife died in 1865.

He married, for his second wife, in 1867, Mrs. Eliza P. Stote, a sister of his first wife. By his first marriage he had two sons and one daughter, all of whom are living, married, and in prosperous circumstances.

HON. ANDREW J. CLARK,

president of the Gold Medal Sewing-Machine Company, of Orange, and owner of the largest interest therein, was born in Rutland, Mass., Oct. 9, 1835. He traces his family genealogy back to Hugh Clark, who emigrated, about 1630, from England to America, and settled in Watertown, Mass.

From this, the early ancestor of the Clarks, hereinafter to be mentioned, descended in a lateral line Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, United States Senator from Maine, and in 1861–65 Vice-President of the United States. His mother was a Livermore, *whose* mother was a direct descendant of Hugh Clark.

Andrew J. Clark's grandfather, Luther, was born in Hubbardston, Mass., and his father, Ira, in Leominster, Mass., in 1799. Ira removed to Rutland, and in 1835, as already observed, his son, Andrew J., was born upon his father's farm in Rutland, just over the Hubbardston line.

His mother was a daughter of Nathaniel Woods, of Hardwick, Mass., who migrated to Rochester, N. Y., in 1810, whence she, with her sister, returned to Hardwick in 1813, and in 1827 married Ira Clark. After his death, in 1845, she married Ethan Hemingway, of Hubbardston, and lives now, a widow, in East Templeton, Mass.

Besides Andrew J. there were four children, daughters, of whom Lois, the widow of Simeon G. Pomeroy, lives in East Templeton, Mass.; Rebecca married A. M. Graves, of Westminster, and died in Dana; Calista is the widow of Brooks E. Bixby, and resides in Templeton; Abbie married Lafayette Williams, and died in Petersham.

In 1842, at the early age of seven, Andrew entered upon an active business life, which, from that period to the present, for a space of thirty-eight years, has been uninterruptedly pursued. His parents being in straitened circumstances, he boldly undertook to lift the burden of his own support from their shoulders, and in 1842, having in 1841 removed with his father's family to Ware, Mass., he entered the cotton-mill of the Otis Company, of the latter place, and remained until 1845, when the mill was destroyed by fire. In the spring of 1845 he removed to New England village, in the town of Grafton, Mass., and in July of that year his father died. Just previous to that event, at the age of ten years, Andrew became an employé in the cotton-mill of Smith & Pratt, at New England village, and, after serving them until 1849, again struck his tent, and with his mother and sisters took up a residence in Bramanville, town of Milbury, Mass., where he once more renewed his experience as a cotton-mill operative, this time in the employ of —— Golding. In 1852, his mother having meanwhile, in 1851, married Ethan Hemingway, of Hubbardston, and removed thither, young Clark again changed his habitation to Hubbardston, where he was employed in the chair-factory of George Williams, and, remaining with him until 1853, accepted an offer from Weller & Co., chair-manufacturers, of East Templeton, Mass., and while in their employ, in November, 1855, married Abbie B., daughter of Capt. Cummings Lesure, of Warwick. About that time he transferred his services to Parker & Sawyer, chair-manufacturers, of East Templeton, and, continuing with them until January, 1857, removed to Orange, Mass., where, upon the south side of Miller's River, he began the manufacture of children's carriages on his own account. In 1858 he associated Mr. Jotham Lord with him in the business, which the firm continued successfully until 1860, when Mr. Clark disposed of his interest and opened a store in Carpenter's block, where until 1863 he carried on a trade in flour and grain, which he then disposed of, to commence, with William P. Barker, the manu-

facture of sewing-machines. The firm leased a small building, now occupied by the Chase Turbine Water-Wheel Company, and began making a low-priced single-thread hand sewing-machine, known as the New England single-thread sewing-machine, in the production of which they employed at first but two men.

The business steadily expanded, and in 1865, when Mr. Clark purchased Mr. Barker's interest, the employés numbered about forty, and the production of machines had risen to between three and four hundred per week. From 1865 to 1867, Mr. Clark conducted the business upon his individual account, and in the latter year the firm of Johnson, Clark & Co. was organized. This firm, purchasing from A. F. Johnson sewing-machine patents, etc., including a patent on a machine which took the first prize at the Mechanics' Fair, in Boston, in 1860, materially enlarged the manufactory buildings, and began to manufacture the Gold Medal sewing-machine and the Home shuttle-machine, in connection with the New England single-thread machine.

In 1869, Johnson, Clark & Co., without making any change, save in the name of the company, were incorporated as the Gold Medal Sewing-Machine Company, with Mr. Andrew J. Clark as president, which position he has held to the present time.

In that year the company effected a compromise with what was known as the "Sewing-Machine Combination," claiming certain patents over which there had been protracted and expensive litigation, and under the license received from the "Combination" the company operated until 1877, when all patents expired by limitation.

In 1870 the manufacture of the Gold Medal machine was succeeded by the manufacture of the Home sewing-machine, and this in turn, in 1877, by the New Home sewing-machine, in which year also the manufacture of the New England single-thread machine was discontinued.

The total number of people employed in the company's interests aggregate upward of 450, and for 1879 the estimated yield of machines is 50,000.

In 1865, Mr. Clark was chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Orange. In 1864 and 1867 he was a member of the House of Representatives, and in 1870, 1871, and 1875 he represented his district in the State Senate. In 1860 he became a member of the Masonic fraternity; from 1863 to 1868 he was Worshipful Master of Orange Lodge, F. and A. M.; and from 1868 to 1871 was District Deputy Grand Master for the eighth district. He is president of the Orange Savings-Bank, vice-president and director of the Orange National Bank, and a member of the committee of the town library, in whose success he has for years taken a lively interest.

JOHN W. WHEELER,

for many years secretary and treasurer of the Gold Medal Sewing-Machine Company of Orange, was the second of a family of nine children born in Orange to Wilson Wheeler and Catharine, his wife, a daughter of Mr. Samuel Warden, of Worcester. Wilson Wheeler was by trade a carpenter and builder, and in connection with that business devoted considerable attention to the cultivation of his land, to which, later in his life, he gave his exclusive care.

In his boyhood days John, whose birth occurred Nov. 20, 1832, obtained the advantages of a common-school education, and until reaching the age of twenty-one—in November, 1853—divided his time and experience between studies at school and the more practical pursuits of business under the directing eye of his father, who designed to train him for the career of a mechanic.

Being of age, John ventured to launch out upon his own responsibility, and in the winter of that year contracted to assist Mr. Royal Richardson in building a house at East Templeton, Mass.; which service terminating in the spring of 1854, he made a trip to Fitchburg, Mass., and there engaged himself for the season to a carpenter and builder, by name John Parkhurst. Business falling off, in the ensuing autumn he returned to Orange to spend the winter.

His experience as a mechanic convinced him that the business was not, and never would be, to his liking, apart from the consideration that he felt satisfied of his lack of capacity to achieve anything more than moderate success, however long he might pursue his labors in that direction. He felt, in short, that he could scarcely hope to win success in life unless he turned his energies toward a calling for which he could feel a sympathy and earnest interest, and so, resolving boldly to turn his back forever upon the carpenter's bench, he set out in the spring of 1855, at the age of twenty-two, for Fitchburg, purposing to seek an engagement as clerk in a store,—a pursuit upon which he had determined to enter as the one which best suited his inclinations and judgment.

Without much difficulty or delay he secured a clerkship in the employment of Joseph Baldwin, a dealer in groceries and provisions at Fitchburg, at a yearly salary of $125, and served his employer so faithfully and satisfactorily that at the close of the year he received the additional compensation of $25 more than had been agreed upon.

Receiving at this time an advantageous offer to enter the service of Mr. Daniel Pomeroy, an extensive dealer of Orange, he engaged with him in May, 1856, and in October of that year married Miss Almira E. Johnson, who was one of a family of seven daughters of Daniel and Almira Johnson, of Orange, born Dec. 8, 1835.

The wedded life was begun upon a limited stock of worldly goods, for Mr. Wheeler had been able to save but little out of his two years' services except his experience, but he and his wife, stout of heart and full of hope, doubted not that steady perseverance and untiring energy would bring in their own good time the prosperous future toward which they cheerfully looked. Mrs. Wheeler, who previous to her marriage had been occupied as a tailoress, continued to follow that employment for some time after marriage, while her husband continued in the service of Mr. Pomeroy. They began by thrift and economy to push their way in the world, and in 1857 were enabled to commence housekeeping.

Mr. Wheeler remained in the employ of Mr. Pomeroy three years, when the latter retired and arranged to have his clerk continue the business in his own name, and for three years, by the exercise of attentive care and strict business integrity, Mr. Wheeler managed it successfully, and retired with a well-won reputation for business enterprise and sagacity.

Directly thereafter he engaged as a clerk for Mr. D. B. Cheney, then in the claim-agency business at Orange, and while in that service, July 20, 1863, was drafted into the military service. To obtain his release therefrom, he yielded up the entire savings (three hundred dollars) which, with his wife's aid, he had carefully and patiently garnered up since their marriage.

Far from being discouraged, and freshly resolved upon determined efforts to retrieve his fortunes, Mr. Wheeler, having ended his engagement with Mr. Cheney, cast about him for a new venture, and purchased the store of Mr. A. J. Clark (then doing business in Carpenter's block, Orange) with funds generously loaned by D. B. Cheney and R. E. Carpenter.

It is an eloquent evidence of the high standing occupied by Mr. Wheeler as a man of strict integrity that, although without funds, he was enabled to effect these loans upon no other security than his own pledge of repayment, and they were extended, too, readily and unhesitatingly.

In this new venture Mr. Wheeler met with deserved prosperity, and, leaving it in June, 1867, became interested, with Johnson, Clark & Co., in the manufacture of sewing-machines at Orange; and that firm becoming, in 1869, incorporated

John W. Wheeler

as the Gold Medal Sewing-Machine Company, Mr. Wheeler became the secretary and treasurer, and in that position has since continued, being also secretary of the Orange Iron Company, to which position he was appointed upon the organization of the company, in 1870.

When Mr. Wheeler entered, as a partner in the firm of Johnson, Clark & Co., into the manufacture of sewing-machines, the firm employed about forty hands, and their productions were small. Since that time the enterprise has surely and steadily grown in volume and strength, until now its employés number four hundred and fifty, and it manufactures fifty thousand machines annually. In this great establishment Mr. Wheeler is one of the largest owners and a directing power; and this place he has reached within a few years, simply and purely through his own unaided efforts, which have made him, in truth, a self-made man.

Mr. Wheeler served as town clerk of Orange from 1861–67; was commissioned by Gov. Andrew as justice of the peace in 1864; in 1866 was chosen on the board of selectmen, and in 1876 was chosen to represent the First Franklin District at the General Court, where he was a member of the committee on finance. He was one of the founders of Orange Lodge, F. and A. M., organized in 1859; was its first secretary, and afterward its treasurer.

Mr. Wheeler's mother died in Orange, August, 1876; his father still resides in the town, at the age of seventy-four.

Three children have blessed Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler's union, of whom but one—Lizzie, a young lady of bright promise—is now living.

HIRAM ORCUTT

was born in Warwick, Franklin Co., Mass., Nov. 14, 1809. He is the second of a family of twelve children. His father, Jonathan Orcutt, was a native of Warwick, and was born

Hiram Orcutt

Oct. 13, 1790. His mother, Sallie Martin Orcutt, was born in New Salem, Franklin Co., Mass., April 13, 1787. In his earlier years his advantages for education were limited to an attendance at the district schools during four, or at most six, months in the year. When Hiram was ten years of age his father removed to Irvingsville, now West Orange. During his father's residence in that place he attended the New Salem Academy a number of terms. When he reached his majority he entered a store in Warwick as clerk, where he remained about six years. Afterward he went to New Salem and established a mercantile business, which he carried on very successfully for sixteen years. He then removed to West Orange, where he now resides, and engaged in the same business, in which he remained eleven years. Although very successful in all his attempts, he abandoned trade at the expiration of over twenty-seven years of active business, and engaged in farming. In 1872, '73, '75, and '76 he was selectman, and was also a member of the committee appointed in 1877 to build the new school-house in Orange. In politics Mr. Orcutt was formerly a Whig, but is now a Democrat. As a man he is highly respected in all the walks of life. He was married, Oct. 25, 1836, to Mary King. By this union they had one child,—a son,—who resides in New Salem. He married, for his second wife, Oct. 24, 1861, Mary F. Bullard. They have no children.

LEVI KILBURN,

the present head of the firm of L. Kilburn & Co., of Orange, was born in Winchendon, Worcester Co., Mass., Jan. 29, 1816.

His father, John Kilburn, was born in Sterling, Mass., in 1784, and died in St. Louis, Mo., in 1867, aged eighty-three. He married Esther, daughter of Mr. Edmonds, of Winchendon, Nov. 29, 1810, and of this union the fruits were eight children,—six sons and two daughters. Levi, the first born, died when quite young; John, the second son, resides in Winchendon; Levi, the third son, is the subject of this sketch; Cheney and Artemas reside in Philadelphia; Edwin is dead. Of the daughters, Esther is dead; Emily married Greenwood Partridge, and lives in Winchendon.

Levi was employed in his boyhood, and until he reached the age of twenty-one, in the pursuit of education as it could be gained with the limited facilities at hand in his native town (school being taught but eight weeks in the year), and in the business of assisting his father in farming and in a saw-mill on Miller's River.

The practical lessons of life he, with his elder brother, John, learned through this thorough experience, and when, in 1837, he looked upon his twenty-first year, he was keenly alive to the requirements of the business which his father had taught him; and with the savings which his labors had gained, he, with his brother John, purchased the old homestead and mill, established the firm of J. & L. Kilburn, and entered upon the business of sawing lumber and the manufacture of chair-stuff.

The old homestead still remains in the possession of the Kilburn family, and is owned by the three sons,—Levi, Cheney, and Artemas.

He continued a member of the firm until 1841, when he sold out his interest and removed to Gardner, Mass., having meanwhile married, in 1840, Isabel R., daughter of Obadiah Walker, of Winchendon.

At Gardner he entered the employ of L. Heywood, chair-manufacturer, and, continuing there a year and a half, took charge for that firm of a chair-manufactory in Templeton, Mass., where he remained until 1849. He resided in Orange in 1850, and entered upon an engagement with Davis & Kilburn, chair- and furniture-manufacturers, for whom he managed the business until 1852, when the factory was destroyed by fire.

In that year he began—on the south side of the river, in a new building erected by Davis & Kilburn, and now occupied by the Orange Manufacturing Company—the manufacture of chairs for his own account, and in 1855 he sold out and joined

with Hamilton Holt, of Worcester, in the lumber business (Mr. Kilburn continuing at Orange), which they pursued profitably until 1860.

In 1860, Mr. Kilburn took the management of a chair-factory—on the site of the present factory of Kilburn & Co.—for the benefit of the creditors of White, French & Co., and in 1862 organized the firm of L. Kilburn & Co., with Richard French and George E. Poland as his partners. Mr. Poland retired in 1868, and in May of that year Mr. L. E. Holmes was admitted as a partner.

In 1869 the present manufactory buildings were completed, the main building being three stories and a half in height, and measuring 80 by 45 feet; the wing being two stories and a half in height, and 52 feet in length by 24 in breadth.

In 1865, L. Kilburn & Co. added to their business the manufacture of miscellaneous furniture in a building purchased of R. E. Carpenter. In this branch J. S. Dewing was a partner, and, in 1873, he, with others, purchased the interest of L. Kilburn & Co. therein.

In 1867, Kilburn & Co. became interested in the Turbine Water-Wheel Manufacturing Company, now the Chase Turbine Manufacturing Company, in which they maintain the original interest. The firm operates also a saw-mill in New Salem for supplying their factory with raw material.

They manufacture cane- and wood-seat chairs, and employ, besides a force of 25 factory-hands, about 250 persons in the village,—men, women, and children,—known as "seaters." They manufactured 50,000 chairs in 1878, which number they expect to double in 1879. Mr. Kilburn was one of the founders of the Orange Savings-Bank, and is one of its trustees; was interested in the organization of the Orange National Bank, and is now a director in that institution.

SHELBURNE.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

The town of Shelburne, with a taxable area of 13,882 acres, lies on the Deerfield River, and has for its boundaries Colerraine on the north, Conway on the south, Greenfield and Deerfield on the east, and Conway and Buckland on the west.

The town has no railway-station within its limits, but finds railway communication convenient of access at Shelburne Falls station, on the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, which touches the village on the Buckland side of the river.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of the town is rugged and mountainous, and rises in several localities into conspicuous eminences, among the most prominent of which are Bald Mountain in the west, Greenfield Mountain in the east, Dragon Hill at the centre, East Hill north of that point, and Shingle and Brimstone Hills on the south.

The Deerfield River, receiving at the northwest corner of the town the waters of North River, flows thence along Shelburne's entire western and southwestern border. At the village of Shelburne Falls the stream makes an abrupt bend, and there, descending to the depth of forty feet over a wildly-rugged precipice, forms a romantically-beautiful cataract (called originally Salmon Falls), features of which have been widely heralded in the public prints and freely illustrated by the photographer's skill.

Among the many smaller streams are Dragon, Shingle, and Sluice Brooks, flowing into the Deerfield River, and Allen's and Hinsdale Brooks, emptying into Green River.

Shelburne is famed for its scenic attractions, and is a favored summer resort.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The territory now occupied by Shelburne was included in a tract granted to Deerfield in 1712 (upon the petition of Rev. John Williams), which extended "nine miles west to the western woods." What is now Shelburne was called Deerfield Northwest or Deerfield Pasture, for the tract was not regarded as worth much save as a pasture. At all events, it served no other purpose to the people of Deerfield for many years, and scarcely knew a human tread save that of the red man until some time between 1752 and 1756, when Jonathan Catlin and James Ryder, of Deerfield, made the first settlements at Shelburne Falls, upon what are now known as the Severance and Allis farms.

Catlin and Ryder, with their families, bravely faced the difficulties and troublous fears which beset them, but, driven out at last by the persistent savages, they returned, in 1756, to Deerfield. No further attempt was made at settlement until 1760, when, the Indian troubles being ended, Martin Severance and Daniel Ryder, of Deerfield, took up the farms originally occupied by Catlin and James Ryder. About that time also Robert Wilson, of Colerraine, settled in the northeast, on the place now occupied by Isaac T. Fisk; Archibald Lawson, of Deerfield, in the north, on the place now occupied by Chas. Hardy; and Samuel Wilson, north of Lawson's location.

In 1762, Daniel Nims located on the farm now occupied by Elisha Alvord, one of his descendants. John Taylor, of Deerfield, settled near the present place of John and George Taylor, his descendants; and Ebenezer Fisk and Watson Freeman located in the northwest, not far from where Elisha Barnard now lives.

In 1760 the families numbered five; in 1761, fourteen. Other settlers about 1762 were Samuel Hunter, John Wells, Stephen Kellogg, John Thompson, Lawrence Kemp, Samuel Fisk, John Heaton, Thomas Wells, Asa Childs, James Taft, John Allen, Samuel Pool, Oreb Taylor, Samuel Murdock, David Boyd, Moses Hawks, John Boyd, Reuben Nims, Samuel Fellows, Jr., Jeremiah Foster, Newton Ransom, and Alexander Clark.

The early settlers experienced some fearful apprehensions touching Indian depredations, but they suffered no serious injuries. They fled frequently to the Colerraine fort for safety, and two—Martin Severance and Daniel Ryder—abandoned their farms and returned to Deerfield, as stated above, but they were back again without much delay, and soon, in common with the other settlers, learned that there was nothing to be alarmed about, except, perhaps, wild beasts, which, truth to tell, annoyed the pioneers amazingly.

Martin Severance, above alluded to, settled in 1760, and is said to have conveyed to his new home, on a horse's back, himself, his family, and all his household goods. Severance fought in the French-and-Indian war, was taken a prisoner at Lake George, and escaped after a two years' captivity. He died in 1810, at the age of ninety-two.

Archibald Lawson, who served also in the Indian campaign, bought 50 acres of land in "Northwest," giving 50 yards of domestic linen cloth, for which his wife hatcheled the flax and spun the yarn, and which Lawson wove, being a weaver by trade. When he bargained for his land with the land-agent at Deerfield, the latter said he would not go out to the North-

Photo. by Popkins.

Charles M. Duncan M. D.

Dr. C. M. Duncan was born in Dummerston, Vt., July 1, 1808. He was the only son of Dr. Abel Duncan, who was emphatically "the beloved" and successful physician of his day in Southern Vermont. He was left to the care and training of his mother in his early childhood by the death of his father, who fell a victim to the "spotted fever" epidemic, in March, 1813.

Happily for the boy the mother was equal to her sacred trust, being a woman largely endowed with the many virtues and capabilities of the superior women of her times. The mother often remarked that her son inherited largely some of the distinguishing virtues of his father, conspicuously his strict integrity, good judgment, and large-heartedness; which, perhaps, combined with the quick perceptions, and perseverance and faithful training from his mother, was a rich legacy not available to every young man. His origin dated back to the old Puritan stock, his maternal great-grandfather having emigrated from Massachusetts in the early days, and was a land agent, helping to do the first work in the settlement of towns in Southern Vermont and New Hampshire, on the Connecticut River; and planted himself, at length, where his descendants spread around him, like the mustard-tree of Scripture. Dr. Duncan's boyhood was mostly spent on the farm with his mother, having the advantage of good common schools, with now and then a term at the academy. He was fond of his books, often taking them into the field with him, and would sit upon the plow and read while he rested his team; sometimes the team had a long rest. But farming was not congenial to him, and he early settled the question in his own mind that he should adopt the profession of his father. Probably it was an inspiration with him to be like his father, whom he ever heard spoken of as a man superior in every manly virtue; and, possessing his mother's "can do," with the "must do" of the times, no difficulty could obstruct his onward way.

After suitably preparing himself, he began the preliminary studies of medicine with the resident physician in the near neighborhood. Then he attended medical lectures at Boston, and Brunswick, Me., and at length took his diploma at Brunswick. He taught district school some, which is or *was* so often the *dernier ressort* of the unfledged professional in New England, and traveled some before he was through with study.

In 1833 he was married to the woman who has ever, in all the subsequent trial years no less than the prosperous ones, made comfort and cheer in his home,—the mother of his two daughters who, to-day, enrich his heart and home with two grandsons. In 1834 he located in Shelburne, Mass.; a few solid friends held up his hands; he *waited*, as the young physician full often must wait. But time proved with him that patience and pluck were "stock in trade." He waited not in vain; the feeble rootlets gathered strength, striking down and reaching out into the rich soil and affording a firm foundation to the fair superstructure that he, in patience and almost self-sacrificing labor, was day by day building. Friends gathered around him tried and true. It is one of the immutable laws that water will find its true level, and the patient worker in the unmistakable path of humanity's needs at length ascends the mount. Who so naturally and so surely works into the hearts and homes of his people? We love and venerate our pastor; he looks after the welfare of our souls, and with the All Father we trust our souls there. Our bodies are more in our own keeping, and the moment there is a screw loose here we fly to our physician; he heals and soothes us: he comes *within* our homes, we take him to our hearts, and how often the tender-hearted, sympathizing physician is *the one* to help lift the most serious and oppressive burdens of our lives. Thus, often, is a compact formed tenderer, stronger, and more enduring than any other in our human needs. How true has this been with the subject of this sketch, in his forty years and over of practice in the good town of Shelburne!

In that time he has seen generations pass off and on to the stage of active life; he has administered at the bedside of the fathers who stood by him in his day of weakness as they passed on over the river. The strength and sinew of to day are but the grown children he had laid upon their mothers' bosoms when babes.

He grew among the people but few years before he took his place among the leading men of the town, and was ever identified with their interests in all the questions of the day. For more than twenty years he served as town clerk and treasurer, and in general was sought not more as a physician than as friend and counselor. Perhaps this running sketch cannot be better closed than in the fitting words of a valued friend of his, in a congratulatory letter to him on his seventieth birthday, which occurred July 1, 1878:

"My Dear Friend, Dr. Duncan:

"How much time have you to-day? Will this letter find you surrounded by friends as your good wife fondly hoped a few weeks ago? If so, do tell those friends with what affectionate remembrance you are held by one who has known you since she was a child seven years old.

"I suppose you will have to tell them she is now on the shady side of fifty; but that is nothing, since you, yourself, must own to-day to threescore years and ten; and I congratulate you that you have a retrospect so fair to look upon, a lifetime of faithful, earnest, conscientious work,—work, the greatest blessing granted to mankind.

"Let me congratulate you also on the remarkable vigor and youthful activity, to say nothing of looks, which mark this era of your life. One sees that those physical laws of health, the necessity of whose obedience you teach to others, have not been violated in your own case.

"Shelburne has, in you, been blessed these more than forty years with a good physician, a good citizen, and a good Democrat; now you know how very rare a combination that is.

"My husband desires to join me in the congratulations suggested by this day, and to beg your acceptance of this, his last work, as a souvenir of the pleasant hours he has spent with you; and we both hope this anniversary may come around to you here just as long as you can greet it in health and happiness."

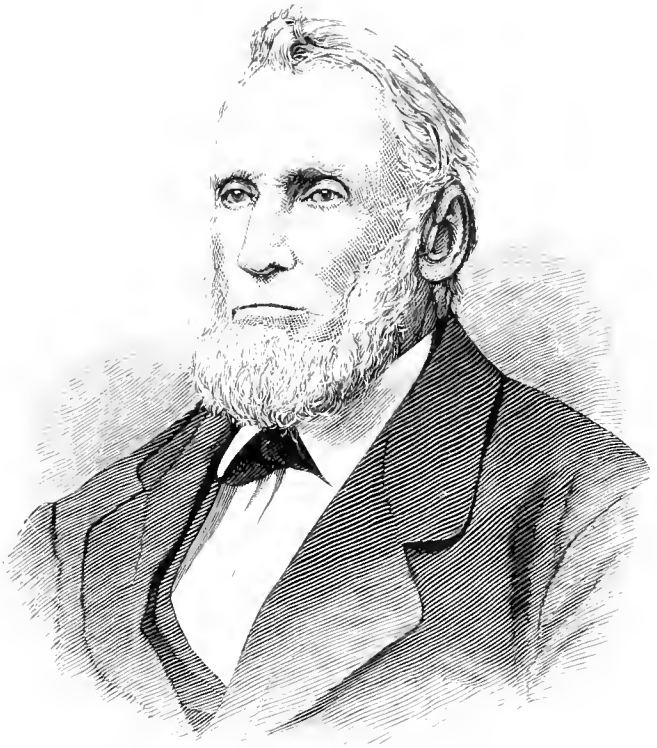


Photo. by Popkins.

Stephen Fellows

Stephen Fellows is a native of Shelburne, Franklin Co., Mass. His grandfather, Samuel Fellows, who was one of the first settlers in that town, served under General Wolfe at the taking of Quebec; was the chief engineer in erecting the fortifications, and the second man to enter the city after its surrender. He was a member of the Congregational Church, and the first who held the office of deacon in that society.

John Fellows, father of the subject of this sketch, was born May 11, 1751, and died Oct. 29, 1831. He was a native of Harvard, Mass., and came to Shelburne with his father at an early date. He was a carpenter by trade, but also followed agricultural pursuits. He was a captain in the militia, served a number of years in the Revolutionary war, commanded a company at the battle of Stillwater, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. He was a member of the Congregational Church, and an earnest and consistent Christian. He married Mary Poole, widow of Lieut. J. Poole, March 23, 1778. She was a native of Connecticut, and was born June 16, 1754. They had a family of seven children,—Susan, born December, 1778; John, Jr., born April 12, 1780; Eunice, born March 12, 1782; Patty, born March 22, 1784; Joel, born March 2, 1791; Igal, born July 13, 1792; and Stephen, born Dec. 30, 1797, and the only surviving member of the family. His advantages, educationally, were very poor and limited to an irregular attendance of the common schools of his native town, but at an early age he showed a disposition to make his way in the world, and manifested the courage and perseverance which conquers all obstacles. When seventeen years old he went to Western New York, then a comparatively new country, traveling the entire distance, from Shelburne to Sodus, Ontario* Co., N. Y., on foot, carrying his clothing, etc., and having barely enough money to pay his necessary expenses. He remained in Ontario County a few months, and in August of the same year went by way of Niagara Falls to Queenstown, and thence to Long Point in Upper Canada, where he found employment and remained until the winter set in, when he returned to Shelburne, traveling, as before, afoot. He remained at home but a year, and then returned to Long Point, where for a year he worked at the carpenter trade. This second journey was made on horseback,—a rapid and easy mode of traveling compared with that of his first trip, but how different from the facilities of the present day! Subsequently he went to Fort Malden, Canada. The journey was made on Lake Erie in a log canoe, in which he also carried his chest of carpenter's tools, weighing five hundred pounds. There he remained a year, at the expiration of which he returned to Shelburne and lived with his parents until their decease. In 1832 he removed to his present residence, purchasing the farm of one hundred and fifty acres; since when he has steadily pursued the business of farming, taking a special interest in sheep-raising, and for fifty years has fed sheep for the markets. Mr. Fellows has been active in public service in the town, and has discharged the duties of the offices to which he has been called with integrity and fidelity. He has been a member of the board of selectmen a great many terms, assessor a number of years, and a member of the school committee. He has been connected with the Congregational Church forty-seven years, and is a true Christian. He also has been a member of the Masonic lodge fifty-five years, and actively interested therein. He held a commission of captaincy in the militia, and is still known among his friends and townsmen as Capt. Fellows. He has now passed his eighty-first birthday, but is in comparatively good health, and retains a good deal of his youthful energy.

Mr. Fellows was married, in December, 1826, to Abigail, daughter of Amos Allen, of Shelburne, by whom he had five children,—Mary A., born March 21, 1828; John, born Aug. 20, 1829; Miranda A., born July 11, 1831; Marcellus, born June 3, 1834; and Marion, born Aug. 22, 1838.

Mrs. Fellows died May 6, 1863. He married for his second wife, in 1865, Mrs. Alvord, who died in 1871.

* Now Wayne.

west for all the land there, and told Lawson to take his 50 acres where he found a place to suit him. Subsequently, Lawson bought land enough, at the price of a yard of cloth for an acre of land, to make 200 acres, and the farm thus acquired is now known as the Hardy farm.

Stories of the hardships of the early settlers, of their strange and hazardous experiences, of the stirring events, and of the difficulties which beset the mothers and fathers of Shelburne, would fill volumes, but they would repeat simply the old story, which has often been told about first settlers in every new country. They faced with brave hearts the burdens, the trials, and the troubles of a frontier life, and steadily held their course,—not without, perhaps, many a gleam of comfort, and even pleasure, but mainly, it is probable, partaking of the unpalatable fruits of existence.

In February, 1780, the settlers in Shelburne, north of the Deerfield River, were as follows: In the northwest, Joseph Whitney, Joseph Whitney, Jr., Ephraim Burrows, Samuel Fisk, Ebenezer Fisk, Levi Fisk, Ebenezer Fisk, Jr., Deacon Childs, Asa Childs, John Barnard, Daniel W. Wilder, Elijah Severance, John Wells, Elisha Hinsdale, Doctor Childs, Samuel Murdock, Samuel Hunter, Oliver Holland, William and Thomas Anderson, Archibald and John Lawson, Joseph Hosley, Stephen Long, James Heaton, David Hosley, and Samuel Wilson. In the west, Deacon and Ebenezer Allis, Jr., Martin and Martin Severance, Jr., Jonathan, Aaron, and Elisha Wood, James Shays, Widow Dodge, Ezekiel, Nathaniel, Azariah, and Samuel Dodge, Jr., John Burdick, Joseph Tubbs, and Daniel Dodge. In the centre, Moses Smith, Jared Skinner, Daniel Nims, John, Benjamin, and Reuel Allen, Lawrence Kemp, Luke Taylor, John Ransom, John Long, John Boyd, Amasa Kemp, and John Anderson. In the northeast, John and Alexander Thompson, Robert and James Wilson, Sylvanus Allen, Alexander Clark, John Stuart, Sylvanus Nash, Hugh McGill, Theodore Barnard, Aaron Skinner, Daniel Worthington, Adonijah Atherton, Benjamin Miller, and John Battis. In the east, Capt. Wells, David Wells, Jr., Newton, Jabez, Eliphalet, Calvin, and Hazael Ransom, Samuel Boyd, Abner Nims, Ebenezer Newcomb, William Newcomb, Stephen Kellogg, David Long, William Boyd, John Taylor, Zeeb Taylor, John Taylor, Jr., Abraham Edwards, and Jason Cady. In the southeast, Moses Hawks, James, Eliphalet, and Haines Graves, Enoch, Ebenezer, Job, Gideon, and Reuben Bardwell, William Bibber, Mr. Fitch, Joshua and Samuel Knight, Benjamin Randall, and James Butler. Near Charlemont road, Deacon Samuel and Thomas Fellows, Richard Peck, David Boyd, Jeremiah Foster, Daniel and Thaddeus Merrill, Samuel Pool, John Fellows, Benjamin Nash, Parker Dole, Job Coleman, Josiah W. Severance, Thomas Drury, Reuben Nims, Caleb Thayer, Roger Haskell, Levi Kemp, John Heaton, James Taft, Simeon and Elijah Wells, Widow Bates, Hazael Jones, Abraham Blodgett.

EARLY ROADS.

Among the earliest roads laid out was one from Greenfield bounds to the east road leading to Coleraine, in 1769; in the same year also one from Daniel Nims' farm to Coleraine bounds. In 1771 one from Charlemont road, on Dragon Hill, to the meeting-house, one from Ebenezer Bardwell's to the county road, and one from Charlemont road southwest to Daniel Belding's farm. In 1772 one from John Hawks' to the meeting-house, one from Josiah Severance's to the meeting-house, and one from the Bernardston line south. Other early roads were one from Conway line, by Lieut. Foster's house, across the Deerfield River to Charlemont road, "east of Lieut. Pool's saw-mill;" one from the log meeting-house to a road leading across Moses Smith's lot; one from the Charlemont road to John Eaton's (or Heaton's) lot, and then to Deerfield River; one from Charlemont road, on Dragon Hill, by Isaac Forster's and Dr. Long's, to the road leading from John Boyd's to the meeting-house; and one from the meeting-house by John Anderson's and Elijah Severance's to a road leading from Mr. Fisk's to the Charlemont road.

In 1779 it was proposed to bridge the Deerfield River between Shelburne and Conway, and the General Court was petitioned to grant a lottery, by which money for the bridge was to be raised. Newton Ransom and Thos. Drury were to be paid £200 for building two-thirds of the bridge, and they were to be paid in wheat, at 4s. a bushel.

This plan for securing a bridge proved a failure, but in 1789 it was tried again, and successfully, according to indications in the town records. Long before this there was a foot-bridge at the falls, thrown across by Jonathan Wood, the builder of the first mill at that point, for the accommodation of his patrons.

REVOLUTIONARY RECOLLECTIONS.

In 1773 the district appointed Messrs. Samuel Fellows, David Wells, Robert Wilson, Ebenezer Fisk, John Taylor, Stephen Kellogg, and Moses Hawks a committee to consult upon the resolves of the House of Representatives, and their report was subsequently transmitted to Boston.

In 1774, Minute-Men were promised 1s. in lawful money for each half-day spent in training, two half-days each week for four weeks, and such as failed to report twice a week were to be fined 2s. for each half-day they missed.

In 1775 the committee of correspondence consisted of David Wells, Ebenezer Allis, John Wells, Robert Wilson, Stephen Kellogg, Aaron Skinner, and John Burdick. In that year Samuel Fellows was chosen to attend the Congress at Watertown. The General Court was also requested "to petition the Continental Congress to have them take some of the wages of the officers of our army."

In 1776 it was voted that "this town will stand by the Honorable Continental Congress with their lives and fortunes, if their Honors think it expedient to declare us independent of the kingdom of Great Britain, for the safety of our rights and privileges."

Early in 1777 the district refused to raise any money to hire Continental soldiers, but shortly thereafter began to offer a bounty of £18 each for three years' men, £6 to be paid upon the man's passing muster, and £6 annually afterward. Stephen Kellogg's negro man, Charles, was one of the recruits, and it was agreed that he should have as much as the others. A committee of five men was chosen "to prosecute all breaches of an act in addition to and for amending and more effectually carrying into effect an act entitled an act to prevent monopoly and oppression, and of the act preventing monopoly and oppression."

The last district meeting called in his Majesty's name was held in February, 1776.

In 1779 the district resolved to take the oath of allegiance to the United States of America, and declared that all persons refusing to take it should be prosecuted according to law. The General Court was petitioned touching the district's delinquency of Continental soldiers, and in 1780 renewed efforts to secure men were made by offering £100 per man for three months' men, and £200 for six months' men.

As an evidence of the district's determination to be perseveringly patriotic, a vote in 1779 recorded that "this town will agree as a town in raising soldiers from the beginning to the end of the war."

In 1783 it was voted,—

"Whereas, this town received a resolve of the town of Boston respecting the return of conspirators and absentees to the State, *therefore be it voted* that this town will at all times, as it has done to the utmost of their power, oppose every enemy to the just rights and liberties of mankind, and it is the opinion of this town that those conspirators and absentees ought never to be suffered to return, but to be excluded from having a lot or portion among us."

Among the citizens of Shelburne who fought in the war of the Revolution were Martin Severance, Samuel Severance,

David Anderson, James Anderson, Abner Peck, Col. David Wells, John Fellows, Lieut. Jacob Pool, Samuel Snead, Deacon William Long, Stephen Long, Reuben Bardwell, Benjamin Nash, Dr. John Long (army surgeon), Asa Nims, and Elisha Barnard (who was present at the execution of Maj. André, the spy).

In 1814 a draft was ordered for troops to march to Boston. Capt. Thaddeus Merrill conducted the draft, and fourteen men were drawn, as follows: Stebbins Allen, Daniel Anderson, David Anderson (2d), Medad Bardwell, Ira Barnard, George Bull, George W. Carpenter, Thomas Goodnow, David Long, Alexander Fisk, William McCallister, Samuel Nims, William Phillips, Jesse Wilson.

The town voted, in July, 1812, that "under existing circumstances we will not support a war and fight Great Britain, and that we will not form an offensive alliance with France." William Wells was then chosen to attend the peace convention at Northampton.

At the same meeting the records relate,—

"Counted polls on the subject of war, and there were ninety-seven; and Samuel Dodge, Amos Allen, Stephen Taylor, and Nathan Drury voted against the war measure."

NOTEWORTHY INCIDENTS.

The first child born in "Northwest" (afterward Shelburne) was a daughter to Archibald Lawson, for many years previous to her death known as the Widow Nancy Long.

Shelburne has suffered many periods of general and fatal sickness among its inhabitants, notably during the years of 1777, 1802, 1803, 1808, and 1814. In the former year no less than sixty-six persons died within a space of fifty-three days. The town is a remarkably healthful locality as a rule, and up to 1868 had recorded the deaths within its borders of twenty-six persons who had lived to be over ninety years of age.

In 1788, Shelburne was visited with a violent hurricane, which caused wide-spread destruction, and, leveling forests, fences, and dwellings, entailed a great loss of property, but exacted, happily, no sacrifice of human life.

Concerning the times when slaveholding obtained in this country, it is told that a fugitive slave from New York took up his residence in Shelburne, whence he was, however, kidnapped by those who were in search of him, and carried off toward New York. Shelburne was aroused to resentment, and a party, starting in pursuit of captors and captured, rescued the negro and restored him to Shelburne, where he was allowed to remain unmolested until his death.

Until 1822 the people of Shelburne were obliged to go to Greenfield for their mail, but in that year a postal station of their own was established.

When the town used to pay for the services of its representative at the General Court, there was frequently a disinclination to a representative, but a fine imposed in 1788 for a failure to choose one that year effected a permanent cure of that species of neglect.

Shelburne has been the birthplace of many who have distinguished themselves as missionaries in foreign lands, the most notable of these being Fidelia Fisk and Rev. Pliny Fisk, who died in Syria in 1825. It is worthy of mention, too, that Epaphroditus Ransom, once Governor of Michigan, was born in Shelburne.

Shelburne took an active part in Shays' rebellion, and furnished much aid in the way of troops for the government service. One of Shelburne's citizens—John Hunter by name—was among those killed in the insurgent ranks on the occasion of Shays' attack upon Springfield, in 1787. Jacob Walker, of Whately, who was killed by Parmenter—a Shays rebel—while attempting the capture of the latter in Bernardston, was the man who completed the building of the second meeting-house in Shelburne, erected in Shelburne Centre.

Shelburne boasted once a weekly newspaper publication, called the *Shelburne Falls Standard*, which was started at the village of Shelburne Falls in 1877 by Maj. Fleming. It struggled through a feeble existence, and finally expired about six months after the date of its first issue.

June 21, 1868, one hundred years after the incorporation of Shelburne, the town celebrated its centennial anniversary with public rejoicings, speeches, feasting, and musical exercises.

ORGANIZATION.

Early in 1768 the inhabitants of "Deerfield Northwest" petitioned Deerfield to be set off as a separate district, but the petition was rejected. A second one, however, met with a better fate, and was granted May 9th of that year, and, on the 21st of June following, the General Court incorporated the district of Shelburne, and in 1786 the district became a town, under the act of that year. The name was chosen in honor of William Fitz-Maurice, of England, second earl of Shelburne, who, in return, sent a church-bell, which, however, never reached Shelburne. The tract incorporated included a section of land on the south side of Deerfield River, but this portion was, in 1780, set off to Conway.

The first district-meeting was held at the house of Daniel Nims, Oct. 31, 1768, and the officers elected were as follows: John Taylor, Moderator; John Wells, Clerk; Ebenezer Fisk, Constable; John Taylor, John Wells, and Robert Wilson, Selectmen; Stephen Kellogg, Treasurer; Stephen Kellogg and Samuel Fisk, Wardens; Lawrence Kemp, Tithingman; Sam'l Hunter and John Wells, Deer-Reeves; Daniel Nims, Sealer of Weights and Measures; Robert Wilson, Sealer of Leather; John Heaton, John Thompson, and Daniel Nims, Surveyors of Highways; Thomas Wells and Alex. Clark, Hog-Reeves; Ebenezer Fisk and John Taylor, Howards.

Appended hereto will be found the names of the persons who have served Shelburne as selectmen and town clerks from 1768 to 1879:

SELECTMEN.

1768-69.—John Taylor, John Wells, Robert Wilson.
1770.—Moses Hawks, John Wells, Agrippa Wells.
1771.—Moses Hawks, John Taylor, Agrippa Wells.
1772.—John Wells, Robert Wilson, Eben Fisk.
1773.—David Wells, Robert Wilson, Samuel Fellows.
1774.—John Wells, David Wells, Moses Hawks.
1775.—Robert Wilson, David Wells, Aaron Skinner.
1776.—Robert Wilson, John Wells, Samuel Fellows.
1777.—Robert Wilson, Aaron Skinner, Ebenezer Childs.
1778.—John Long, John Wells, Aaron Skinner, John Taylor, Lawrence Kemp.
1779.—Robert Wilson, Aaron Skinner, John Long.
1780.—John Wells, Aaron Skinner, John Long.
1781.—Robert Wilson, Ebenezer Allis, John Taylor.
1782.—Robert Wilson, Aaron Skinner, John Wells.
1783.—Benjamin Nash, Aaron Skinner, John Long.
1784.—John Wells, Aaron Skinner, Robert Wilson.
1785.—John Wells, John Long, Benjamin Nash.
1786.—Robert Wilson, John Long, Benjamin Nash.
1787.—David Long, John Burdick, Ebenezer Newcomb.
1788.—John Burdick, Alex. Thompson, Asa Childs.
1789.—John Burdick, Alex. Thompson, Robert Wilson.
1790.—Samuel Boyd, Alex. Thompson, John Wells.
1791.—Samuel Boyd, Aaron Skinner, Benjamin Nash.
1792.—Theodore Barnard, Aaron Skinner, Benjamin Nash.
1793.—Adonijah Atherton, Aaron Skinner, Thomas Drury.
1794.—Adonijah Atherton, Moses Hawks, Samuel Boyd.
1795.—John Fellows, Moses Hawks, Jared Skinner.
1796.—Samuel Boyd, Moses Hawks, William Kemp.
1797.—Martin Severance, Jr., Moses Hawks, Samuel Fisk.
1798.—Jabez Ransom, Moses Hawks, Isaac Winter.
1799.—Solomon Severance, Moses Hawks, Ebenezer Fisk, Jr.
1800.—Samuel Boyd, Moses Hawks, Solomon Fellows.
1801.—Col. Long, Moses Hawks, Reuben Nims.
1802.—David Anderson, Moses Hawks, Aaron Long.
1803.—William Wells, Moses Hawks, Asa Nims.
1804.—Amos Allen, Moses Hawks, Eliphalet Stratton.
1805.—John Fellows, Moses Hawks, Julia Kellogg.
1806.—Solomon Fellows, John Stewart, Capt. Allis.
1807.—Solomon Fellows, John Stewart, Solomon Hawks.
1808.—Ebenezer Childs, James Dickinson, Solomon Hawks.
1809.—John Fellows, Solomon Severance, Solomon Hawks.
1810.—Solomon Hawks, Constantine Hardy, Adonijah Atherton.
1811.—Solomon Hawks, Constantine Hardy, John Fellows.
1812.—Ebenezer Chile's, Martin Severance, Giles Lyman.

Photo. by Popkins.

Oscar Bardwell

Oscar Bardwell is a native of the State of New York, and is the fourth child of Wm. E. and Melinda Waite Bardwell.

Wm. E. Bardwell was born in Shelburne, Franklin Co., Mass., Sept. 16, 1791. He was a farmer by occupation, and as a man was highly esteemed. He was married to Melinda Waite, of Gilmington, N. H., in 1813. She was born in August, 1791. They were blessed with a family of eight children. Oscar Bardwell was born in Ontario County, N. Y., June 3, 1821. Although not a native of Shelburne he has been a resident of that town during the greater part of his life, and was educated in the common schools and the Academy of Shelburne Falls. He resides upon the farm formerly owned by his father, and is one of the most successful, thorough, and enterprising farmers in that section. He is a member of the Congregational Church of Shelburne, and an earnest supporter of the cause of religion, and particularly interested in the Sunday-school connected with the church, of which he has been superintendent three years. In politics Mr. Bardwell is a Republican, and takes an intelligent interest in all the questions of the day, but has never been an office-seeker.

He married his first wife, Hannah Peck, daughter of Peter Peck, of Shelburne, June 10, 1852. He married his present wife, Amanda Whiting Kellogg, relict of Captain Henry Kellogg, of Illinois, on the 10th of November, 1874. By this union he has one child, Ethel Hannah, born April 15, 1877.

Photo. by Popkins.

David Wells

Col. David Wells was born in Shelburne, Franklin Co., Mass., on the place where he now resides, Dec. 18, 1797. His grandfather (who was also a Col. David Wells) was a native of Connecticut, and was born in Colchester on the 20th of September, 1723. He removed with his family to Shelburne in 1772, and settled on the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch. He held the rank of colonel in the militia, and took an active part in the Revolutionary war, during which he displayed a character of great daring and bravery; he commanded a regiment at the battle of Ticonderoga, and also at Stillwater, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. He was a member of the Continental Congress, and in many ways rendered his country valuable service. We quote the following from an obituary notice in a Greenfield paper as a fitting tribute to his memory: "Died at Shelburne, on the 10th inst. (Jan., 1814), Col. David Wells, in the ninety-first year of his age. The life of Col. Wells was protracted to a length which is granted to but few of our countrymen, and was distinguished by an activity which is rarely to be met with among men of his station. He took an active part in the Revolutionary contest, and was one of those patriots who pledged their lives and fortunes in establishing our national independence; nor was his mind so engrossed by civil affairs as to be unoccupied by those of an ecclesiastical nature. He officiated as deacon in the church of Christ in that town for many years, and was as constant an attendant upon the ordinances of the gospel as the infirmities of extreme age would permit, enjoying the use of strong mental powers which were little if any impaired till a short time before his decease. He ever exhibited, both in precept and example, a life of integrity and piety, and when we reflect upon the virtues that adorned the life of this man, we think that his aged widow, his children, and a large circle of relatives must be led to yield a more cheerful acquiescence in this dispensation of a righteous Providence, trusting that what they deem to be their loss will prove his gain."

Col. Wells was married in Colchester on the 19th of January, 1749, to Mary Taintor. She was born on the 17th of November, 1727, and died on the 10th of December, 1815, aged eighty-nine years. Their son, William Wells (father of the subject of this notice), was born in Colchester on the 27th of July, 1767, and was but five years of age when he came with his father to Shelburne. At an early age he was imbued with the principles of honor and integrity, and manifested those traits of character for which he was distinguished in later years. Physically he was a man of commanding presence, in manners social and urbane, and readily won the respect and esteem of his associates. He held a commission as captain in the militia and served about thirty sessions in the Legislature, besides rendering service to the town as chairman of the board of selectmen, in which capacity he acted sixteen years, and also in other minor local offices. In 1812 he was a delegate to the Northampton convention appointed to divide Hampshire County. In public life pure, in private life above reproach, he will long be remembered as one of the most worthy and influential of the old residents of Franklin County. He died on the 11th of July, 1848. He was married, on the 8th of December, 1794, to Prudence, daughter of Rev. Eleazer May, of Haddam, Conn. She was born on the 14th of September, 1768, and died in her ninety-fourth year (May 16, 1862). To them there were born nine children, of whom only four are living at the present time (March, 1879). Of this family, David is the second son and child; he received his education in the common schools of his native town, and from boyhood to the present time his occupation has been that of a farmer, but with agricultural pursuits he has combined active service in promoting all the best interests of the community in which he lives. He held the rank of colonel in the militia, for six years was special commissioner, has served as member and chairman of the board of selectmen for many years, and has also held other local offices of trust. In politics he is a Republican, as have been all the members of the family since the organization of that party. He is a member of the Unitarian society of Greenfield, and, although not as distinguished in public service as were his father and grandfather, he exerts a strong influence in the social, educational, and religious interests of the community, and is respected and esteemed by all who know him. The family are remarkable for longevity, and although Mr. Wells has passed his eighty-first birthday, and but just recovered from a severe illness, he still possesses to a fair degree bodily vigor and mental powers.

He was married on the 20th of July, 1832, to Francis Helena, daughter of Amariah Thwing, of Conway, by whom he has had five children,—four daughters and one son.

1813.—Ebenezer Childs, Solomon Fellows, Giles Lyman.
1814.—William Wells, Amos Allen, John Fellows.
1815.—William Wells, Amos Allen, Robert Birdwell.
1816.—Solomon Fellows, Amos Allen, Giles Lyman.
1817.—William Wells, James Dickinson, Israel Childs.
1818.—William Wells, Sdah Severance, Isaac Dole.
1819.—William Wells, Parker Dole, Israel Childs.
1820.—William Wells, Elihu Smead, Ira Arms.
1821.—William Wells, Rufus Fisk, Joel Nims.
1822.—William Wells, Elihu Smead, Jos. Merrill.
1823.—Daniel Fisk, Giles Lyman, Joel Bardwell.
1824.—William Wells, Jos. Merrill, David Long, Jr.
1825.—William Wells, Thaddeus Merrill, David Long, Jr.
1826.—William Wells, Thaddeus Merrill, Joel Bardwell.
1827.—William Wells, Thaddeus Merrill, Oliver Smead.
1828.—William Wells, Ira Arms, Joel Bardwell.
1829-30.—William Long, Jr., Ira Arms, Joel Bardwell.
1831.—William Long, Jr., David Wells, Joel Bardwell.
1832.—William Long, Jr., Asa Severance, Joel Bardwell.
1833-34.—William Wells, Wm. Long, Jr., Apollos Barnard.
1835.—Ira Arms, Gad Townsley, Gordon Jones.
1836.—David Wells, Abner Peck, Jr., John H. Morse.
1837.—David Wells, Asa Severance, William E. Bardwell.
1838.—David Wells, David Fisk (2d), Joseph Anderson.
1839.—David Wells, David Fisk (2d), Abram Wilcox.
1840.—Jacob P. Kellogg, James Bishop, Joseph Merrill, Jr.
1841.—J. P. Kellogg, James Anderson, J. Merrill, Jr.
1842.—William Long, Jr., James Bishop, Apollos Barnard.
1843.—Joel Bardwell, James Bishop, Stephen Fellows.
1844.—J. B. Bardwell, Joseph Sweet, David Wells.
1845.—Asa Severance, Reuben Nims, D. Wells.
1846-47.—Asa Severance, John Hardy, D. Wells.
1848.—Zera Hawks, J. B. Whitney, Abner Peck.
1849.—Ebenezer Bardwell, J. B. Whitney, Abner Peck.
1850.—Isaac J. Hawks, Zera Hawks, Stephen Fellows.
1851.—Isaac J. Hawks, S. L. Bardwell, Henry Wells.
1852.—Stephen Fellows, Joseph Merrill, Roel Severance.
1853.—Joseph Merrill, Ira W. Barnard, Rodolphus White.
1854.—William Long, Jr., Nathaniel Lamson, Joseph Sweet.
1855.—Nathaniel Lamson, Joseph Sweet, O. O. Bardwell.
1856.—Nathaniel Lamson, O. O. Bardwell, S. M. Long.
1857-59.—J. B. Whitney, O. O. Bardwell, Abner Peck.
1860.—E. M. Whitney, Henry Wells, Amasa Bardwell.
1861.—E. M. Whitney, Pliny Fisk, I. W. Barnard.
1862-63.—Pliny Fisk, R. B. Bardwell, I. W. Barnard.
1864.—Pliny Fisk, R. B. Bardwell, J. A. Anderson.
1865-66.—Pliny Fisk, R. B. Bardwell, Amasa Bardwell.
1867-68.—Pliny Fisk, G. A. Bates, Amasa Bardwell.
1869.—Stephen M. Long, H. S. Swan, William H. Long.
1870.—Amasa Bardwell, George A. Bates, H. S. Swan.
1871.—Pliny Fisk, Ebenezer Maynard, George E. Tyler.
1872.—Amasa Bardwell, George A. Bates, R. Streeter.
1873-74.—Amasa Bardwell, Joel Thayer, George G. Merrill.
1875.—Edwin Stratton, N. O. Newhall, George E. Tyler.
1876.—Amasa Bardwell, R. Streeter, L. T. Covell.
1877.—Amasa Bardwell, R. S. Streeter, Ebenezer Nims.
1878-79.—Amasa Bardwell, J. K. Patch, Ebenezer Nims.

TOWN CLERKS.

John Wells, 1768–73; Moses Hawks, 1773–75; Aaron Skinner, 1775–88; Jared Skinner, 1788–96; John Wells, Jr., 1796–1800; Robert L. McLallen, 1800; John Merrill, 1801–10; Joseph Severance, 1810–27; Elam Kellogg, 1827–33; Solomon Smead, 1833–37; Elam Kellogg, 1837; Ira W. Barnard, 1838–41; Charles M. Duncan, 1841–63; Jas. Anderson, 1863; C. M. Duncan, 1864–66; E. P. Conant, 1866; A. K. Hawkes, 1867–70; George W. Mirick, 1870; A. K. Hawks, 1871–76; George W. Mirick, 1876–79.

REPRESENTATIVES AT THE GENERAL COURT.

From 1776 to 1857, when Shelburne became a part of the First Representative District, the town was represented by the following persons:

David Wells, Robert Wilson, Dr. John Long, John Burdick, Benjamin Nash, John Wells, Jr., Aaron Skinner, J. A. Kellogg, William Wells, John Fellows, Theophilus Packard, Ira Arms, Cyrus Alden, Jacob P. Kellogg, John H. Morse, Asa Severance, Nathaniel Lamson, E. G. Lamson, J. B. Whitney, Milo Wilson, Samuel T. Field.

VILLAGES.

Of the two villages in the town, Shelburne Falls and Shelburne Centre, the latter is the oldest, and dates its existence with the erection of the first meeting-house in Shelburne,—1769. It is now but a small rural settlement, containing a score of houses, a chair-factory, a church, and a public hall, where town-meetings are held half of the time. It occupies a picturesque location and is a charming retreat, but in business it has given way to its more prosperous neighbor, Shelburne Falls.

The latter—first settled by the Shakers in 1782—is a thriving manufacturing village, numbering 1500 inhabitants, located upon both sides of Deerfield River, and connected by an iron bridge. The Shelburne side of the village contains about 1000 people, and is the chief business portion of the place. Many handsome residences border its finely-shaded avenues, and upon its main business thoroughfare—Bridge Street—are several substantial and imposing brick blocks. The Shelburne Falls House, a stone structure, was at one time the finest and most costly hotel in Franklin County.

There are also in this portion of the village the Shelburne Falls Academy, two banks, three churches, two public halls, numerous stores, Gardner's cutlery-works, a silk-twist manufactory, a harmonica manufactory, a brace-bit factory, a tannery, and other minor industries.

The Shelburne side of the village derives considerable business support and population from the employés of the Lamson & Goodnow Cutlery Company, whose works are on the Buckland side of the river.

Shelburne Falls possesses a naturally attractive location, and, resting upon the sinuous and swiftly-flowing Deerfield, within the shadows of gigantic hills which tower aloft upon the east and west, it presents to the eye of the passing traveler a picture upon which it may rest with more than ordinary pleasure.

CHURCHES.

Previous to the incorporation of Shelburne its inhabitants were compelled to go to Deerfield or adjoining towns to enjoy public religious worship. At the district's incorporation a committee was appointed to provide preaching, and £20 voted. Rev. Robert Abercrombie was doubtless the first preacher Shelburne had. In March, 1769, John Taylor was chosen "to git us a minister to preach next summer," and it was resolved to build "a round-log meeting-house." Previous to this, services had been held at the house of Daniel Nims. This house was erected soon afterward, and stood on a hill about a half-mile north of the present church at Shelburne Centre. In 1770 it needed repairs, but the people declined to mend it, although in that year they appropriated £60 for preaching. In this year a Congregational Church was organized, and Revs. John Marrett and John Wyeth were the preachers. The refusal to repair the log meeting-house may have been based upon a desire for a new house of worship, about the building of which there was now some talk. The old one kept growing worse, however, and in 1771 it was resolved to plaster up the cracks with mortar, to make a door and three windows, and to build a pulpit.

Shortly afterward efforts were renewed, and toward the end of the year it was agreed to raise for the building of a meeting-house a sufficient sum; each man to furnish his proportion in wheat, rye, Indian corn, or fleece. In this year Rev. Jonathan Bird preached for the people.

After reflection it was resolved, in 1772, to do nothing about building a meeting-house, and the log cabin continued to do duty. In this year Rev. Caleb Hotchkiss occupied the pulpit, and was promised a settlement of £125, to be paid in three years, although, for some unknown reason, he was not settled.

In 1772 it was voted "to call Mr. Hubbard back to preach, and to be in preparation to build a meeting-house." This was the Rev. Robert Hubbard who had been preaching for them before, and upon his return they concluded to give him a call to settle; with an offer of £133 6*s.* 8*d.* as a settlement, to be paid in two years, and a salary of £60 annually for the first two years, to be raised yearly 50*s.* until it reached £70, together with an annual supply of firewood. Mr. Hubbard was not settled, however, until 1773, in which year the new frame meeting-house was built near where the log house stood, and was covered, so the records say, by "a gift."

In 1779 the house needed a new floor, and, to provide nails for the work, £80 were appropriated (wellnigh a pound of money for a pound of nails); but, as Continental money rated at $72 for $1 in hard money, the £80 would not buy many nails. As another example, it was at this time voted that, instead of paying Mr. Hubbard a salary of £1000, old tenor, he should receive £70.

In 1786 a conch-shell was provided as a means to call people to Sabbath worship, and this method served until 1805, when the church-steeple was furnished with a bell. The first death for which the bell tolled was that of Lawrence Kemp.

The meeting-house, although begun in 1773, was not entirely finished until 1785. In 1813 its tower was supplied with a clock.

Mr. Hubbard remained the pastor until his death, in 1788, which occurred while visiting his old home at Middletown, Conn. He was buried at Middletown, although a monument erected to his memory by Shelburne stands in the latter town, at the centre. Upon it an inscription reads:

"This monument is erected by the town of Shelburne in memory of Rev. Robert Hubbard, first pastor of the Church of Christ in this place, who died at Middletown Nov. 2, 1788, aged forty-five, much lamented by his surviving friends and people of his charge, who enjoyed in him a pattern of family piety and order, an affable, courteous neighbor, and in human view a zealous, faithful minister, who was an example of faith, conversation, and doctrine. 'Go thou and do likewise.'"

Revs. Hendrick Dow and Sylvester Sage supplied until 1792, when Rev. Jesse Townsend was ordained as the second pastor. Mr. Townsend was dismissed in 1797, and, after being supplied by Revs. Micah Stone and Abraham Barfield, the church received, in 1799, as its third pastor, Rev. Theophilus Packard, D.D. Dr. Packard retained his pastoral connection with the church until his death, although his active pastorate ceased in 1842, four years after which he removed to South Deerfield. His son, Theophilus, Jr., was ordained as his colleague in 1828, and occupied the pulpit until 1853, when he was dismissed at his own request.

In 1832 a new meeting-house, built upon the site of the present church at Shelburne Centre, replaced the old one; and this new one, after enduring until 1845, was in March of that year destroyed by an accidental fire while the people were assembled for Sabbath worship. Its successor stands upon the same spot, and was built in 1845. A commodious vestry, used also for town-meetings and other public assemblages, was erected opposite the church building in 1847.

Mr. Packard's successor (Rev. R. S. Billings) preached about fifteen years, and was succeeded by Revs. A. F. Marsh and George L. Clark,—the latter being pastor in 1879. The church is highly prosperous, and the congregation averages 200.

THE SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized at Shelburne Falls, March, 1850, with 44 members. They worshiped in a public hall until 1851, when they built a church edifice at the Falls,—the one now in use. Until 1851 Revs. Marshal B. Angier and George F. Bronson supplied them. In that year Mr. Bronson was ordained as the first settled pastor, but retired after a brief pastorate of two years. The church was without a settled pastor until 1856, when Rev. Wilbur F. Loomis was installed. Mr. Loomis entered the army as chaplain, and died at Nashville in 1864. His successor, and the third pastor of the church, was Rev. Pliny S. Boyd, who was ordained in 1865. Other and subsequent pastors were Revs. E. E. Lamb and Cyrus B. Whitcomb, the latter, who was the latest settled pastor, having been dismissed in 1877. The church, having in 1879 a membership of 162, depends at present upon stated supplies.

THE BAPTISTS OF SHELBURNE

organized in 1792, with the Baptists of Deerfield, a church, which was called the Baptist Church of Deerfield and Shelburne, and worshiped alternately in Deerfield and Shelburne. Elder David Long preached for them from 1792 until his death, in 1831. In 1832 it was voted to divide the church into two bodies, called the Deerfield Baptist Church and the Shelburne Baptist Church. The latter organization worshiped in a meeting-house built in the south part of the town, about 1812, until 1839, when the church was dissolved, and shortly afterward the church building was taken down.

The Second Baptist Church at Shelburne Falls was organized November, 1833, with 19 members, and in less than twenty years these 19 had grown to 240. Preachers have served the church since 1835 as follows: Revs. John Alden, William Heath, Cyrus Smith, Edgar H. Gray, William H. Parmlee, A. J. Sage, J. A. Goodhue, and P. S. Evans, since whose dismissal the church has had no settled pastor. The membership is 275.

The first church edifice was erected at the Falls in 1836, and the second, now in use and which cost $9000, in 1852. It has in its tower a town clock, furnished by private subscriptions, and maintained by the church.

A UNITARIAN SOCIETY

was organized in 1828, and a church in 1841, with 17 members. Worship was held in halls and other convenient places during the existence of the church, which became extinct shortly after 1860. Among the preachers who have supplied them were Revs. Daniel Huntington, Winthrop Bailey, Henry Colman, Samuel Willard, Luther Wilson, Crawford Nightingale, and George F. Clark.

THE METHODIST CHURCH OF SHELBURNE

was organized in October, 1842, with 12 members. Their house of worship stands in the Buckland portion of the village of Shelburne Falls. The pastors of this church have included Revs. G. W. Green, H. Clark, A. A. Cooke, W. Ward, Mr. Taylor, S. Cushman, A. G. Bowles, S. W. Johnson, William Butler, John Burke, and Mr. Hemenway. Rev. W. S. Jagger was the pastor in 1879.

A UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY

was organized at Shelburne Falls in February, 1853, and this was followed, in 1864, by the organization of a church. A house of worship, costing $12,000, inclusive of furniture, organ, etc., was completed in 1870. The pastors of the church and society have been Revs. J. H. Willis, Judson Fisher, George H. Deere, B. V. Stephenson, H. B. Howell, and S. G. Davis. The latter pastor was dismissed in 1879, since which event the church has depended upon supplies. The church has now a membership of 64.

A SOCIETY OF SHAKERS

located in Shelburne at the Falls in 1782, and there built a house of worship. A Mr. Wood was a leading spirit among them, and for a brief period Ann Lee was with them. In 1785 they removed to New Lebanon, N. Y.

SCHOOLS.

The first attempt to provide schools seems to have been made in 1770, when it was voted to divide the place into four parts, and to have school one month in each part. Watson Freeman taught school in Shelburne about this time, and he was probably the first school-teacher in these parts.

In 1771, £15 were raised for schooling, and, five school districts being created, each district was permitted to draw £3 for school support, but, the district failing to keep school, was to forfeit all claim upon the £3.

In 1777 the districts were still five, but the annual appropriation amounted to £30.

During his ministry, Rev. Theophilus Packard, pastor of the First Congregational Church, prepared many pupils for college, and thirty-one for the ministry. Among the teachers of select schools were Augustus Pomeroy, Elizabeth Smith,

Photo. by Popkins.

Nathan O. Newhall

NATHAN O. NEWHALL was born in Shelburne, Franklin Co., Mass., March 17, 1815. He is the grandson of Samuel Newhall, who removed from Leicester, Mass., about 1765, and settled in Conway, locating on the farm now owned by Joseph A. Newhall. His father, whose name was also Nathan, removed to Shelburne in 1809, and on the 31st of December, in that year, married Greaty, daughter of Chester Bardwell, who was the son of Enoch Bardwell, one of the first settlers in Shelburne. By this union he had eleven children,—nine sons and two daughters. Some of these died in infancy, and at the present time (February, 1879) only five are living.

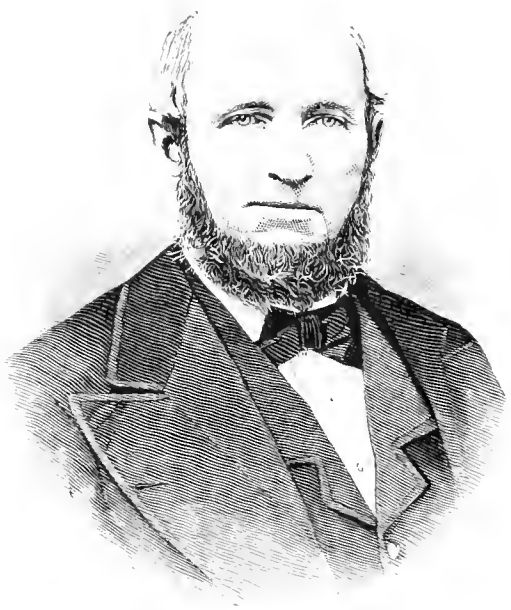
Nathan O., the subject of this notice, is the third son. He remained at home working on the farm with his father, attending the district school a part of each year, and one term at Deacon Clary's select school in Conway, until he reached his eighteenth year. At this time, possessing considerable mechanical ability, and having an earnest desire to become a carpenter, he was apprenticed to Ira Barnard, of Shelburne, to learn that trade. He received the munificent (?) sum of $30 per year, and when he reached his majority his entire capital, in money, consisted of $4. He commenced working at his trade in his native town, and, by close application to business and thorough execution, he soon became acknowledged as the leading carpenter and joiner in that locality, and during the forty years in which he thus labored he retained the confidence and patronage of his first employers. By his suggestions and advice improvements were effected in the style of building, Shelburne now being one of the best-built farming-towns in the county.

When twenty-eight years of age he purchased what was known as the Olin Bardwell place, and in the same year (May 1, 1843) was married to Dolly H., daughter of John Andrews, formerly of North Conway. She was born in Shelburne, May 2, 1821. They have a family of five children (named alphabetically), Alfred A., Byron N., Carilla J., Dumont O., and Ellen M.

At various times he has added to his farm until it now contains one hundred and twenty-five acres. By industry, punctuality, and economy he has earned a competency, and by a life of integrity has won the confidence and respect of his associates.

In politics he is a Republican, and a staunch supporter of the principles of that party. He has been a member of the board of selectmen, assessor, and surveyor, and is now justice of the peace. He was the prime mover in the organization of the Shelburne Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he has been president from its organization to the present time. In 1876, his health being somewhat impaired by constant labor, he took a journey across the continent to San Francisco. From there he traveled over the mountains by stage to San Diego, journeyed up the Pacific coast by steamer to San Francisco, and returned home by the way of Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, traveling in all over nine thousand miles, and visiting twenty different States and Territories; seeing many beautiful places, but finding no spot so pleasant to him as his own New England home, where he hopes to spend the remainder of his days,—not in idleness, but in the leisure he has earned by years of incessant labor.

RESIDENCE OF N. O. NEWHALL, SHELBURNE, MASS.



D. R. Bardwell.

Daniel R. Bardwell was born May 25, 1831, in the town of Shelburne, Franklin Co., Mass., on the place where he now resides. His father, Ebenezer Bardwell, was born on the same place, Jan. 16, 1799, and here also his grandfather, Zenas Bardwell, was born, June 30, 1777. His great-grandfather, E. Bardwell, was one of the early settlers of Shelburne. He was born Sept. 2, 1746.

Clarinda D. Rice, mother of Daniel R. Bardwell, was born in Conway, March 12, 1805. His parents were married June 19, 1828, and had five children, —Baxter E., Daniel R., Zenas D., John K., and Mary N. His mother died Feb. 24, 1844. Ebenezer Bardwell, his father, married, for his second wife, Mrs. Mercy Hammond. The subject of this biography received his education in the common schools, and at the age of eighteen began to teach school. He followed this occupation during the winter, and the remainder of the year worked upon his father's farm. This he continued five years, and after his father's death, Jan. 16, 1873, he purchased the estate by paying off the other heirs. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and has been moderately successful.

In politics he is a Republican, but has never been an aspirant for office. He has been assessor for two years, and is a member of the Agricultural Societies of Franklin County and Deerfield Valley.

Mr. Bardwell has been connected with the Congregational Church since 1858, and now holds the office of deacon. He is an earnest laborer in the Sunday-school, in which he has been a teacher for more than twenty years. He is ever ready to promote the interests of his town so far as lies in his power, be they religious, charitable, or educational.

He was married, June 1, 1854, to Sarah Ann Newhall, who was born in Shelburne, March 23, 1832.

They have three children,—Mary A., wife of F. A. Alvord, of Greenfield, born Oct. 18, 1856; Addie C., born June 10, 1862; and Ormand N., born July 23, 1864.

Caroline Webster, Marion Packard, S. W. Kellogg, Pliny Fisk, and Rowland Howes.

Of Stephen Taylor, who was a tavern-keeper and teamster as well as a school-teacher in the long-ago, it is told that he was very fond of his pipe, and used invariably to smoke it while listening to the recitations of his pupils.

In 1793 the town proposed to found an academy, and agreed to raise £200 for the purpose, conditioned upon the Legislature's extending some aid toward the project, but the Legislature declined to encourage the enterprise, and it was therefore at that time abandoned; but in 1833 local public spirit proved equal to the emergency, and the academy was incorporated in that year as the Franklin Academy, and re-chartered in 1847 as the Shelburne Falls Academy.

This institution of learning, known as the Shelburne Falls Academy, was founded upon a fund of $5000, raised by individual subscriptions, and of that fund $1500 were devoted to the erection of the academy building, and upon the income of the $3500 residue, the academy has since been maintained. The school took high rank from the outset, and was exceedingly prosperous until the introduction of high schools narrowed its sphere of usefulness. It is now a free school to all children in the town, and is still maintained by the original fund, which is somewhat shorn of its proportions, but promises speedily to be increased by the friends of the enterprise.

The Arms Academy, for whose endowment Ira Arms bequeathed, upon his death, in 1859, a fund of $18,000, will be erected during the year 1879, upon a handsome piece of ground of about two acres in area, and located in the eastern portion of Shelburne Falls village. The Arms Academy fund had reached, in March, 1879, upward of $40,000, and of that sum it was proposed to invest $10,000 in an academy building, and to apply $10,000 to the furnishing of the school and the engagement of a corps of teachers. $20,000 of the sum is to remain, under the conditions of the will, upon permanent investment, the income of which is to be devoted to the support of the academy.

Among the college graduates natives of Shelburne were Lewis Long, Robert Hubbard, Jr., Amariah Chandler, Ezra and Pliny Fisk, Samuel I. Wells, William Wells, George Bull, Theophilus Packard, Jr., Levi Pratt, Joseph Anderson, Giles Lyman, Alvan S. Anderson, Pliny Fisk (2d), Daniel T. Fisk, S. W. Kellogg, J. F. Severance, Samuel Fisk, W. W. Ladden, D. W. Wilcox, Asa S. Fisk, and Asa S. Hardy.

The report of the school committee in 1878 stated that for the scholastic year of 1877 and 1878 there were eleven schools in the town, including primary, grammar, intermediate, and high schools, for which the expenditures were $3700, and at which the average attendance was 207.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Arms Library, founded upon an endowment of $5000 bequeathed in 1859 for its perpetual use, is free to the inhabitants of the town, and is a highly-valued privilege. A social library which had flourished for several years previous to 1858 was, upon the creation of the Arms library, merged in the latter. The library rooms are conveniently located in Bank block, at Shelburne Falls village, and contained in March, 1879, upward of 4800 volumes, at which time the Arms fund amounted to $5400.

THE ARMS BEQUESTS.

Shelburne has good reason to remember Ira Arms, one of its most worthy citizens, who returned to the town, for its use and adornment, the greater part of the fortune which he acquired during his existence in Shelburne. During his life he donated to the First Congregational Church $300 and a silver communion service, and to the town the piece of land at the Falls known as the Arms Cemetery. By his will he left to each of the two Congregational Churches of the town $500 for a ministerial library; $500 to the Second Congregational Church as a permanent ministerial fund; $1000 as a fund for the repair and improvement of the Arms Cemetery; $5000 as a fund for the support of the Arms library; and $18,000 as an endowment for the Arms Academy.

Mr. Arms was a native of Greenfield, but passed nearly the whole of his life in Shelburne, where he died in 1859, and where, in the Arms Cemetery, a marble monument marks his last earthly resting-place.

BURIAL-PLACES.

The first burying-ground was laid out at the Falls, in 1768, and the second, north of the centre. These two grounds are now unused. The oldest cemetery in use is the one near Shelburne Centre. The first person buried there was the wife of Reuben Nims, in April, 1774. There are several burial-places in the town, but the most extensive is the Arms Cemetery, at the Falls, which was opened for public use in 1857. During his lifetime Ira Arms donated a piece of land on the Buckland side of Shelburne Falls for a Shelburne cemetery, and this land was, with his approval, exchanged for the ground now occupied by the Arms Cemetery. At his death Mr. Arms left a fund of $1000, the income of which is devoted to repairs and the improvement of the grounds.

This beautiful city of the dead is an object of pride to Shelburne's citizens, and deserves, too, such a tribute, since it is at once a spot of great natural beauty and artistic adornment. Embowered within a pine grove and set upon a commanding bluff, it overlooks the gracefully-winding Deerfield River, and incloses neatly-kept lawns, smooth drives, and many imposing monuments.

SOCIETIES, ORDERS, ETC.

There are in Shelburne numerous societies, all of which are located at the Falls. They will be found named as follows:

MOUNTAIN LODGE, F. AND A. M.,

was organized in Rowe in 1806, transferred to Coleraine in 1818, where, in 1840, it disappeared from the current of events, and was revived in 1856 at Shelburne Falls. The lodge numbers now 70 members, and had as officers in 1879 the following: Edwin Baker, W. M.; George R. Pierce, S. W.; J. H. Warner, J. W.; Herbert Newell, Treas.; J. H. Wilder, Sec.; J. K. Patch, Chap.; F. W. Merriam, Mar.; James Halligan, S. D.; H. W. Merrill, J. D.; F. G. Mitchell, S. S.; A. N. Sprague, J. S.; A. W. Ware, I. S.; H. O. Smith, Organist; L. T. Brown, Tiler.

THE GERMAN TURNVEREIN

was organized in 1868, and has now a membership of 45. This society is a flourishing one, and owns a commodious hall at Shelburne Falls, built in 1874 at a cost of $2800.

ATHENÆUM DIVISION, NO. 79, SONS OF TEMPERANCE,

was organized December, 1874, and has now (1879) 74 members. The officers are F. W. Bannister, W. P.; Miss M. E. Nims, W. A.; T. A. Montague, R. S.; Miss E. E. Eldridge, A. R. S.; Charles E. Dewsnap, F. S.; Mrs. S. E. Cummings, T.; Miss Nellie Dewsnap, Inside Sentinel; Rev. O. P. Emerson, Chaplain; W. S. Ball, Con.; Miss Lizzie Sprague, A. Con.; Albert Mann, Outside Sentinel; Rev. S. G. Davis, P. W. P.

LOOMIS LODGE OF GOOD TEMPLARS, NO. 244,

was organized February, 1867, and had in 1879 a membership of 51, with officers as follows: Charles R. White, W. C. T.; Mrs. S. Huntley, V.; George Hinde, R. S.; Mrs. E. F. Steel, F. S.; John Thompson, T.; James Martin, M.; Rev. N. F. Benson, Chaplain; Miss E. Shaw, I. G.; George Lees, O. G.; W. E. Cooney, A. S.; Miss Agnes Turton, D. M.; L. P. Allen, W. R. H. S.; M. J. Tooley, L. H. S.; M. O. Lanafair, P. W. C. T.; John Thompson, Lodge Dep.

THE HARUGARI,

a German organization, was organized in 1873, and has now 33 members.

THE INDEPENDENT FORESTERS,

organized in 1878, have 75 members.

ALETHIAN LODGE, I. O. O. F., NO. 128,

meets on the Buckland side of the Falls, but draws largely in membership from Shelburne.

THE GREENLEAF GUARD (CO. E, SECOND MASS. REGT.)

is a fine military command of 62 members, organized September, 1872, and named in honor of Col. H. S. Greenleaf (now residing in Rochester, N. Y.), who went out from Shelburne into the war of the Rebellion in command of the 52d Mass. Regt. This company is handsomely uniformed in gray, and has a well-appointed armory at Shelburne Falls. The officers are Frederick W. Merriam, Captain; John A. Halligan, First Lieutenant; Herbert W. Swan, Second Lieutenant; George D. Eldridge, Orderly Sergeant. Previous to the last war, Shelburne Falls had a well-drilled military organization known as Co. H, 10th Mass. Regt.

OZRO MILLER POST, NO. 93, G. A. R.,

was organized in 1869 and named after Ozro Miller, who went into the last war from Shelburne as captain of Co. H, 10th Mass Regt.; was shortly afterward promoted to be a major; was wounded and captured in 1862, at Malvern Hill, and died that year in Libby Prison, Richmond, Va. The post numbers 42 members, and is commanded by George O. Wilder.

JESSIE RUPERT POST, MATRONS OF THE REPUBLIC,

is composed of the wives, widows, and sisters of soldiers who served in the last war. The post took its name from Jessie Rupert, who joined the 34th Mass. Regt. in the Shenandoah Valley during the last war, and was afterward known as the daughter of that regiment.

Shelburne Falls has two musical organizations, known as the MECHANICS' BAND and the SHELBURNE FALLS CORNET BAND.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT,

of which G. R. Pierce is chief engineer, is located at the Falls, and includes two hand-engine companies and one hook-and-ladder company.

Hook-and-Ladder No. 1 was organized in 1873, has now 25 members, and occupies a house with Neptune Engine Company, on the Shelburne side of the Falls.

Neptune Engine Company was organized in 1863, runs a hand-engine, and has 110 members. *Niagara Engine* belongs to the department, but has its engine-house on the Buckland side of the Falls. Its organization dates from 1863, and its membership numbers now 75. The Fire District was organized in 1854; the Fire Department in 1863.

INDUSTRIES.

Shelburne is a town of agriculture and manufactures, and derives the elements of its substantial prosperity about equally from each industry. At Shelburne Falls village the extensive cutlery-works of J. W. Gardner furnish employment to 70 persons, and manufacture one hundred and twenty dozens of pocket-knives daily. The works are exclusively devoted to the production of pocket-cutlery,—jack-knives mostly. Mr. Gardner was for nearly a quarter of a century previous to 1876 interested with the Messrs. Lamson in their cutlery-works in Buckland, and in that year began the manufacture of cutlery at his present location.

Streeter & Mayhew occupy a commodious mill of two and a half stories for the manufacture of silk-twist, of which their production is about 700 pounds monthly. The mill is operated by steam-power, and when running to its full capacity gives employment to 50 persons. The firm of Streeter & Mayhew was organized in 1870, and occupies the site whereon A. W. Streeter manufactured bit-braces previous to 1870.

H. H. Mayhew & Co. have been engaged since 1866 as the successors of H. S. Shepardson & Co. in the manufacture of bits, braces, gimlets, etc. They employ 25 men, and operate with water-power. Messrs. Mayhew & Co. manufacture the double-cut bit, patented by C. C. Tolman, of Shelburne, many years ago, and first made in this country in 1855 by Sargent & Foster, of Shelburne Falls.

The German Harmonica Company, composed of Jacob Oefinger and H. M. Willis, was organized at Shelburne Falls by Jacob Oefinger in December, 1877. Mr. Oefinger began the manufacture of small tools, etc., at the Falls in 1874, and in 1876 removed to North Adams, Mass., where, with E. R. Tinker, he organized the American Harmonica Company for the manufacture of harmonicas. The company was dissolved in 1877, in which year Mr. Oefinger formed the present company, which is said to be the only one of its kind in America, and the only one in the world that manufactures harmonicas by other than hand-power. The present daily production is from two to three gross of instruments, and the number of employés 10, but, according to expectations, these figures will soon be increased fivefold.

In the north part of the town, on North River, are the Frankton Mills, operated by a corporation composed of Messrs. S. T. Field, W. H. Gould, and T. D. Purrington, and engaged in the manufacture of cotton prints. The company was organized in 1877, and began business in the present mills. These were built in 1870 by E. Wells & Co., and devoted by them until 1873 to the manufacture of printing-paper. From 1873, when the firm of E. Wells & Co. was dissolved, until 1877, the mills were idle. The capital stock of the Frankton Mills corporation is $30,000; sixty-four looms are operated and 40 people employed.

Other manufacturing industries of the town are the tannery of Messrs. A. Bardwell & Son, at the Falls, and the chair-factory of Messrs. Alvord & Franklin, at Shelburne Centre.

Agriculturally, Shelburne is somewhat noted for the production of fat cattle, butter, and maple-sugar.

BANKS, ETC.

At Shelburne Falls two banking institutions transact the financial business of the town.

THE SHELBURNE FALLS NATIONAL BANK

was organized as a State bank in 1855, and as such began business in 1856 with a capital of $50,000. In 1865 it was changed to a national bank. Its capital is now $200,000, and its deposit account $50,000.

THE SHELBURNE FALLS FIVE-CENT SAVINGS-BANK

was organized in 1856, and in 1876 changed its name to the Shelburne Falls Savings-Bank. Its deposits in March, 1879, aggregated $640,000. Both banks occupy quarters in Bank Block, Shelburne Falls.

SHELBURNE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Shelburne Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized June 18, 1877, with N. O. Newhall as President; I. W. Barnard, Treasurer; William T. Peck as Secretary; and directors as follows: I. W. Barnard, S. M. Long, N. O. Newhall, O. O. Bardwell, I. T. Fisk, G. E. Taylor, G. N. Smith, W. T. Peck, John Fellows, C. M. Long, and Ozias Long. The directors for 1879 are I. W. Barnard, N. O. Newhall, W. T. Peck, O. O. Bardwell, Albert Peck, G. E. Taylor, Z. D. Bardwell, C. M. Long, Ebenezer Nims, S. M. Long, G. N. Smith. N. O. Newhall is President; William T. Peck, Secretary; and I. W. Barnard, Treasurer.

MILITARY.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

In 1868 the town erected (at a cost of $2000) in the north part of Shelburne Falls village a handsome granite monu-

Solomon Smead

ment, and dedicated it to the memory of the citizens of Shelburne who lost their lives in the military service of the government during the war of the Rebellion. Upon the four sides of the upper portion of the shaft are the inscriptions:

"Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Wilderness, Petersburg, Gettysburg, Port Hudson, Antietam, and Fredericksburg."

Upon the three lower sides are the names of the slain patriots, as follows:

"Tenth Regt., Co. H, Maj. Ozro Miller, Lieut. B. F. Leland, H. C. Severance, A. C. Merrill, H. S. Putney, E. M. Briggs, Jacob Bringol, E. W. Fay, James M. Williams, Silas Nims, H. C. Utley, Col. John Kellogg; 31st Regt., Co. B, Asa Tilden, George M. Lander; 34th Regt., H. W. Dodds; 52d Regt., Co. E, Nathaniel Herrick, L. E. Severance, H. D. Culver; 10th Regt., Co. H, Charles B. Dole, Josiah S. Emerson, John R. Campbell; Capt. Henry N. Kellogg, Ill. Vols.; 27th Regt. Co. B, Chauncey L. Emmons, Patrick Sweeney, T. E. Caler, P. C. Collins."

On the fourth side appears the following:

"In honor of the fallen soldiers of Shelburne. Killed or died of wounds, 14; died in rebel prisons, 5; total from all causes, 26."

SHELBURNE'S REBELLION RECORD.

The following are the names of those furnished by Shelburne for service in the army during the Rebellion of 1861–65:

Ozro Miller, 10th Mass.
Silas Nims, 10th Mass.
Wm. Streeter, 10th Mass.
W. W. Carpenter, 10th Mass.
Henry Danfin, 10th Mass.
J. S. Coleman, 10th Mass.
L. M. Blackwell, 10th Mass.
E. M. Briggs, 10th Mass.
Chas. B. Dole, 10th Mass.
E. W. Fay, 10th Mass.
Wm. H. Gragg, 10th Mass.
John Griebel, 10th Mass.
Chas. D. Hotchkiss, 10th Mass.
David Henry, 10th Mass.
Jacob Haiges, 10th Mass.
N. S. Putney, 10th Mass.
H. C. Severance, 10th Mass.
Andrew Sawer, 10th Mass.
Elbert Stevens, 10th Mass.
H. C. Utley, 10th Mass.
Jas. M. Williams, 10th Mass.
Geo. W. Wilson, 10th Mass.
Jas. E. Wilson, 10th Mass.
Adolph Stempel, 10th Mass.
Asa C. Merrill, 10th Mass.
—— Putney, 10th Mass.
Birney Budington, 10th Mass.
Amariah Chandler, 10th Mass.
Pliny H. Briggs, 10th Mass.
Wm. Levey, 10th Mass.
Robert Shehey, 10th Mass.
L. J. Smith, 10th Mass.
Charles Stone, 10th Mass.
R. M. Powers, Jr., 10th Mass.
Charles W. Rupell, 10th Mass.
John R. Campbell, 10th Mass.
Albert Tolman, 10th Mass.
Josiah P. Day, 10th Mass.
C. C. Packard, 10th Mass.
Josiah S. Emerson, 10th Mass.
James M. Warner, 10th Mass.
Charles F. Powers, 10th Mass.
E. P. Conant, 10th Mass.
F. D. Bardwell, 10th Mass.
J. A. Franklin, 10th Mass.
A. J. Foster, 12th Mass.
James Deane, 18th Mass.
Lewis G. Pratt, 21st Mass.
Thos. McIntyre, 27th Mass.
Patrick Sweeney, 27th Mass.
Alfred Burdick, 27th Mass.
Asa Tilden, 27th Mass.
John Tonio, 27th Mass.
P. C. Collins, 27th Mass.
C. L. Emmons, 27th Mass.
J. B. Slate, 27th Mass.
G. M. Lander, 31st Mass.
S. M. Ware, 31st Mass.
E. C. W. Orcutt, 31st Mass.
Addison Goodnow, 31st Mass.
Chas. H. Clark, 31st Mass.
H. T. Brown, 31st Mass.
Moses Johnson, 31st Mass.
D. D. Ware, 31st Mass.
E. H. Hawks, 34th Mass.
Frank Allen, 34th Mass.
Peter Ely, 34th Mass.
H. S. Greenleaf, 52d Mass.
E. H. Allen, 52d Mass.
S. H. Blackwell, 52d Mass.
H. D. Culver, 52d Mass.
S. F. Daniels, 52d Mass.
G. H. Fish, 52d Mass.
Nathaniel Herrick, 52d Mass.
George F. Hill, 52d Mass.
Joseph C. Merrill, 52d Mass.
C. A. Pratt, 52d Mass.
M. W. Rice, 52d Mass.
George F. Steele, 52d Mass.
E. E. Severance, 52d Mass.
G. A. Smead, 52d Mass.
George O. Wilder, 52d Mass.
William Wells, 52d Mass.
H. C. Wright, 52d Mass.
Charles F. Alden, 52d Mass.
Wm. R. Bardwell, 52d Mass.
S. M. Blackwell, 52d Mass.
George B. Carter, 52d Mass
Stephen Ford, 52d Mass.
William H. Foster, 52d Mass.
Silas C. Hunter, 52d Mass.
P. C. Maynard, 52d Mass.
Wm. A. Parmenter, 52d Mass.
George B. Pratt, 52d Mass.
D. W. Reed, 52d Mass.
M. D. Shea, 52d Mass.
J. F. Severance, 52d Mass.
Morris Vincent, 52d Mass.
C. R. White, 52d Mass.
C. O. Pelton, 52d Mass.
J. A. Pittsinger, 52d Mass.
James Burke, 34th Mass.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SOLOMON SMEAD,

during a long and a honorable life, was thoroughly identified with the business interests of Franklin County, and especially with Shelburne and the neighboring towns. He was born in Ashfield in 1792. He was the son of Elihu Smead and Mercy Bardwell Smead, who were born in Deerfield. She was a descendant of, and was named for, Mercy Sheldon, who was taken prisoner by the Indians, when that town was destroyed, in 1704.

The parents of Solomon Smead began life in a very humble way, as frugality and industry were necessary to support and care for so large a family, fifteen children being born to them.

In the early life of the subject of this sketch, the family removed to Shelburne. Upon arriving there the father commenced the manufacture of leather and of boots and shoes on a small scale. But by indomitable energy and perseverance the capital was increased and business was extended to other branches of industry, bringing both patronage and money into his hands. He was a man of strong mind and conservative character. He expected his son and all connected with him to do their part in adding to the comfort and well-being of the family. The youthful life of the son was like that of most New England boys of his time,—the pure, quiet, uneventful life of a New England farm, surrounded by those healthful influences and good examples of patient industry which have molded many a sterling character upon the New England hills. His education was that of the common school, the church, and the family. Upon attaining his majority he was admitted as a partner with his father, which partnership continued during the life of the latter. By close attention to business conducted upon the strict principles of justice and integrity, this firm was more than usually prosperous, and at the time of the father's death, in 1840, a large property had been accumulated.

Mr. Solomon Smead continued to carry on the same business, and, by the thoroughness and system which had been inculcated from his earliest years, he was enabled not only to carry it on successfully, but to add to it the manufacture of lumber. Meanwhile, he was gaining friends and increasing in influence and prosperity.

In 1825 he married Miss Dorinda Dole, youngest daughter of Capt. Parker Dole and Anna Trowbridge Dole, and was peculiarly happy in his domestic life. Capt. Dole was an influential farmer of the town and a nephew of Dr. Dole, who was killed by the British in their attack upon Dorchester Heights.

Mrs. Smead was one of the most dignified ladies in the vicinity, exercising a firm but quiet influence upon the society in which she moved. Their success in subsequent years was largely due to her cheerful helpfulness and self-denying exertions. This union was blessed with a son and two daughters, who were given a good education. The son, Elihu Smead, was associated with his father in business in his later years. He married Miss E. G. Wright, a teacher in Boston, and daughter

of Prescott Wright, Esq., of Westford. In 1872 he became a merchant in Newton, Mass., where the family have resided since that time. The elder daughter, A. Amelia Smead, graduated at Mount Holyoke Seminary, South Hadley, and was a teacher at Lake Erie Seminary, Painesville, Ohio, and afterward associate principal at the Michigan Female Seminary, Kalamazoo, Michigan. She is now (1879) at home with her mother. The younger daughter, Jennie W. Smead, graduated at Lake Erie Seminary, Painesville, Ohio, and was a teacher at the Michigan Female Seminary, Kalamazoo, Mich. She married Mr. L. L. Pierce, of Worcester.

Mr. and Mrs. Smead recognized for their family the importance of a thorough education; both, in this and in their home-life, kept abreast with New England progress, thought, and culture. The home of the family in Shelburne was a model New England country home. The true spirit of unity and affectionate co-operation for the common good pervaded it. The business, domestic, and social interests of each member of the family were known to all. With natural industry and economy for a foundation, supplemented by steady, persistent effort and thrifty care of honest earnings, the sure reward of such industry followed, and Mr. Smead was able to enjoy, with his family, in his later years,—indeed, through most of his life,—conveniences and comforts in his home far beyond those enjoyed by the average New Englander in rural neighborhoods, and to leave to those he loved a comfortable fortune. He was interested in financial institutions in Shelburne Falls and Greenfield. Was active in the organization of the bank in former place, and a director until his death.

He held many of the elective offices of the town, and was chosen on many committees to oversee its business, in all of which he honored the town and gained respect for himself.

In business he was strictly just; thoroughly systematic himself and punctual in keeping all his business engagements, he admired such qualities in others. He believed in doing business in a business way, and strictly in accordance with the best business rules. He was always ready to aid, both by means and influence, any who desired his assistance, either in establishing business or in obtaining an education, provided they showed a readiness to make the most of the means at command. He was never a speculator; but, as he was able to accumulate property, he sought to invest it where the element of safety was most prominent, never being tempted to unwise risks by the promise of large income. The strictest integrity characterized all his dealings with his fellow-men, and he had no patience with dishonesty and deception in others. He abhorred shams of every kind. Broad and charitable in his religious views, thoroughly devotional in his life, he was never wedded to any narrowness of doctrine or creed. Religion was with him an abiding principle, not the fitful vagary of an excited imagination. His was the religion of the Bible, and he acknowledged its claims, reverently bowed to its teachings, and was rewarded by its abundant consolations.

Always quiet and dignified, Mr. Smead was never as demonstrative in the manifestation of his emotions and affections as many men. But they were none the less strong, pure, and true. With extreme modesty, combined with courtesy to all, he lived more for others than for himself. His own pleasure was an incident rather than an end. He was ardent, yet careful in expressing disapprobation of anything which his principles of morality would not approve.

Even before temperance societies existed he was a thorough temperance man in practice as well as in theory. His habits of life were extremely simple and unostentatious. Hence, at the advanced age of seventy-seven, he stood as erect and had as much vigor and strength as are usually found in persons much younger.

In politics he was a member of the old Whig party, whose leader in Massachusetts was Daniel Webster, whom he, in common with others, held in that esteem which is akin to veneration. In his political views he was clear and reliable; without offensively thrusting his opinions upon any one, he was yet no coward in the utterance of the sentiments he thought right. When the Whig party was merged into the Republican in Massachusetts, he acted with the latter.

He was opposed to slavery, and a consistent and zealous defender of the rights of man. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he took an active part in its repression, using his influence and means to raise money and to fit men for the field.

Mr. Smead was a fond and devoted husband and father and a genial companion, always delighting in the society of the young, enjoying heartily the companionship of friends, and taking a deep interest in everything that had for its motive the good of the community in which he lived. Possessing by nature a sanguine temperament and a healthy mind and body, he was fitted to be a good neighbor and citizen. Few who met him only in ordinary business life knew of the peculiar tenderness of his inner nature. Those who had the pleasure of knowing him intimately, who have known something of the life, of his home, and of his kindly interest in friends not of his own blood whom he had come to confidently trust and love, remember with pleasure many manifestations of his deep and tender affection. He loved to deal with those he believed to be honest and true. Those who held such a place in his regard remember him as kind, accommodating, free to offer friendly counsel and aid. Many feel that a measure of their own success in life is due to the purity of his example,—to his wise counsel and his timely aid when the only guarantee they could offer him was evidence of industrious habits, integrity of character, and an honest purpose in life.

Mr. Smead died April 25, 1869, at the age of seventy-seven, in the home in Shelburne where the whole of his business and domestic life had been spent.

EBENEZER NIMS

is of English ancestry. He is the son of Joel Nims, and the grandson of Reuben, who was the son of John, Jr., son of John, who was the son of Godfrey, who emigrated from England at an early date, and is supposed to have settled at Deerfield, Mass., between 1665 and 1667.

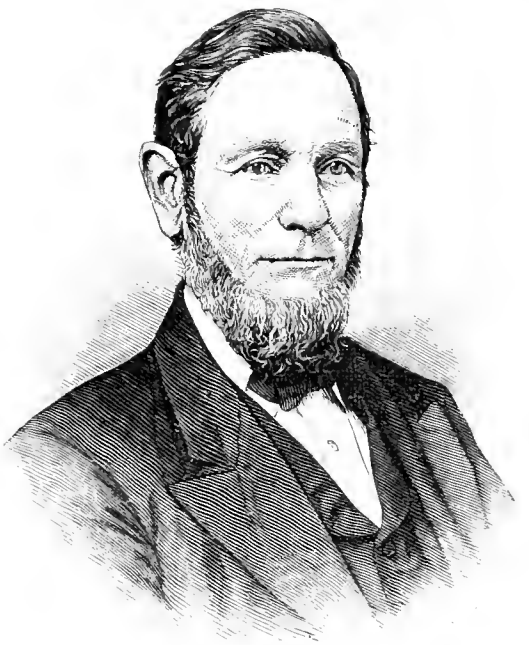
Reuben Nims was born on the 14th of June, 1740, and settled in Shelburne on a large farm, and in connection with the business of farming kept a hotel. His house was quite an important point in those days, and was well known in the surrounding country as "Nims' Tavern." He married for his first wife (on the 1st of July, 1762) Sarah Burt, by whom he had five children, viz., Jonathan, Reuben, Joel, Abigail, and Sarah. His wife died on the 2d of April, 1774, and he married Deliverance Gould on the 25th of January, 1777. By this union he had four children,—Elizabeth, Samuel, Joel, and Mary.

Joel, the youngest son of the second wife, was the father of the subject of this notice. He was born in Shelburne, Franklin Co., Mass., on the 29th of December, 1782. He was a farmer, and also kept the hotel after his father's decease. As a man he was highly respected, and was for many years a member of the Congregational Church of that town. He was married, on the 29th of November, 1806, to Betsey Nims, by whom he had three children, viz., Abner, Direxa, and Mary. His first wife died on the 7th of December, 1812, and he married for his second wife Lovena, daughter of Reuben Bardwell. By this union he had five children, all sons. They are Joel B., born Aug. 25, 1815; Reuben, born Aug. 15, 1817; Charles, born July 31, 1820; Ebenezer, born on the 30th of September, 1822; and David W., born May 6, 1824.

Ebenezer, as before related, was born in Shelburne, and attended the common schools of that town until ten years of age. He then went to Rowe to live with a cousin, and re-

W. Ardner

mained in that town twenty-nine years. At the expiration of that time he purchased a farm in the town of Charlemont, where he resided five years, when he sold his property and removed to Shelburne, and purchased the place where he now resides.



Ebenezer Nims

He has been engaged in general farming, and has by his own unaided efforts acquired a competency. As a man he is highly esteemed in the community in which he lives. He is a Republican in politics, and has served in the capacity of selectman twenty-seven years. Mr. Nims and his family are members of the Baptist Church of Shelburne Falls.

His wife was Sarah G. Brown, daughter of Alfred Brown, of Rowe, to whom he was married on the 28th of November, 1844. They have six children, viz., Sarah L., wife of A. K. Sears, of Hawley, Francis E., Mary E., Henry D., Alfred J., Arthur B.

They have also three grandchildren, viz., Frank H., son of Mr. and Mrs. Sears, born Nov. 9, 1867; and Francis W., born March 19, 1873, and Bessie, born Sept. 16, 1878, children of Dr. Francis E. Nims.

JOSEPH WILLIAM GARDNER

was born in 1823, in the city of Birmingham, England. The Gardners were a Warwickshire family, and, while most of them remained farmers, quite a number became distinguished as engineers, builders of heavy machinery, and in other branches of the mechanic arts. The family name on his mother's side was Philpott. They seem to have been of a more adventurous disposition, and several members of the family emigrated to this country. Among others, the grandfather and uncle of the subject of this article came over as early as 1830, going at once to Pittsburg, Pa. The younger, Mr. William Philpott, who had been largely engaged in coal and iron mining in Wales, at once commenced mining for coal, having brought quite a large force of Welsh miners with him. He afterward removed to Middleburg, Ohio, where he opened mines in both coal and iron, and soon amassed a fortune.

Joseph W. Gardner was the only surviving son of a large family of children. After leaving school he was apprenticed to a tool-maker, where in due time he became proficient in every part of the business, having a great aptitude and liking for the mechanical arts. In 1843, having served his apprenticeship and hearing glowing accounts of America, he came to this country. He landed in New York on the 4th of July, and his first inquiry was for work. Taking up a newspaper, he saw an advertisement for workmen from J. Russell & Co., manufacturers of table cutlery at Greenfield, Mass. He left for that place almost immediately, and found no difficulty in obtaining the employment he sought. He did not remain long, however, but yielded to the urgent invitations of his relatives in the West to visit them.

There were but few railroads at that time, and the journey to Ohio was made partly by stage and partly by the Erie Canal and Lake Erie. Ohio was then a comparatively new country. There were few, if any, manufactures and very little money, and, though his uncle offered him an easy situation, he found things so little to his taste that, after remaining six months, he turned his face eastward. Arriving in Pittsburg, after a tedious journey by stage over what were called "corduroy" roads, he stopped there three months. Afterward he proceeded to Wheeling, Va., where he remained about the same length of time, and in rather less than a year after leaving Greenfield he was again there at work for J. Russell & Co. Displaying more than common ability, he was soon placed as foreman of the hafting department, which situation he retained as long as he remained in their employ. It was during that period that he was married to Frances L. Denio, and in the village of Cheapside his only child, a daughter, was born.

In 1848 he was threatened with pulmonary disease, and was pronounced by the doctors as incurable, but was advised to try a change of climate. He accordingly again visited his friends in the West, and after an absence of three months he returned, much improved in health and able to work, greatly to the astonishment of every one. Not caring to retain his position with the Russell Company any longer, he went at once to Shelburne Falls. Lamson, Goodnow & Co., who for some years had been engaged in the manufacture of scythe-snathes, had just commenced making butchers' knives and a few patterns of table cutlery. Mr. William G. Clement had at that time the management of the business, and employed about twenty men in making cutlery, most of whom were from Sheffield, England. Mr. Gardner suggested some important changes to him, and in a short time, convinced that he could not do better, Mr. Clement appointed Mr. Gardner to the superintendency of the cutlery department. In a year and a half they had increased the number of their workmen to one hundred and thirty. The work was at this time carried on in a few old wooden buildings on the Shelburne side of the Deerfield River, but in two years after Mr. Gardner's arrival they commenced building the fine brick shops which they now occupy in Buckland. About this time he introduced a new bolster for knives, known as the concave bolster, which has been very generally adopted both in this country and in England. During the building of the new factories, Mr. Gardner went to England to negotiate for the purchase of carver-forks and steels, and also to make arrangements for introducing into their own manufactories the making of cast- or run-steel forks; and also to bring back with him a number of skillful workmen. From that time forward the business steadily increased for many years. Each year brought out some new invention in cutlery, or some machine for improving and decreasing the cost of making it. Chief among the many patents are the "patent shell bolster" and "Gardner's patent guard" carver-fork. After the introduction of the latter they ceased to import carver-forks, and have since made their own.

In 1859, Mr. William G. Clement, a most worthy gentleman, left Lamson & Goodnow, and commenced business for

himself in Northampton. Mr. Gardner was at once installed in his place, and had the care of the entire business. During that year, and again in 1868, he was sent to England on business for the company. Like all other manufacturers, they have had their losses by fires, floods, and commercial panics; but any and every emergency found them ready, courageous, and hopeful. At last, in 1876, Mr. Gardner, weary with long service, and feeling that he had earned the right to take life easier, yet too young and too industrious to retire from business, and having invented a new and superior pocket-knife, he left the active management of the Lamson & Goodnow Company, and commenced manufacturing pocket-cutlery, intending at first to employ only a limited number of men, and also to make the best knives in the world. His first goods, stamped "Gardner, 1876," were in the market in the month of August of that year. Since then, notwithstanding the hard times, he has had a constantly increasing demand for them. In these days of competition it is no easy task to do the best work and to sell goods at the low prices required; but this Mr. Gardner has always been able to do, and that without reducing the wages of his workmen to any great extent. His motto has always been, "Good work and fair pay."

ORSAMUS O. BARDWELL

was born in Shelburne, Franklin Co., Mass., on the 29th of March, 1812. His birthplace was on the farm which he now owns, and which was originally the estate of Gideon Bardwell, his grandfather, who settled in Shelburne at an early date. His father, Joel Bardwell, was born in Shelburne on the 8th of August, 1780. He married Lydia, daughter of Lieut. Jabez Newhall, by whom he had seven children, viz.: Betsey L., born April 2, 1810, and married Winslow Clark on the 3d of June, 1830; Orsamus O., subject of this sketch; Millicent, born Dec. 12, 1814, and married Alvah Hawks in November, 1838 (both are deceased); Lydia L., born July 17, 1817, who married Ira W. Barnard, June 1, 1840; Joel L., born Oct. 27, 1819, and Joel L., born July 14, 1822, both of whom died in infancy; and Keziah F., born March 20, 1824, and married Elijah Page on the 5th of November, 1849.

Orsamus O. received his education in the common schools of his native town, which he attended during a part of each year until he was seventeen years of age. When quite young he worked upon his father's farm, and continued to do so until he reached his majority. When twenty-four years of age he commenced farming upon his own account, and in that year (on the 2d of June, 1836) he married Tirzah Ann Jones. She was born on the 11th of July, 1815, and died on the 8th of June, 1845. By this union he had one child, Ellen Maria, born on the 23d of December, 1839, and died on the 27th of September, 1851. After his father's decease, which occurred in March, 1849, Mr. Bardwell purchased the paternal estate by paying off the co-heirs. He has devoted himself to the improvement and cultivation of his farm, which he has considerably enlarged, and has also entered largely into local improvements. The ferry across the Deerfield River near his residence, and known as "Bardwell's Ferry," was first in charge of his grandfather, subsequently of his father, and in due time descended to him. He was the first to project, and afterward was mainly instrumental in procuring, the bridge

O. O. Bardwell

across the river near this point, and the railroad station and post-office, also known as Bardwell's. The position of postmaster, which was offered him, was declined on account of the multiplicity of his other duties.

In politics Mr. Bardwell is a Republican, but has never been a seeker of office. He has held various local positions of trust, having been a member of the board of selectmen five terms, and for a number of years a justice of the peace and assessor. He has been a member of the Baptist Church nearly twenty years, and is known as a man of strict integrity of character. He married for his second wife, on the 1st of February, 1848, Helen L., daughter of Rev. Daniel Packer. By this union he had a family of six children,—Orsamus J., born Nov. 3, 1848, and died Sept. 22, 1851; Daniel P., born Feb. 20, 1851; Arthur J., born July 7, 1853; Lucy S., born March 6, 1857; Havelock O., born Feb. 17, 1859; and Evelyn H., born July 19, 1861.

Mrs. Helen P. Bardwell was born on the 16th of August, 1823, and died March 10, 1875. She was universally beloved, and is deeply mourned by her family and a large circle of friends.

NORTHFIELD.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

NORTHFIELD, one of the largest and most populous towns in eastern Franklin, with a taxable area of 19,860 acres, borders upon the States of Vermont and New Hampshire, and has for its northern boundary parts of the southern lines of those States. On the south it has the town of Erving, on the east the town of Warwick, and on the west the towns of Bernardston and Gill. The New London Northern Railroad follows the course of the Connecticut until just beyond Northfield village, and then, crossing the river, joins the Connecticut River Railroad at West Northfield, the latter railway traversing the northwestern corner of the town from Bernardston to the Vermont line.

The Connecticut River divides the northern portion of Northfield as far south as the southeast corner of Bernardston, and from thence forms Northfield's western boundary.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of the town is hilly in the east and southeast, but on the west, along the river, there stretches a fertile plain, the soil of which is a deep alluvial.

Besides the Connecticut, there are innumerable small streams, mostly mountain brooks. The hilly range which extends through the length of the town on the east contains many prominent eminences, such as South Mountain, Crag Mountain, and Beers Mountain (the latter so named by reason of Capt. Richard Beers having been killed there by the Indians in 1675 and buried near) on the south, and, passing farther north, Brush, Round, Hemlock, Notch, Stratton, Pine, and other mountains.

Among the natural curiosities may be noticed the Ice-House and Rattlesnake Den, on Brush Mountain, and Cold Spring, near, where, in a mountain fissure, snow and ice are sometimes found as late as August. There are numerous rocks, tracts of plain and other spots, to which tradition has given names, and concerning which notable incidents were recorded in Northfield's early history.

Clark's Island, in the Connecticut River, north of Northfield Farms, was granted to the town by William Clarke, in 1686, and was once supposed to be one of the many spots where the pirate Kidd had deposited untold treasures. It is sometimes called Field's Island and Stratton's Island. About two miles east of Northfield village Jewell Basset owns a quarry, whence an excellent quality of granite is taken in considerable quantity.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The territory now included within the limits of Northfield was occupied early in the seventeenth century by the *Squakheag* Indians, and they were in possession as late as 1669, when, in consequence of the failure of their expedition against the *Mohawks* (in return for the depredations of the latter upon the country of the *Squakheags*), the *Squakheags* abandoned the tract, and in 1669 a committee appointed by the General Court to lay out a plantation at what is now Worcester reported that among other places they had discovered a place called Suckquakege, upon the Connecticut River, and suggested to the court that the places discovered should be reserved to make towns, the better to strengthen "those inland parts." The court approved the report, and ordered the lands mentioned to be thus reserved, and, in 1671, Joseph Parsons, Sr., Wm. Janes, George Alexander, Caleb Pomeroy, Micah Mudge, and others, of Northampton, purchased this place called Suckquakege from the native claimants for "a valuable consideration." In the deed, signed by Massemet, Panoot, Pammok, Nenepownam (his squaw), Wompely, and Nessacoscom, the tract was described as lying on both sides of the Great River, and bounded thus: "The Northerly end at Coassock, the Southerly end on the east side of the Great River down to Quanotock, at the southerly end of the west side of the Great River, butting against Massapetot's land, and so running six miles into the woods on both sides of the river."

The tract herein conveyed covered 10,560 acres, and in 1673 a second purchase of 3000 acres was made, from Asogoa (the daughter of Souanaett), Mashepetol, Kisquando, and Pampatekemo (Mashepetol's daughter) for a consideration of 200 fathoms of wampumek. The land described in the deed lay "at Squakheag, called by the Indians Nallahamcomgon, and is bounded with the Great River on the easterly side; on the westerly side, a great ledge of hills six miles from the Great River; on the southerly, to a brook called by the Indians Nallahamcomgo, and so straight into the woods on the north to that land that was Massemett's land."

In May, 1672, the General Court authorized the laying out of a township upon the tract first purchased, conditioned that not less than twenty families should be settled within eighteen months from the date of the grant; that the petitioners took good care to provide and maintain the preaching of the word and ordinances of God among them; and that a farm of 300 acres be reserved for the use of the country. The grant was issued in October, 1672, and provided that the tract should be equal to the contents of six miles square, and not be laid out above eight miles in length by the river. The committee appointed to lay out the township attended to the matter in the autumn of 1672, and reported as follows:

"We appointed and ordered a brook called Natanis, on the west side of the Great River, to be the bounds at the Southerly end: then we measured about eight miles up the river, to a little river that runs into the Great River, and appointed it to run westerly three-quarters of a mile from the Great River; on the east side of the River to come to the lower end of the Three Little meadows that are below the town's plot, and so to run up the River eight miles, and three miles and three-quarters easterly from the Great River."

From a publication made by Rev. John Hubbard, it appears that upon this tract, now known as Northfield, "settlers located in the spring of 1673, and built small huts surrounded by a stockade and fort. In the centre of their collection of huts they built one for public worship, and employed Elder William Janes as their preacher." The town-plot was laid out at the southerly end of what is now known as Northfield Street, and the settlers who located there in 1673, and shortly thereafter, were Ralph Hutchinson, Elder Wm. Janes, Robert Lyman, Cornelius Merry, John Hilyard, James Bennett, Joseph Dickinson, Micah Mudge, John Alexander, George Alexander, Samuel Wright, William Miller, Thomas Bascom, William Smeade, William Hurlbut, Jr., and Thomas Webster.

The new settlers pursued their lives in peaceful security until early in 1675, when the Indians began to grow troublesome, and the news of the destruction of Brookfield, in August of this year, together with subsequent Indian depredations,

alarmed the Northfield settlers to such a degree that they abandoned their settlements and fled to Hadley in the latter part of that year.

After its destruction and desertion, Squakheag was a barren waste for seven years, until 1682, in the spring of which year the original proprietors of the tract addressed a petition to the General Court asking that the vacancies on the committee originally in charge of the plantation might be filled, two of the members thereof having died. The committee was accordingly completed, and agreed in the spring of 1683 with the proprietors that 40 families should be settled upon the town-plot by May 10, 1686, and lots were accordingly granted to John Lyman, Joseph Parsons, Sr., Wm. Janes, Geo. Alexander, Samuel Wright's heirs, John Alexander, Robert Lyman, Wm. Miller, Jos. Dickinson's heirs, Ralph Hutchinson, Micah Mudge, Cornelius Merry, John Hilyard, Thos. Webster, Wm. Clarke, Samuel Davis, Nathaniel Alexander, John Clary, Jr., Samuel Boltwood, John Taylor, John Woodward, Benjamin Palmer, Richard Francis, Isaac Warner, Richard Lyman, Jos. Pumery, Eleazer Warner, John Hutchinson, Thos. Hunt, Daniel Warner, Wm. Gurley, Zachary Lawrence, John Marsh, Benj. Wright, Ebenezer Wright.

Of the first settlers, in 1673, Samuel Wright, Jos. Dickinson, and James Bennett were killed by the Indians, while others had abandoned their rights, but the majority of them, as has been seen, participated in the second settlement of the tract.

By common consent very little was done toward effective settlement until May, 1685, when John Woodward, Wm. Clarke, Jr., and Richard Lyman were granted the privilege of building a saw-mill, and 20 acres of land as an encouragement. In response to the petition of Wm. Clarke, "in behalfe of those that are preparing to resettle the village of Squakeage," the General Court extended the southerly bound of the east side of the river two and a half miles, to Four-mile Brook. About twenty families entered upon the settlement during this year (1685), and among them were those of Micah Mudge, Cornelius Merry, John Alexander, Wm. Miller, Samuel Davis, Benj. Palmer, John Clary, Jr., and Benj. Wright.

A substantial fort was built, and about this time, too, John Clary, Jr., having received an offer of 20 acres of land for an encouragement, set up a grist-mill on Mill Brook.

A piece of land was reserved on the meadow hill for a burying-place, and near the spot, it is related, Sergt. Samuel Wright was slain by the Indians in 1675. There he was buried, and that circumstance decided the location of the public grave-yard.

Roads were laid out in 1685 through Great Meadow, north and south; one between the minister's lot and Wm. Miller's lot; one through Bennett's meadow; and numerous others.

Early in 1686 a lot was laid out on Moose Plain for a highway and a ferry, and a new fort was also built near John Clary's grist-mill. Renewed apprehensions of Indian troubles began to be felt in May, 1686, and all males between the ages of sixteen and sixty were required to take turns in standing on watch at night, as well as to train during four days in the year. At this time there were 29 actual settlers in Squakheag.

In August, 1687, a third purchase of land was made from the Indians by the proprietors of Squakheag (at this time called Northfield), and this land, containing 65,000 acres, embraced the larger portion of original Squakheag, and extinguished the Indian title to that tract.

The settlement prospered fairly, but was doomed to a brief existence, for, the signs of fresh Indian troubles becoming realities with the outbreak of King William's war in 1689, Northfield was once more deserted, and her inhabitants, fleeing to a place of safety, found it again at Hadley. Queen Anne's war following in 1702, and continuing until 1713, Northfield remained unsettled and desolate for a period of more than twenty-three years.

Late in 1713 such of the surviving proprietors of Squakheag as had not located permanently elsewhere petitioned the General Court for a revival of the former grant, and the court, in ordering the revival, ordered also that the town should be called Northfield, that 40 families should be settled within three years, and that a minister be settled within the same time.

Twenty persons engaged to settle, but only eight settled during 1714, to wit: Benjamin Wright, Joseph Alexander, Nathaniel Alexander, Isaac Warner, Zechariah Field, Hezekiah Stratton, Peter Evans, Thomas Taylor. Eleazer Mattoon was an addition to the settlement in the spring of 1715. In 1716 the new settlers were Benoni Moore, Remembrance Wright, Jona. Patterson, Benjamin Janes, Jonathan Janes, and Daniel Wright.

In June, 1716, the General Court directed that 10 men in the public pay should be allowed for the covering and encouragement of the plantation of Northfield. To December, 1716, the people carried their grists to Hadley, but at that date Steven Belding, of Swampfield (Sunderland), built a grist-mill on the site of John Clary's old mill. Late in 1717, Jonathan Belding, of Hatfield, brother to Steven Belding above, put up a saw-mill near the grist-mill. In 1728, Jonathan bought out his brother's interest, and the mill privileges thus acquired remained with him and his descendants until 1812. A pound was built in 1718, and bricks were made from clay dug in the street.

Ebenezer Field, of Deerfield, settled in Northfield in 1720, and set up the first blacksmith-shop there in that year, when also Stephen Crowfoot opened a carpenter-shop. At this time the town of Northfield included within its limits what are now portions of Vernon, Vt., and Hinsdale and Winchester, N. H., the north portion of Northfield, which assisted in making those towns, being cut off in 1740, when the new province line was run. The original grant, in 1672, made the town equal to six miles square, or eight miles long by four and one-half miles wide, and to this, in 1685, there was an addition of two and one-half miles to the south end, east of the river.

Josiah King, stationed at Northfield previous to 1725, as one of the garrison, obtained a grant of a home-lot in that year, and set up in business as a shoemaker.

The earliest practicing physician in Northfield was the wife of William Miller. She pursued the practice during both the first and second settlements of the town, viz., between the years 1673 and 1702.

Father Rasle's war, enduring from 1723 to 1726, brought Northfield once more face to face with troublous experience; but the settlers stood their ground this time, and, peace descending again in 1726, the pursuits of home-life were pushed forward with renewed vigor.

The first paupers with which the town was burdened were Thomas Stoddard, his wife, and children, who are noticed in a record of date 1736.

After an interval of eighteen years of peace, the old French-and-Indian war broke out in 1744, terminated nominally in 1749, was renewed in 1754, and continued until 1763. During this extended period the people of Northfield passed through harassing and distressing experiences, but they stood the brunt bravely, and, upon the return of peace, began with rapid strides to push the settlement toward an abiding prosperity.

The first tavern of which mention is made was the one kept by Capt. Samuel Hunt in 1762, and previous thereto. Ebenezer Field kept one in 1771, as did Hezekiah Stratton about 1763. Elias Bascom opened a clothier's shop in 1770; Hophni King was the carpenter in 1763; and Dr. Medad Pomeroy was a practicing physician here in 1768. A post-office was established in Northfield in 1797, and Solomon Vose appointed postmaster; and in the same year Solomon Vose and others were incorporated "Proprietors of an Aqueduct in North-

field," for the purpose of conveying water by subterranean pipes in the town.

In 1799 the Fifth Massachusetts Turnpike Corporation, composed largely of Northfield men, was organized, and authorized to lay out a road from Northfield through Warwick, Orange, Athol, and other towns. The first pleasure-carriage seen in the town was a two-wheeled chair, owned by Jonathan Belding, in 1763, but carriages drawn by horses were not introduced until 1800, when Hezekiah Stratton owned a two-horse hack.

In 1811 the Northfield Artillery Company was organized, and subsequently entered the service in 1812.

John Barrett was the first lawyer, and practiced from 1784 to 1816. The first birth in the town, as shown by records extant, was that of Lydia, daughter of Remembrance Wright, in 1713; the first marriage, between Daniel Shattuck and Rebecca Boltwood; and the first death, Sarah Meriam, 1719.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Northfield, being—as its name implies—one of the extreme northern settlements in Massachusetts Bay at the time of its English occupation, in 1673, was called upon to sustain severe trials and misfortunes during the Indian wars which raged between the opening of King Philip's war, in 1675, and the final cessation of Indian hostilities, in 1763. Twice was the settlement abandoned in consequence of these wars, but the people undertook heroically to pursue their fortunes a third time, and remained, despite the fact that they were compelled to pass through the fire of three more wars before peace became permanent.

The destruction of Brookfield in August, 1675, as one of the earliest notes in King Philip's war, awakened anxiety and fear at Northfield, and, about the middle of August, Joseph Dickinson went down to Hadley to obtain troops for the protection of the settlement. Meanwhile, on the morning of September 2d, a considerable force of Indians appeared before the settlement, and the settlers, unconscious of impending danger, being engaged in their daily avocations, fell an easy prey to the savages. The Rev. John Hubbard relates that "some were killed in their houses, others as they were coming out of the meadows. The rest—men, women, and children—fled to the fort. The savages kept around them, killed many of their cattle, destroyed their grain, burnt up the houses outside the stockade, and laid all waste."

The whites killed in this assault were Samuel Wright, Ebenezer Janes, Jonathan Janes, Ebenezer Parsons, John Peck, Nathaniel Curtis, Thomas Scott, and Benjamin Dunwich.

September 4th.—Capt. Richard Beers, in response to Dickinson's appeal on behalf of Northfield, having been detailed from Hadley with a force of 36 mounted men to "fetch off the garrison and people of Squakheag," was nearing the village close to what is now known as Beers' Plain, when his command fell into an Indian ambuscade, at the crossing of what is now called Saw-mill Brook. The whites rallied and made a sharp stand at the south end of Beers' Plain, but the Indians were in overwhelming force, and slaughtered—according to Rev. John Hubbard's narrative—twenty of Capt. Beers' men, while the residue of those in the fight—thirteen—escaped to Hadley. The names of only thirteen of the killed are preserved, to wit: Capt. Richard Beers, John Getchell, Benjamin Crackbone, Ephraim Child, George Lickens, John Wilson, Thomas Cornich, John Ginery, Jeremiah Morrell, Elisha Woodward, Wm. Markham, Jr., Joseph Dickinson, and Jas. Mullard. Capt. Beers fell fighting near a narrow ravine on the south side of Beers' Hill, and there he was buried. After the fight the Indians committed great barbarities upon the persons of the dead, and from the bodies of many cut off the heads and stuck them upon poles, which they placed in ghastly array along the pathway. One of the dead was found hung to the limb of a tree by a chain hooked into his jaw; and of three prisoners taken by the Indians, tradition relates that they were burnt at the stake, upon the battle-field.

Upon receipt at Hadley of the news of the disaster, Maj. Treat set out from that place on the 5th of September with a force of 100 men to the relief of the Squakheag settlement. Reaching there, he found the inhabitants safely lodged within the stockade, where they had been for five days, and, taking them under his protection, conveyed them safely to Hadley. After the departure of Maj. Treat, the Indians burnt the fort and remaining houses at Squakheag, and thus utterly destroyed the little village which had been created amid toil and hard-ships.

Historical authorities give the number of Indians engaged in the attack upon Capt. Beers as "many hundreds;" the number of their killed in the engagement is more definitely given as 25. The leaders of the Indians are stated to have been Sagamore Sam and One-eyed John, the latter of whom was a noted Indian warrior, whose Indian name was Monoco.

The *Squakheags* took up their winter-quarters at Cossett, then a piece of woods in Northfield, but now in Vernon, Vt., and there, in the following spring, the various tribes, with Philip at their head, gathered for consultation and to arrange plans for the ensuing campaign.

After a seven years' Indian occupation, Squakheag reverted to the control of the English, who began to re-settle the tract in 1683. They were allowed to dwell in peace, however, for but a brief space. In July, 1688, rumors of fresh Indian outbreaks near Springfield reached Northfield. Late that month a party of strange Indians was seen near that village, to the great alarm of the inhabitants, and on the 16th of August, in that year, the savages fell upon Northfield and killed three men, two women, and a girl.

This assault is supposed to have been made at night or early in the morning, and upon people residing near John Clary's mill. John Clary and his daughter were probably two of the victims, but there is no record of the names of the killed, nor, indeed, were the dead given Christian burial, for this sudden and terrible onslaught so amazed and demoralized the inhabitants that one-half the families at once fled from the town and took refuge in Hadley.

The day upon which the attack was made, Samuel Janes and Josias Marshfield were sent from Northfield to Springfield to apprise Col. Pynchon of the disaster. From *Pynchon's Diary* is taken the following extract bearing upon his action: "August 17th, I sent away Lieut. Thomas Colton with 16 soldiers from Springfd to Northfield to surprise and take ye Indians, and pursue y^m, who were upon ye service six days, they returning back ye 23d of August. I also ordered Lieut. Taylor and his Troop of 34 men to move toward ye upper towns. I also sent to Hartford for 30 or 40 Indians to go to Northfield, but, only 2 coming up, I disbanded y^m.

"August 21st two men, viz., Eben^r Graves and John Petty, were sent from Springfd to garrison Northfield, who staid there till the 4th of September."

On the 29th of August, Col. Pynchon sent Sergt. Bigelow with 15 soldiers from Hartford to garrison Northfield, where they remained until October 9th. September 6th three men, with 25 pounds of powder and 49 pounds of bullets, were sent to the Northfield garrison, and on the 11th one man and four firelocks were forwarded thither.

Early in November, a message reaching Col. Pynchon from Northfield with the news that the enemy was lurking about the latter place, he dispatched 40 men to the town; but these men, ranging the woods thereabouts and discovering nothing, soon returned to Springfield.

Gov. Andros set out in October, 1688, from New York, purposing "to inquire into the condition of the Northfield plantation, and devise means for the safety and welfare of the distressed inhabitants of the frontiers."

Oct. 30, 1688, the "Committee for Northfield," composed of Wm. Clarke, Wm. Holton, John King, and Preserved Clapp, sent from Northampton to Gov. Andros, at Boston, the following report:

"May it please y^r Excellency to remember when y^r Honor was at Hadley, you was pleased to send for us, the committee impowered for resettling of Northfield, to come before yourself, to give you an account of what power we have acted in order to the resettlement of that place. In obedience to your desire, we have drawn up a brief account by what power we have acted, and what we have done in order thereunto."

(Here follows committee's report.)

"Hon^d Sir,—We have had a great deal of care and trouble in the resettling of this Plantation. Many have had grants and have forfeited them again, so that we have had many meetings about it, which have not been without great expense of time and some charges to us. But we are willing to be at any pains so that we could settle the place.

"While we were writing of this we did receive a paper from Northfield inhabitants, wherein they did desire the inhabitants which are not there may be sent away (which have failed to occupy their grants or have deserted the place, may be declared forfeited of their rights), or else it will be hard for them to hold the place, because it doth discourage those that are there; they fear the place will be deserted."

In November, 1688, Gov. Andros ordered a company of 60 men to be sent to the Northfield garrison, whither they were dispatched under command of Capt. Jonathan Bull. They remained there during the winter; and although they afforded ample protection to the 15 families left there, they ate up about all the subsistence the inhabitants could collect.

In June, 1689, the following petition was sent to the General Court:

"The tears, fears, and groans of the broken remnant at Northfield presenting themselves before the Honored General Court at Boston, Shew: That we are indeed objects of your pity and commiseration, more than we know how to express or maintain a due sense of; the state of our outward man is very afflictive, and for our souls we have need to cry about. Have pity on us! for the hand of God hath touched us, and ye Almighty hath dealt bitterly with us! A bitter cup of sorrow, blood, and slaughter was reached forth to us in ye former Indian war. Our place burnt and laid desolate, our people slain and ye rest driven away; ye town not only left waste, but bearing also sad marks of divine wrath in that desolation.

"Since which we thought we saw ye Lord calling us to rebuild those wastes, went up under an expectation of having forty families speedily dwelling there. About 25 were come, and we in a hopeful way, when ye Divine hand smote us again with an amazing stroke. Six persons slain in a moment by Indians last summer, which was astonishment to all ye rest. Since which half of our small number have deserted us, yet keep the land which by covenant is not theirs till they have dwelt upon it four years. Hereby we are reduced to twelve mean families. Our small number, in a place so remote, exposed us to ye rage of ye heathen, as it were, inviting them to prey upon us. Our estates are exhaust by maintaining garrison soldiers and being kept from our labor. Our burdens of watching, warding, fencing, and highways—we for ourselves and them that are absent—overbearing to us; besides all other hardships unavoidable in a new place. Our wives and children (that we say not ourselves) ready to sink with fears. We have no soul food, nor see any likelihood of attaining any. . . . If you see meet to order us to throw up all and leave it wholly to the enemies and their insulting, Tho' it's hard (we feel it), we would submit. If we stay, we could humbly beg, if your Honors see meet, that thos that have lots among us may be caused either to come and dwell on them, or quit them to others that would. And that such as come may be ordered to have the next lots to them that are now inhabited. And that we may have a Committee for our help, to order our public occasions, in this our weak beginning. And ever praying ye Lord's blessing on you, remain,

"Y^r humble Servants,

"Samuel Davis,

"Micah Mudge.

"In ye behalf of all y^t are left at Northfield."

The only relief afforded by the court was the sending up of a few men occasionally on garrison duty during the next few months. In November, 1689, the court resolved that the lands of those who had deserted Northfield should be declared forfeited, unless the owners thereof returned thither within four months, or provided men to bear arms and do service in their stead, but the deserters declined to do either, and the feeble settlement, after struggling through the winter, constantly apprehensive of danger and despairing of better fortune, saw in the declaration of war between France and England, in 1689 (King William's war), the death of their last hopes, and they utterly abandoned the settlement, under an order of court issued June 25, 1690.

For twenty-three years Northfield was deserted, save as it knew the presence of the roaming savage, and not until 1713 did the early proprietors and later grantees attempt re-settlement.

After a peaceful interval of about ten years, the Indian troubles were renewed in June, 1722, upon the outbreak of what was known as Father Rasle's war.

Upon the re-settlement of Northfield, in 1714, a small garrison was stationed there, and continued down to 1722. In view, however, of the threatened troubles in this year, two stockades were built, and a body of 20 men, under command of Lieut. Joseph Kellogg, stationed in the town.

The inhabitants now enjoyed a sense of security, and began to think they would escape molestation; but they were rudely awakened to a sense of danger, in August, 1723, when two of the town's best citizens—Thomas Holton and Theophilus Merriman—were waylaid, near Northfield, by Grey-Lock and four Indians, and scalped and killed. The consternation and terror following this event had scarcely subsided when, in the following October, the Indians, descending upon a party of harvesters at work in the fields near Northfield, killed Ebenezer Severance, wounded Hezekiah Stratton and Enoch Hall, and carried off Samuel Dickinson a prisoner. This same Dickinson had been previously taken a prisoner by the Indians at Hatfield, in 1698, when he was but eleven years old, although subsequently rescued from his captors.

This last calamity aroused the public to the necessity of increased vigilance for the protection of the Northfield settlement. Additional troops were sent to the garrison at that point, and in December, 1723, the General Court authorized the construction of a block-house above Northfield, and its garrisoning with a company of 40 able-bodied men. The fort was built on the west bank of the Connecticut, just within the southern limits of the present town of Brattleboro', Vt., and was called Fort Dummer, in honor of the then acting governor of Massachusetts.

The forts at Northfield were rebuilt and strongly fashioned early in 1724; and there were at this time at Northfield 45 men under Capt. Kellogg, whose business it was to man the forts and to guard the settlers while at work in the fields. From that time to the proclamation of peace, in 1725, Northfield was suffered to remain in comparative quiet, although many of her best citizens were actively employed in fighting the Indians at other points and in doing duty at Fort Dummer.

Eighteen years of peaceful history saw the settlement advanced in prosperity and numbers, when, in 1744, war was again declared between France and Great Britain, and then ensued what is known as the old French-and-Indian war.

In May, 1744, the people of Northfield were informed of the declaration of war, and at once set about placing the town in a posture of defense, and soldiers were supplied as a garrison. Although the Indians renewed their depredations in the valley shortly after war was declared, and fighting was sharp and furious at many places in that region, Northfield escaped serious molestation until Aug. 11, 1746, when the Indians killed young Benjamin Wright, who had ventured out to the commons after his cows. On the 15th four whites were shot at near Merry's meadow, but without harm.

In April, 1747, the French and Indians, being repulsed after a three days' attack upon the fort at "No. 4" (Charlestown, N. H.), turned toward Northfield; and a number of their force, lying in ambush at the north part of the town, set upon and killed Nathaniel Dickinson and Asahel Burt, who were driving cows up from the meadows. The scene of this tragedy is now marked by a granite monument, which stands near the highway, about a mile north of the centre of Northfield village. Upon one side of the stone is the inscription, "Nathaniel Dickinson was killed and scalped by the Indians at this place, April 15, 1747, æt. 48;" and upon another, "Asahel, son of Joseph Burt, companion of Dickinson and sharer of his fate, aged about 40."

Upon the reception at Boston of the news of this slaughter a company of sixty troopers were sent to Northfield, and other measures taken for additional protection to the settlement.

Exciting events in the history of the war continued to follow in rapid succession, and, calls from other points for men having left Northfield badly protected in July, 1748, a party of Indians appeared at the upper end of the village on the 23d of that month, and about sunrise, meeting Aaron Belding, who was on his way from Fort Alexander to Mill Brook, killed him. The place where he fell is now marked by an inscription cut in the face of a rock near by,—"Aaron Belding was killed here July 23, 1748,"—and this rock has since been known as Belding's Rock.

A treaty of peace was signed in 1748, and the Northfield people congratulated themselves upon having seen the end of trouble. They entered with a will upon a revival of the industrial interests of the settlement, and early in 1753, concluding that the peace would be lasting, they took down their forts, because—in the language of an early record—"the town would have no further use for them." Their belief proved, however, to be a short-lived delusion.

Hostilities were renewed in 1754, and, once more alarmed, the settlers rebuilt their forts, which were completed early in 1755. A garrison was provided for the town, and, although many of the settlers enlisted in the military service, the promotion of agricultural interests was not utterly neglected, albeit danger lurked upon every hand, and he who ventured beyond the forts was more than ordinarily rash. Zebediah Stebbins and Reuben Wright ventured out to work in their fields, Aug. 20, 1756, and upon their return homeward were attacked by four Indians lying in ambush. They made a good stand, however, and, putting the Indians to flight after killing one of them, escaped unharmed.

Among those of Northfield who went into the military service in 1756 were Benoni Wright, Uriah Morse, Gideon Shattuck, Simeon Knight, Zadock Wright, Elias Bascom, John Alexander, Miles Alexander, and Samuel Mattoon. In October, 1756, orders were issued by the Massachusetts authorities to impress men for the support of Gen. Winslow, and from Northfield were taken the following: Thomas Alexander, Moses Evans, Ebenezer Field, Samuel Field, Eliphaz Wright, Amzi Doolittle, Samuel Stratton, Philip Mattoon, Alexander Norton, Asahel Stebbins, Jona. Hunt, Samuel Orvis, Daniel Brooks, Anasa Wright, Benjamin Miller, Reuben Wright, Thomas Elgar. Upon the completion of the draft, Capt. Seth Field wrote to Col. Israel Williams as follows:

"Sir,—The men impressed are the strength and support of the town. Many of them with great families, and under the most difficult circumstances to leave, especially in the frontiers; but I am obliged to take such or none. Our people are in the utmost distress at the thought of having this town stripped of the best men in it, and there is a general backwardness amongst the men to go and leave their families in such situation and under their difficult circumstances, for as soon as they leave the town we shall be able to make but a faint resistance against the enemy, and must lie at his mercy. We have indeed forts, and but few feeble men to guard and defend them. Pity and compassion cries loud for an exemption from the double burden lying on the frontiers, and especially poor Northfield, who has been wasting away by the hand of the enemy these ten years past. Sir, begging Your favor for this distressed town, I am

"Yr humble servt,

"Seth Field.

"Northfield, Oct. 5, 1756."

Capt. John Burk mustered a company of rangers early in 1757, and had in his command Northfield men as follows: Zadock Wright, Zebediah Stebbins, Seth Rose, Jonathan Hunt, Simeon Knight, Azariah Wright, Amos Tute, Samuel Taylor, John Bement, Jr., Reuben Petty, Obed Severance, Ebenezer Stoddard, Theophilus Chamberlain, Rufus Brown, Samuel Orvis, Jacob Elmer, Michael Frizzel. A portion of the above men were in Capt. Burk's company at the capitulation of Fort William Henry, in August, 1757.

In March, 1758, among the forces dispatched for the conquest of Canada were the following from Northfield, in the company of Capt. Salah Barnard, of Deerfield: Thomas Alexander, Eleazar Patterson, Job Smith, John Alexander, Josiah Olds, Nathan Beach, Richard Chamberlain, Abial Chamberlain, Jacob Elmer, Thomas Elgar, Michael Frizzel, Benjamin Miller, Samuel Orvis, Darius Wadkins, Amos Tute.

March 6, 1758, the house of Capt. Fairbanks Moor, on West River, was attacked, the captain and his son killed, and the son's wife, with her four small children, taken captive. Aug. 27, 1758, Asahel Stebbins was killed in an attack on "No. 4," and his wife, with Isaac Parker, a garrison soldier, taken captive.

Among the Northfield men in the service during 1759 were Samuel Taylor, Samuel Merriman, John Brown, Seth Lyman, John Alexander, Joel Alexander, Jonathan Burr, Benjamin Burt, Joel Holton, Joseph Dickinson, John Mun, Jr., Aaron Petty, Reuben Smith, Joseph Merchant, Reuben Alexander, Miles Alexander, Moses Bascom, Ezekiel Bascom, Joel Baker, Nehemiah How, Benjamin Mun, Solomon Sartwell, Job Smith, Amos Tute, John Moffat, Jonathan Hunt, Reuben Petty, Eldad Wright, Nathaniel Chamberlain, Samuel Frizzel, Aaron Field, John Severance, Elias Bascom.

The following Northfield men were in Gen. Amherst's army at the capture of Montreal in 1760: Samuel Taylor, John Petty, Elias Alexander, Miles Alexander, Asa Alexander, Reuben Alexander, Benjamin Burt, Thomas Elgar, Benjamin Gardner, Eben Holton, Uriah Morse, Simeon Olmstead, Abner Wright, Daniel Wright.

The war was virtually closed in 1760, although the peace treaty was not signed until 1763; and thus, after a dire experience of many years, Northfield found permanent release from her persistent savage persecutors.

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES.

Northfield bore a noble part in the war of the Revolution, and in the early town records the frequent narration of how the town pursued vigorous measures on behalf of the country's common cause testifies eloquently to the patriotic spirit that animated its inhabitants. When the revenue act was passed, imposing onerous duties upon necessaries and luxuries, the Northfield people promptly resolved to forego the use of many of the articles upon which taxes were laid.

In 1774, Phinehas Wright was chosen to represent the town at the General Court, convened by Gov. Gage, to meet at Salem, October 5th, and the following year Ebenezer Janes was chosen a delegate to the Provincial Congress to be held at Cambridge. Samuel Smith, Phinehas Wright, Samuel Root, Thomas Alexander, and Seth Field were that year chosen a committee of inspection, and it was also voted "that the selectmen give orders that such of the Minute-Men belonging to this town that are not able to supply themselves with ammunition for any expedition that they may be called to, be supplied out of the town's stock whenever they shall be called forth."

In the fall of 1774 a company of 51 Minute-Men—26 belonging to Northfield, and 25 from Warwick—were organized, and entered at once upon a course of training exercise, under Joseph Allen and Gad Corse. The company was commanded by Capt. Eldad Wright, and upon the alarm from Lexington, in April, 1775, the long roll was beaten by Elihu Lyman. Capt. Wright assembled his command, and on the evening of the day after the battle of Lexington, Capt. Wright and his company were *en route* from Northfield to Cambridge, in Col. Samuel Williams' regiment. The names of the Northfield men were: Captain, Eldad Wright; Sergeants, Eliphaz Wright, Hophni King; Corporals, John Holton, Oliver Smith; Fifer, Cotton Dickinson; Drummer, Elihu Lyman; and the following privates: Eldad Alexander, Cyrus Stebbins, Moses Root, Joseph Allen, Augustus Belding, Ebenezer Petty, Rufus Carver, Elisha Alexander, Luther Fairbanks, Thomas Stebbins, George Robbins, Joseph Fuller, Barzillai Wood, Elisha Stebbins, Benjamin Miller, Elisha Risley, Nathan Fisk, William Clemmens, David Goodenough.

In March, 1776, a company of 63 men, recruited at Northfield, Warwick, Bernardston, and vicinity, chose Thomas Alexander as captain, and marched, under orders, to join the expedition against Canada. The company proceeded to Ticonderoga, and subsequently to Morristown, N. J., where, in December, 1776, they joined Washington's army. Of the 63 originally included in the command, but 18 were left when Morristown was reached.

Among the Northfield men who enlisted for the campaign of 1776 were also Capt. Samuel Merriman, Moses Belding, Cephas Alexander, Eldad Alexander, John Farrar, Solomon Holton, Augustus Belding, Thomas Stebbins, Moses Smith, James Hunt, Cyrus Stebbins, Thomas Elgar, Dennis Stebbins, Alpheus Morgan, Second Lieut. Miles Alexander, Nathan Holton, Samuel Frizzel, Elihu Root, Reuben Field, Nathan Field, Nathaniel Billings, Stephen Billings, Asa Stratton, Jonathan Janes, Edward L. Tiffany, Elijah Stratton, Noah Morgan, Jona. Loveland, Levi Field, Ithamar Goodenough, Nathan Prindle, Titus Dickinson, David Smith, Joseph Rose, Moses Smith, Samuel Sharrow, —— Baldwin, Samuel Temple, Ishmael Turner, John Stearns, —— Sikes, William King, Ezra King, Simeon King.

Among those who enlisted in 1777 were Thomas Elgar, Jas. Lyman, Samuel Field, Thaddens Brooks, Benjamin Dike, Nathaniel Billings, Benoni Dickinson, Moses Burt, Archibald Clandanel, Ebenezer Field, Asahel Stebbins, John Mun, J. Church, and Joseph Snead.

Col. Phinehas Wright, of Northfield, was in command of a regiment in 1777, and Moses Dickinson Field, who was a lieutenant at the battle of Bennington, afterward maintained that it was a shot from his gun which laid low Col. Baum, the German commander. Capt. Samuel Merriman, of Northfield, commanded a company of men in Col. Phinehas Wright's regiment, which went out in response to Gen. Gates' call in September, 1777.

The Northfield men in Capt. Merriman's command were: Captain, Samuel Merriman; Lieutenant, Eldad Wright; Sergeants, Seth Lyman, Oliver Watriss, and George Field; Corporals, Nathaniel Billings, Jas. Lyman, John Holton, and Eldad Alexander; and privates, Elias Bascom, Alpheus Brooks, Ebenezer Petty, Thaddeus Brooks, Simeon Alexander, Jonathan Janes, Elijah Taylor, John Evans, Nathan Fisk, Elisha Holton, Asa Stratton, Henry Allen, Noah Morgan, Elijah Stratton, and Eliphaz Wright.

Capt. Merriman's company took part in the battles of Saratoga, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne, Oct. 17, 1777. After Burgoyne's surrender several of his men settled in Northfield, among them John Woodard, Robert Timson, Dennis McCarty, and William Dorrel. The latter became subsequently a settler at Leyden, Mass., and the founder of a religious sect called the "Dorrelites."

John Wotton, an Englishman, who settled in Northfield about the close of the war, embarked from England with Burgoyne's army, but, the ship in which he sailed being captured by an American cruiser, he enlisted, upon his arrival, in the American army, and was present at Burgoyne's surrender.

In May, 1778, the town raised £120 lawful money to pay for four men to serve eight months. £100 apiece were paid to George Robbins, Solomon Alexander, Matthew Ransom, John Dennis, and Ebenezer Petty as a bounty for enlisting.

In June the bounty was raised to £120 per man for the term of the war, and in July and October nine men were raised for six months' service at £30 per man as a bounty. Among those who entered the service this year (1778) were Eldad Wright, Jona. Belding, Darius Stebbins, Oliver Garey, Elihu Lyman, Moses Root, Joseph Snead, Joshua Lyman, Eliphalet Stratton, Sylvanus Watriss, Daniel Ransom, J. Church, Phinehas Field, Obadiah Janes, Levi Merriman, Alpheus Brooks, Samuel Merriman, Eliphaz Alexander, Thos. Alexander, Francis Burk, Levi Field, Asa Field, Elijah Field, Jonas Holton, Ebenezer Petty, John Dickinson, Francis Akeley.

In 1780 the £120 granted by the General Court were paid Jona. Belding's son for enlisting as a nine months' man, and £360, also granted by the General Court, were paid to three other nine months' men.

Other men who entered the service this year (1780) were Moses Robbins, Alpheus Brooks, Thaddeus Brooks, Daniel Warren, John Watriss, John Moffatt, Joseph Myrick, Seth Mun, Gideon Putnam, Alpheus Morgan, William Norce, Archibald Clandanel, James Lyman, Jona. Belding, Eldad Wright, Tertius Lyman, Joshua Lyman, Eliphalet Stratton, Phinehas Field, Seth Field, Eliphas Alexander, Barzillai Woods, Benjamin Doolittle, James Scott, Moses Dickinson.

For ten men required in January, 1781, 1000 Spanish dollars were borrowed to pay the bounties, and after that, in the same year (July), Tertius Lyman, Donaldus Wright, Moses Robbins, Nathaniel Coller, Reuben Whitcomb, William Larkin, Abraham Parker, Jona. Parker, Richard Kingsbury, Alexander Best, and William Brown, enlisted, and received—the eight first named—a bounty of £12 each.

When the war of 1812 broke out Northfield was the headquarters of the 15th Division Massachusetts Militia, commanded by Maj.-Gen. John Nevers, of Northfield. Shortly after the beginning of hostilities, Capt. Elisha Field opened a recruiting-office in Northfield and organized a company known as the "Sea Fencibles," afterward stationed at Fort Independence, in Boston Harbor.

In September, 1814, Capt. Elijah Mattoon, Jr., set out from Northfield for Boston in command of an artillery company, composed of the following men: Captain, Elijah Mattoon, Jr.; Lieutenants, Charles Bowen and Isaac Gregory; Sergeants, Calvin Stearns, King Harris, Samuel Alexander, Jas. Horsely, John Whiting; Corporals, Sharon Field, Elmer Wait, Nathan Simonds, Ansel Graves; and rank and file as follows: Micajah Hemingway, Elias Holton, John Holton, Jr., Henry Wright, Erastus Field, Chapin Holden, Wm. Norton, Elijah Shepardson, Arunah Shepardson, John Packard, Aaron Dike, Jr., Edward Nettleton, Reuben Lee, Adam Torrey, Miner Butler, Cyrus Butler, Ellsworth Hunt, Alanson Hunt, Apollos Morgan, Abner E. Whiting, Lucius Holton, Wm. Hancock Thomas Lyman, Jabez F. Bissell, Calvin Stratton, Clark Fowler, Obadiah Morgan, Richard Colton, Wm. Hall, John Fowler, Thomas Rockwood.

Others who served in the war from Northfield were Otis French, Adolphus Lyman, Ezekiel Woods, Thomas Kendall, Charles Reed, Moses Ellis, Jas. Mattoon, Artemas Moody, Apollos Beach, Oliver Kendrick, George Nettleton, Jos. Perry, Jona. Robbins, Ebenezer Childs, Solomon Miller, Ebenezer Dodge, Eber Church, Isaac Reed, Aaron Davis, Jos. Bridge, Jos. Cook, Simeon Mallory, Isaac Kendall, Zadock Turner, Isaac Johnson, John Fairman, Samuel Presson, Jacob Miller.

Northfield took no public action in opposition to the war of 1812, but Rufus Stratton went as an irregular delegate to the anti-war convention held at Northampton, on the 14th of July, in that year.

ORGANIZATION.

The incorporation of Northfield as a town dates from June 15, 1723, and the first town-meeting for the election of officers was held July 22d, in that year. Previous to this date, beginning with the third settlement, in 1714, the town officers had been either appointed by the committee placed in charge of town affairs by the General Court, or their selection submitted to the committee for approval.

Under the act of incorporation, however, the town was permitted to regulate its own affairs.

Mention has already been made of the elimination from the town of a large tract in the north in 1740, and Feb. 28, 1795, a portion known as Grass Hill, and lying in the great bend of the Connecticut, on its western bank, was set off to the

Osgood, Zebulon Allen, Simeon A. Field, Earl Wilde, M. S. Mead, Jonathan Lyman, S. S. Holton, Elijah Stratton.

VILLAGES.

The villages in Northfield are three, and they are called Northfield Village, West Northfield, and Northfield Farms.

NORTHFIELD VILLAGE,

or Northfield Street, as it is sometimes designated (a station on the New London Northern Railroad), is the most important of the three, and is, moreover, the point where the early settlements of the town concentrated. The inhabitants reside chiefly upon one broad, handsome thoroughfare, known as the "Street," which extends nearly north and south, and which for the space of about a mile is shaded upon either side by noble elms and prettily embellished by numerous tasteful dwellings. The village is a place of popular resort in the summer, when, decked with leafy richness and blooming with bounteous natural beauty, it is indeed an inviting spot.

The Connecticut River flows along the village front, and majestic hills, rearing their heads in the near background and in the distance as far as the eye can reach, complete a picture such as Nature presents when she is seen at her best.

The population of the village is about 500, and there are also within its limits two churches, three stores, a town-hall, one hotel, a Masonic hall, a school, an agricultural-implement manufactory, a post-office, and a public library.

Here also is one of the oldest Masonic lodges in Massachusetts, the Harmony Lodge, organized in 1796, with a present membership of 75. This is said to be about the only lodge that withstood the anti-Masonic wave which rolled over Western Massachusetts in 1826–30.

A grange flourished here some years ago, but has latterly shown symptoms of a serious decline.

The village was visited by a disastrous fire on the night of Dec. 18, 1878, when L. T. Webster's store and the post-office were completely destroyed, and a loss entailed to the amount of $9000.

WEST NORTHFIELD

is a small settlement in the north, adjoining the Vermont State line, and west of the Connecticut River, which, at this point, divides the town. The Connecticut River Railroad and New London Northern Railroad connect at this point. There are in the village a store, school, and post-office, and a population devoted almost exclusively to agricultural pursuits.

NORTHFIELD FARMS,

in the southwest, a station on the New London Northern Railroad, is, as its name implies, peopled with agriculturists, and has but one store, in which the post-office is located.

CHURCHES.

Tradition states that the earliest settlers in 1673 had a meeting-house, but where located or when erected cannot be said. Tradition further says that in the summer of 1673 Elder William Janes used to preach to the people on Sabbath under the Meeting Oak, which was one of a cluster of six yellow oaks that stood in the lower end of what is now Northfield village. This Meeting Oak outlasted its fellows, and met death by accidental fire in 1869.

During the second settlement, in February, 1688, it was resolved to build a meeting-house, for which, and a proposed bridge over Mill Brook, £40 5*s.* were to be raised, but whether the meeting-house was built, no record gives assurance. Late in 1688, Rev. Warham Mather was sent from Northampton to Northfield "to be their minister for half a year," and that he served is made manifest by a petition which he sent to the General Court in 1691, saying that the people of Northfield, supposing that Sir Edmund Andros (who had instructed Capt. Nicholson to send the petitioner to Northfield) would see him paid, had provided him only with provisions; and the £15 in money, which Capt. Nicholson had pledged him for his services, he begged the General Court to allow him. The court admitted the justness of the claim, but deferred its payment until 1700.

After the permanent settlement of Northfield, it was resolved, in October, 1716, to build a house 16 feet long and 12 feet wide, for "the present accommodation of a minister," and an engagement was then made with James Whitmore, of Middletown, Conn., to preach half a year, for which he was to have £25 and subsistence for himself and horse.

Previous to the year 1718, Sabbath services had been held in such houses as boasted the largest kitchens; but early in that year the town agreed to build a meeting-house "of the dimensions of the Sunderland meeting-house, viz., 45 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 18 feet between joints." This house was erected in the middle of the street, near the site of the present Unitarian Church in Northfield village, and, like the churches of those days, was furnished with slab forms instead of pews. Pews were not introduced into the church until 1753, and then only as individuals desired to build them for their own use.

Mr. Whitmore's successor was Mr. Benjamin Doolittle, of Wallingford, Conn., who was engaged, November, 1717, to preach during the winter, and who, at the conclusion of that engagement, was permanently settled as minister about September, 1718, when, it is supposed, a church was also organized. Mr. Doolittle was to have for a settlement £100 in money, a dwelling-house, house-lot and pasture-lot, and a salary of £65 annually for the first six years, and £75 annually thereafter, besides an annual supply of firewood.

For many years after Mr. Doolittle's settlement people were called to public worship by the beat of a drum, or by the hanging out of a flag at the meeting-house.

Mr. Doolittle was a physician as well as a minister, and as a physician enjoyed a lucrative practice. Fault began to be found with him in 1736 by some of his congregation, on the ground that the pursuit of his profession as a physician interfered with his ministerial duties, and directly other exceptions began to be taken to him as to his religious views, and in the controversy that ensued the town was divided, a majority, however, taking sides with Mr. Doolittle. The main points in the controversy were touching the charges against him that he told the town "he would not lay by doctoring and chirurgery under £400 a year; that he refused to comply with the association's and the court's advice for a mutual council; his practice of doctoring and chirurgery, and acting as proprietor's clerk for Winchester, contrary to the town's mind."

Mr. Doolittle steadily refused to unite in calling an ecclesiastical council to adjust the difficulty, and in his stand he was strongly supported by many inhabitants. The other side made many efforts to bring Mr. Doolittle into compliance with their wishes, but to no avail, and victory finally rested with the pastor, who, putting to vote after a Sunday service in February, 1741, the question as to whether he should be sustained, declared the vote in the affirmative, and that was an end of the controversy. Mr. Doolittle died suddenly, Jan. 9, 1749, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, and thirtieth of his ministry.

"A Short Narrative of the Mischief Done by the French-and-Indian Enemy on the Western Frontiers of Massachusetts Bay from 1743 to 1748," published in 1750, was written by Mr. Doolittle. But three copies of the pamphlet are known to be in existence, and of these one is in the library of Harvard College.

In the March following Mr. Doolittle's death, Mr. Isaac Lyman, of Northampton, was given a call to settle, but he declined, and Mr. John Hubbard, of Hatfield, was offered a call, with a settlement of £133 6*s.* 8*d.* and a salary of £66 13*s.*, with yearly firewood. Mr. Hubbard accepted the call, and was ordained May, 1750.

In August, 1761, it was resolved to build a new meeting-house, and, some difference of opinion arising touching its place of location, a disinterested committee was called in, and a site selected north of the old house. There was some dissatisfaction with this location, and at a town-meeting called in May, 1763, it was voted to set the house on the west side of the street (near where the present Unitarian Church stands). Two barrels of New England rum and four gallons of West India rum were used at the raising, and the church was provided with a steeple as well as a bell. The house was, however, not finished until 1767, and not painted until 1789.

Previous to 1770 it was the custom in church for the deacon to "line the psalm" for the singers, but in January of that year the town voted "that hereafter the singers shall sing altogether, without the deacon's reading the psalm, line by line, except at the Lord's table." The training of singers for the church service began then to be a town concern, and, late in 1770, Seth Hastings was hired as a singing-master.

The ministry of Mr. Hubbard was unmarked by any important incident, save the controversy which arose between him and his people upon the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. Previous to that time, according to the general custom, Mr. Hubbard included in his prayers a petition for the divine blessing upon the king of Great Britain; and this he continued to invoke after the battle of Lexington, to the great indignation of many members of his congregation. He was publicly reproved at a Sabbath service by Deacon Samuel Smith, and forbidden to recite the obnoxious prayer. The pastor resented this dictation, and, declining to submit to it, raised a storm about his ears that resulted in the calling of a church council in 1779 to pass upon the merits of the controversy; but while the council was deliberating, the trouble was adjusted by Mr. Hubbard and his people, upon the basis of his pledge to pray thereafter for the prosperity of the American arms.

After a ministry of upward of forty-four years, Mr. Hubbard died November, 1794. His successor was Rev. Samuel C. Allen, who was ordained November, 1795, and dismissed in January, 1798, after which he studied law and became quite successful at the Bar.

The next settled minister was Rev. Thos. Mason, who was ordained November, 1799, and continued to be the pastor until February, 1830. In 1801 the church received the gift of an organ from Samuel Smith. From the date of Mr. Mason's settlement the church became Unitarian in doctrine, and has thus remained to the present day. Shortly before Mr. Mason's dismissal 56 members of his church withdrew and formed a second Unitarian Church, for which Rev. Samuel Presbury preached from February, 1828, to September, 1829. Upon the retirement of Mr. Mason, the members of the second church, relinquishing their organization, returned to the first church in 1830, and in that year Rev. Geo. W. Hosmer was installed, and preached until July, 1836.

Meanwhile, in 1833, the old meeting-house was replaced, near the same site, by a new one, which was built by Wm. Pomeroy, and given to the town in exchange for the old house, on condition that the money received for the sale of pews (about $5000) should constitute a permanent fund, whose income should be devoted to parish expenses. This latter house was destroyed by fire in 1871, and was succeeded by the present imposing edifice, built in 1872, at a cost of $70000. In the latter year, Mr. Williams Allen, of New York, presented the church with a bell, and the town supplied the church-tower with a fine clock. In 1836, Wm. Pomeroy deeded certain lands, mortgages, etc., to the church as a permanent fund, which amounts now to upward of $50000.

Mr. Hosmer's successors as pastors have been Revs. O. C. Everett, Wm. C. Tenney, John Murray, Chas. Noyes, Jabez T. Sunderland, and S. B. Putnam, the latter the pastor in January, 1879.

THE SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized November, 1825, with 30 members, and after worshiping in Union Hall, Northfield village, until 1829, built the present church edifice, which was remodeled in 1849. The first pastor was Rev. Eli Moody, and succeeding him were Revs. Bancroft Fowler, Horatio J. Lombard, Nathaniel Richardson, Luther Farnum, Willard Jones, Isaac Perry, and Theodore J. Clark, pastor in January, 1879.

A METHODIST CHURCH

was organized in 1810, and enjoyed regular preaching supply until 1844, when it withdrew from the Conference.

A branch of the Baptist Church of Leverett and Montague was organized at Northfield Farms in 1829, and dissolved in 1846.

It may be appropriate, in connection with this church chapter, to note that Moody, the famous revivalist, was born in Northfield.

SCHOOLS.

The earliest recorded notice of public attention being given to educational matters dates back to 1721, when the wife of Ebenezer Field, the blacksmith, taught a select school at her own house, and charged fourpence each week per scholar.

In 1731 there was some talk by the town of building a school-house, but nothing came of it, and it would appear from the records that the town, being presented by the county in 1736 for failing to have a school, straightway voted to have a schoolmaster, and to build, buy, or hire a school-house. A school-house was built and set in the street "against Samuel Hunt's house-lot," and Seth Field employed as a teacher. In 1748 a new school-house was erected near the meeting-house, and another one in 1764. Until 1781 the town had but one school-house and one school district.

Between the years 1736 and 1785, the teachers were Seth Field (who taught most of the time between 1736 and 1775), Phinehas Wright, Lydia Warner, Daniel Babbit, and Abishai Colton. The first school known to the inhabitants on the west side of the river was taught in 1775.

THE NORTHFIELD ACADEMY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE

was incorporated June, 1829, and opened in October in the building known as Hunt's Hotel, at Northfield village, which had been purchased and well furnished for school purposes. The academy passed, in 1835, into the hands of Phineas Allen, but was discontinued in 1843. Latterly, a select school has been taught in a part of the academy building, while the other portion has been devoted to the manufacture of agricultural implements.

There were, in 1878, thirteen district schools in the town, for support of which in 1877 the expenditures were $2641.27. College graduates, natives of Northfield, as follows: Seth Field, Thomas Bridgman, Ebenezer Mattoon, Caleb Alexander, Benjamin Burt, Frederick Hunt, Ebenezer Janes, Elihu Lyman, Isaac B. Barber, Joseph S. Lyman, John Barrett, Jr., Charles Barrett, Joseph Allen, Fred. H. Allen, Isaiah Moody, Samuel Prentice, Caleb C. Field, Thomas P. Field, Dwight H. Olmstead, Justin Field, Frederick Janes, James K. Hosmer, Edgar F. Belding, Lucius Field, E. H. Allen.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Northfield has a free public library of 1600 volumes, which was founded by private enterprise as a social library in 1813, and as such continued until December, 1878, when it was donated to the town. The original projector of the enterprise was Thomas Power, of Boston, who settled in Northfield in 1812.

BURIAL-PLACES.

There are public grave-yards at Northfield Centre, West Northfield, and Northfield Farms, of which the oldest is at Northfield Centre. This burying-ground is the one origin-

ally laid out by the first settlers of the town, and is still used. Care has been taken to preserve the surroundings of the ground. A neat fence incloses it, and the presence of numerous handsome monuments among the weather-stained and time-worn head-stones erected a century and more ago, presents a striking picture of the mingling of modern and beautiful art with the musty and crumbling relics of the past. Some of the old headstones are so worn away that many inscriptions are illegible, but numbers of the oldest can yet be traced, and of these the following are transcribed:

Mrs. Meriam Wright, 1726; Hannah Stratton, 1729; Richard Bement, 1732; Stephen Belden, 1736; Sarah Stratton, 1736; Sarah Lyman, 1738; Zechariah Field, 1746; Mercy Field, 1746; Peter Evans, 1752; Anne Field, 1755; Medad Field, 1756; Eliezer Wright, 1753; Seth Wright, 1746; Eunice Wright, 1746; John Taylor, 1757; Jemima James, 1758; Tamar Stratton, 1759; Tamar Stratton, 1762 (two daughters of Ebenezer Stratton); Martha Stratton, 1762; Ebenezer James, Jr., 1766; Sarah James, 1766; Samuel Holton, 1767; Orea Harvey, 1765; Hepzibah Belding, 1761; Martha Alexander, 1761; Sarah Belding, 1762; Abigail Bellows, 1756; Submit Field, 1762; Ebenezer Field, 1759, Keziah Field, 1755; Aurelia Field, 1768; Ebenezer Warner, 1768; Bemoni Wright, 1767; Seth Wright, 1734; Sarah Stratton, 1770; Hannah James, 1770; Sale Knap, 1770; Francis Field, 1770; Silas Field, 1773; Azuliah Field, 1774; Electa Hubbard, 1773; Elsworth Hubbard, 1772; Samuel Hunt, 1770; Esther Lyman, 1774; Esther (her daughter), 1774; Lucy Stratton, 1781; Samuel Stratton, 1776; Annie Wright, 1777; Azariah Wright, 1772; Elizabeth Wright, 1772; Rhoda Wattriss, 1775; Joshua Lyman, 1777; Jonathan James, 1776; Roswell Field, 1780; Sara Doolittle, 1773; Rev. Benjamin Doolittle, 1748; Samuel Alexander, 1781; Sarah Field, 1785; Susannah Field, 1787; Lydia Stratton, 1783; Eunice Alexander, 1785; Robert Lyman, 1759; John Pirss, 1747; Mary Smith, 1730; Hezekiah Stratton, 1756; Lydia Stebbins, 1761; Sara Smith, 1767; Medad Pomeroy, 1760; Isaac Mattoon, 1767; Mehitable Pomroy, 1770; Nathaniel Mattoon, 1770; Mary Lyman, 1777; Thankfull Root, 1776; Sarah Smith, 1784; Sarah James, 1779; Paul Field, 1778.

Among the most aged people buried here were Jona. Belding, ninety-one; Simeon Alexander, ninety-two; Medad Field, ninety; Sarah Woodward, ninety-five; Deacon Samuel Smith, ninety-five; Sarah, wife of Oliver Smith, one hundred years and five months; Anna Hunt, ninety; Hannah Mattoon, ninety-six; Isaac Mattoon, ninety-one; Mary Lyman, ninety-one.

Upon the tombstone of Lydia Harwood is the following:

"Lydia Harwood: her first husband, Asahel Stebbins, was killed and she taken prisoner by Indians, Aug. 27, 1757, at No. 4, and carried to Canada. Saved from torture at the stake by her heroism and faith, she returned from captivity, and in 1759 married Capt. Samuel Merriman. She died his widow, 1808, aged seventy-six. To keep her memory green this stone is erected by her great-grandchildren, Chesson Merriman and Ella Merriman Barber, A.D. 1874."

Upon the tombstone of Timothy Swan is inscribed:

"Sacred to the memory of Timothy Swan, who died July 23, 1842, aged eighty-four. He was the author of China, Poland, and other pieces of sacred music. 'I was dumb, because thou didst it.'"

Upon that of Rev. John Hubbard, second minister of the town, who died 1794, appears this:

"A man he was to all his people dear;
And passing rich with *eighty* pounds a year.
Remote from towns he ran his godly race,
Nor ever changed, or wished to change, his place.
In duty faithful, prompt at every call,
He watched and wept, he prayed and felt for all;
He fly'd each art, reproved each dull delay,
Allured to brighter worlds, and led the way."

The stone over the grave of Rev. Benjamin Doolittle, first minister of Northfield, who died 1748, bears the following epitaph:

"Blessed with good intellectual parts,
Well skilled in two important arts,
Nobly he filled the double station,
Both of a preacher and physician.
To cure men's sicknesses and sins
He took unwearied care and pains,
And strove to make his patients whole
As well in body as in soul.
He loved his God, loved to do good,
To all his friends vast kindness showed;
Nor could his enemies exclaim
And say he was not kind to them.
His labors met a sudden close;
Now he enjoys a sweet repose;
And when the just to life shall rise,
Among the first he'll mount the skies."

SOCIETIES, ORDERS, ETC.

HARMONY LODGE, F. AND A. M.,

at Northfield village, is one of the oldest lodges in Western Massachusetts. It was organized in 1796, and has retained its active organization uninterruptedly ever since. Its membership in March, 1879, was 60, and its officers as follows:

H. J. Evans, W. M.; George N. Richards, S. W.; Sumner Titus, J. W.; George F. Alexander, Sec.; Cleston Merriman, Treas.; E. L. Holton, S. D.; H. G. Stockwell, J. D.; E. W. Colton, Chaplain; William Merriam, Marshal; Walter Field, Tiler; E. J. Bacon, I. S.; Clinton Ware and F. Holton, Stewards.

A YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

was organized at Northfield village in 1875, in connection with the Second Congregational Church. The society numbers now (1879) 30 members.

The village has also a musical organization known as the Stratton Brass Band, so named in honor of Albert S. Stratton, from whom it received early support.

PUBLIC BEQUESTS.

In addition to funds bequeathed by Mr. Pomeroy and others to the Unitarian Church, other public bequests were made as follows:

In 1877, Elisha Alexander gave to the town $1000 as a permanent fund, whose income should be devoted to the support of needy widows and other worthy poor.

Elisha Stratton donated to the district school at Northfield Farms a fund of $400, and Otis Everett gave $100 to the Unitarian society in 1840, to found a parish library. From that small beginning the library has risen to a wide field of usefulness, and contains now 1500 volumes.

INDUSTRIES.

Northfield is a rich agricultural town, and the energies of its people are devoted almost entirely to the cultivation of the soil. According to the State reports of 1875, the value of agricultural and domestic products in the town for that year was $267,021, that of manufactures but $59,855, and the number of farms 269.

Ten years ago tobacco-growing upon the river bottom-lands, which extend north and south through the town, was pursued to a great extent, and previous to that time it was a highly profitable industry, but it has latterly much declined, and during 1878 but about 100 acres of tobacco were grown, or less than one-fourth of the amount planted in 1868.

Corn and broom-corn are extensively cultivated, while the yield of agricultural products generally is considerable, and the condition of the people accordingly a comfortable and prosperous one. There is at Northfield village the manufactory of A. W. Ross, who makes horse-hoes and cultivators, and this is, except a few saw-mills, the only manufacturing interest in the town. Walker & Sanderson, at Northfield village, make extensive purchases of the tobacco-leaf in this and adjoining towns, and have prepared it for other markets.

The total valuation of the town in 1878 was $667,085, of which $586,513 was on real estate. The total tax, State, town, and county, $8124.44, or at the rate of $1.22 per $100. The total indebtedness of the town in February, 1878, was $141.53.

MILITARY.

NORTHFIELD'S WAR RECORD.

Northfield furnished soldiers for service in the war of the the Rebellion, as follows:

Fred. R. Field, 22d Mass.
Silas W. Bailey, 22d Mass.
Frank Brown, 22d Mass.
A. O. Carter, 22d Mass.
C. S. Field, 22d Mass.
Geo. P. Field, 22d Mass.
Chas. X. Janes, 22d Mass.
Wm. B. Janes, 22d Mass.
Wm. H. Johnson, 22d Mass.
D. D. Kemp, 22d Mass.
Isaac Mattoon, 22d Mass.
L. B. Rumrill, 22d Mass.
W. L. Smith, 22d Mass.
W. B. Smith, 22d Mass.
Aaron Stebbins, 22d Mass.
L. Turner, 22d Mass.
Jos. Young, 22d Mass.
Geo. Mason, 1st Cav.
S. W. Copan, 20th Mass.
C. B. Mattoon, 20th Mass.
N. H. Simonds, 10th Mass.
M. A. Potter, 10th Mass.
G. W. Field, 10th Mass.
C. W. Grout, 21st Mass.
F. W. Weeks, 21st Mass.
Gardner Coller, 27th Mass.
Jos. Gates, 27th Mass.
C. W. Harvey, 27th Mass.
Jas. S. Johnson, 27th Mass.
H. H. Johnson, 27th Mass.
C. H. Parmenter, 27th Mass.
T. H. Page, 27th Mass.
Elijah Carter, 27th Mass.
Frank Lovejoy, 27th Mass.
A. J. Andrews, 27th Mass.
R. D. Battles, 30th Mass.
Michael Kelliher, 28th Mass.
M. S. Stearns, 52d Mass.
Hezekiah Hastings, 52d Mass.
J. H. Robbins, 52d Mass.
E. C. Nash, 52d Mass.
McK. Britt, 52d Mass.
E. W. Chamberlain, 52d Mass.
Ansel Field, 52d Mass.
F. S. Field, 52d Mass.
Geo. G. Felton, 52d Mass.
C. C. Holton, 52d Mass.
J. M. Leonard, 52d Mass.
E. S. Merriman, 52d Mass.
Wm. E. Merriman, 52d Mass.
Warren Mattoon, 52d Mass.
A. N. Nash, 52d Mass
Jos. B. Pierce, 52d Mass.
Chas. A. Stimpson, 52d Mass.
Lucius Stimpson, 52d Mass.
Asahel Sawyer, 52d Mass.
E. B. Stearns, 52d Mass.
Oscar Wood, 52d Mass.
Chas. C. Brewer, 52d Mass.
Chas. Dewey, 2d Cav.
Theo. Fisher, 36th Mass.
J. A. Fisher, Jr., 36th Mass.
L. C. Hayden, 36th Mass.
Geo. Clark, 36th Mass.
N. L. Cutting, 36th Mass.
S. D. Dutton, 36th Mass.
Geo. A. Fisher, 36th Mass.
Jos. A. Harris, 36th Mass.
E. D. Holton, 36th Mass.
E. D. Stone, 36th Mass.
J. D. Stone, 36th Mass.
F. H. Turner, 36th Mass.
J. H. Blake, 36th Mass.
Henry Murdock, 36th Mass.
Samuel Cutting, Jr., 36th Mass.
C. K. Spaulding, 36th Mass.
Geo. Webster, 36th Mass.
H. S. Caldwell, 31st Mass.
Matt. Coughlin, 7th H. Art.
Henry E. Pierce, 32d Mass.
Joshua Maynard, 34th Mass.
Den. Harrigan, 20th Mass.
Frank Beaver, 3d Cav.
Lewis Luck, 3d Cav.
M. D. Thompson, 10th Mass.
John Kenially, 28th Mass.
N. S. Hutchins, 11th Mass.
Henry Sarchfield, 11th Mass.
Jos. Smith, 11th Mass.
Thos. Haley, 11th Mass.
Edward Foster, 11th Mass.
John Robertson, 11th Mass.
Rich Fitzgerald, 11th Mass.
John Lewis, 11th Mass.
Geo. H Freeman, 11th Mass.
Francis Lalonte, 11th Mass.
Addison Cross, 11th Mass.
John Serrell, 11th Mass.
Freeman White, 11th Mass.
Chas. Duchine, 11th Mass.
L. H. Mann, 11th Mass.
E. H. Hawes, 11th Mass.
John Miller, 11th Mass.
Wm Gifford, 11th Mass.
Jas. Hoyt, 11th Mass.
Chas. W. Libby, 11th Mass.
H. C. Mitchell, 11th Mass.
John Gaffney, 11th Mass.
Michael Riley, 11th Mass.
Wm. Spencer, 11th Mass.
Geo. E. Sockling, 11th Mass.
Jos. Quigley, 11th Mass.
C. K. Kimpland, 14th Bat.
Geo. H. Mason, 21st Mass.
Rich. Heath, 20th Mass.
Archibald Watson, 58th Mass.
Chas. Barr, 13th Bat.
Geo. Bell, 4th Cav.
Thos. Scanlan, 17th Mass.
A. O. Stimpson, 2d Cav.
John Whalley, 2d Cav.
John Timony, ——.
Jas. Canfield, ——.
Elnahan Britt, 31st Mass.
Dwight Cook, 37th Mass.
Patrick Barry, ——.
Lafayette Ross, ——.
Cornelius Leary, Vet. R. C.
Jos. F. Shepard, Vet. R. C.
Edwin Jones, Vet. R. C.
Andrew Ray, Vet. R. C.
Wm. E. Morthend, Vet R. C.
Geo. A. Sawin, Vet. R. C.
Martin Burke, Vet. R. C.
L. L. Fairchild, Vet. R. C.
John S. Gilbert, Vet. R. C.
Jas. L. King, Vet. R. C.
A. W. Brookings, Vet. R. C.

NEW SALEM.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

New Salem occupies a mountainous region, covering an area of 15,000 acres, and forming the extreme southeast corner of Franklin County. It has Orange on the north, Hampshire County on the south, Worcester County on the east, and the towns of Shutesbury and Wendell on the west. Part of its eastern boundary-line describes a sharp angle, and across this angle passes the Athol and Springfield Railroad. The original tract of the town was increased some years ago by the addition of a portion of Shutesbury, but in 1820 was decreased by the elimination of a tract at the south end (which became a part of Prescott), and in 1837 suffered a further contraction by the setting off to Orange and Athol of a tract from the north end. The present territory equals about twenty-three square miles.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of the town may be aptly characterized as wildly rugged, while the scenic displays which Nature has lavishly scattered here are beautifully impressive. The highest elevation in the town is Packard's Mountain in the southwest, said to be 1273 feet above the sea-level. Other prominent eminences are Fisk and Harris Hills in the north, and Rattlesnake and Pitman Hills in the centre. The streams are,—a branch of Miller's River in the west; the middle branch of Swift River, flowing through the centre; Hop Brook, Moose-horn Brook, and other small streams.

There are numerous ponds,—as the Reservoir in the northeast, covering 320 acres; Spectacle Pond, of 90 acres, in the east; Hacker's Pond, south of Spectacle Pond; Thomson's Pond of 265 acres in the southeast; and Hop-brook Pond. A soapstone-bed exists on Rattlesnake Hill, but it has never been worked. The climate of the town is remarkably salubrious and healthy.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Dec. 31, 1734, the General Court issued to 60 persons, resident in the town of Salem (now the city of Salem, Essex Co., Mass.), a grant for a township equal to six miles square, and further issued an additional grant of 4000 acres. In August, 1735, the proprietors effected an organization and located the township upon the territory now occupied by the town of New Salem. The tract was laid out in an oblong form, and extended north and south about ten miles. The additional grant above noted was annexed to the northern end of the new town, which thus became about thirteen miles in length. The town was subsequently widened by the addition to the west side of a portion of Shutesbury; in 1820 shortened at the

south end by the setting off therefrom of a tract to Prescott; and further shortened in 1837 at the north end, when a tract was taken off and apportioned to Athol and Orange. Each of the tracts thus set off was three miles in length, and the length of the town was reduced to about seven miles, and made of a size and shape more convenient than before, since the distances from the original extremities to the centre entailed no little trouble to the remote residents when called to transact town business.

Of the incidents attendant upon the early settlement of New Salem there is scarcely any chronicle except as may be gathered from uncertain traditions, which, flowing through a lapse of nearly one hundred and fifty years, become obscure.

New Salem was founded in 1735, and received its first settler in 1737. Its history at that time and for some years after was somewhat meagre of eventful interest, save in such details as attached themselves to early settlements in general.

Were the records of the first proprietors of New Salem obtainable, a clear and comprehensive history of the town's early settlement could be gleaned from their pages.

But the records of the New Salem proprietors, as well as the town records, dating as late as 1855, were destroyed in a fire at New Salem Centre in 1856, and thus the only documentary evidence of how the settlement rose from obscurity, and of the names of those who were closely identified with its earliest history, has been utterly lost.

Although the proprietors obtained their grant in 1734, and located it in 1735, they secured no settlement until the year 1737. It was no easy matter to induce settlers to locate in a vast wilderness, where no man save the Indian had ever placed his foot, and where, too, the savages still held sway, and were likely to dispute in a fierce manner the entrance of the white man. The proprietors made many unsuccessful attempts to persuade settlers to locate upon the grant, but, as before noted, they waited two years before receiving any encouragement in that direction. They even offered a premium to the one who would make the first settlement, believing that if some stout heart could be led to make the advance, others would not be slow to follow. After a patient waiting until they began to despair, they eventually obtained the pledge of Jeremiah Meacham to make the first settlement, conditioned upon a present of £10 for so doing. Meacham led the way in 1737, and settled upon the farm now occupied by Ezra Hatstat, about one mile north of the centre. He lost no time in entering upon the arduous task of clearing his land, having first hastily erected a rude log cabin, which, in view of the more pressing necessities of preparing the land for cultivation, long awaited more than such bare appointments as sufficed for actual shelter.

This hardy pioneer was not without serious fears touching probable assaults from Indians, who, although at no time numerous in that region, were nevertheless to be dreaded, and especially so since the prospect of a settlement of the tract was likely to afford them the occasion for making that locality a more favored place for visitation than it had before been.

Still, Meacham kept steadily to his purpose, always on the alert for approaching danger, and hopeful that other settlers would speedily follow in his train, and render mutual protection against the foe that made the life of the pioneer one of constant watching and peril, as well as careful anxiety.

In accordance with expectation, Meacham's settlement was quickly followed by others. Amos Foster settled upon the western part of the grant, and Benjamin Stacy, who came in about the same time, upon a place about two and a half miles south of the centre, where D. V. Putnam now lives. Samuel King took up a farm about three miles from the centre, near the present village of Cooleyville, and with him came Samuel Pierce, who settled in the north. Daniel Shaw located two miles south of the centre, and two miles southeast of the latter place a Mr. Cary made a settlement about the same time. Amos Putnam, James Cook, and Jeremiah Ballard were likewise settlers contemporaneous with Meacham; Ballard selecting a home about a quarter of a mile north of the present village of New Salem Centre.

Thereafter settlers multiplied rapidly, and the proprietors were rejoiced to see how prosperity appeared to attend a venture which, long after its inception, seemed to promise anything but fortune. Here and there the wilderness began to show garden spots, where the toiling forefathers had, by the strength of right arms and the earnestness of heroic purpose, felled the giants of the forests, and caused the green earth to smile with glowing promises of bountiful harvests.

Still, the fear of Indians and stories of their depredations near at hand caused much painful uneasiness and apprehension that there was trouble in store. To provide against such emergencies, and to afford places of general protection, two forts were built, and, in addition thereto, the meeting-house was so fortified that it could be used as an ark of temporal safety, while the cabins of many, if not all, of the settlers were provided in some way for repelling sudden savage attacks in case there was not time to reach the forts.

Eternal vigilance was the watchword in the infant settlement; and while the farmer tilled the soil or pursued kindred occupations, he watched continually for unseen danger, and was prepared to meet it manfully. Thus, when the people attended divine worship they went armed, for no man could tell when the foe would appear; and so, amid watching and working, the community grew apace and thrived.

Fortunately, the precautions taken by the inhabitants against the savages, in resorting to the forts at nightfall, or whenever reports of trouble filled the air, enabled them to pass through the trying ordeal of early experiences in backwoods life without being seriously endangered or coming to harm. Many of the settlers went from time to time into the government service against the Indians in other parts of the State and did valiant work, in which not a few were called upon to make severe sacrifices, but New Salem itself escaped the horrors of Indian warfare.

The nearest approach to an Indian depredation occurred one night when nearly all the male inhabitants of the settlement were out on a scouting expedition. Before departing they saw that the women, children, and aged men were securely housed in one of the forts, and that the fort was carefully guarded against attack. It seems, however, that a band of savages were hovering near, in hiding, and upon observing the departure of the men they emerged from their retreat shortly after, and approached the fort, thinking that, as it was guarded only by women, it would fall with them an easy capture. The women were, however, not made of ordinary material, for they were pioneers' wives, who had learned important lessons in the school of self-preservation, and, knowing how desperate emergencies required desperate remedies, knew also full well how to apply the remedies.

One brave Amazon, who undertook the leadership, so disguised her voice, and issued orders in a loud tone to an imaginary band of men, that the savages, upon their approach to the fort, were mystified, and began to think that they must have been in error in believing the fort defenseless, since the orders they heard and the preparations evidently going forward for defense seemed to betoken the presence in the fort of many stalwart defenders. They were ready, in their cowardly, savage nature, to make war upon weak women, but armed men were foes whom they liked not; and while they were gravely discussing the unforeseen turn in affairs, a few rapid gunshots from the fort in their direction decided them, without further argument, upon precipitate flight. The coolness and bravery exhibited by the women under such trying circumstances won them a bloodless victory, and the recital now serves a useful and interesting purpose in showing, not only what the women of those days had to contend with, but how they rose to the

Photo. by C. H. Wells.

Charles Chandler

CHARLES CHANDLER, son of Aaron and Mary Chandler, was born in Shutesbury, Franklin Co., Mass., on the 17th of December, 1828. His father was born in Petersham, Mass., on the 28th of January, 1797. He was a farmer by occupation, and took an active interest in the religious and educational interests of the community in which he lived. In the autumn of 1850 he removed to Wendell, and during his residence in that town held various public offices; among others those of selectman and assessor. He died in New Salem, on the 15th of October, 1867. His wife was a daughter of Luther Clark, of Leverett, Mass., born in that town on the 18th of March, 1795.

She was married to Mr. Chandler on the 11th of February, 1823. To them were born five children, of whom only two are now living, viz.: Mary, the wife of Samuel H. Stowell, and Charles, the subject of this sketch. The latter remained in the paternal home, working during a part of each year for his father on the farm, until the latter removed to Wendell.

Charles then united with him in farming, and also engaged in the lumbering business upon his own account, which he carried on successfully for several years. On the 27th of January, 1859, he married Abbie S., daughter of Luther Wyman, of Woburn, Mass. In 1862, Mr. Chandler removed to New Salem and located on West Street, on what was known as the "old Porter farm." He remained there seven years, when, purchasing his present property, he removed to New Salem Hill, where he has since resided. He has taken a prominent part in local public, religious, and educational interests; has held the offices of town-clerk and treasurer three years, and contributed largely to the building of the new church edifice and parsonage in Lock's village. As a citizen he is public-spirited and enterprising, and as a man he is respected by all for his many sterling qualities. His mother, Mrs. Mary Chandler, resides with him, at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

Mr. and Mrs. Chandler have two children, both born in New Salem. They are Mary S., born Aug. 24, 1865, and Abbie Belle, born on the 18th of February, 1867.

Photo. by Moffitt.

Horace Hunt

The Hunt family is of English origin, and has been represented in this country for many years. William Hunt, ancestor of Horace Hunt, was one of three brothers who early came to this country and settled, one at Concord, Mass., one at Northampton, Mass., and one at Brattleboro', Vt.

William settled at Concord, and at one time was the owner of one-half of the territory now occupied by that town, which he purchased directly of the Indians.

Samuel Hunt, his grandfather, lived at various places, and for twenty years of his life kept a public-house at Fitchburg, Mass., and served as a captain in the French-and-Indian war.

David Hunt, the father of Horace, was born in Worcester, Mass., in 1766 or 1767. In his youth he went to New Salem, Mass., of which he was one of the first settlers. He passed a long and active life in that town, and died in 1850, at the advanced age of eighty-three. He married Abigail, daughter of Shadrach Haskins, one of the earliest settlers of New Salem, and had a number of children, of whom but four reached maturity. Samuel H., the eldest of these, is now living at Athol, Mass., and is ninety years of age. Luther passed his life on the old farm in New Salem, and died in 1849, at the age of fifty-six. Lorana married Levi Davis, of New Salem, and now resides at Holly, New York, aged eighty-four.

Horace Hunt was born in New Salem, Jan. 15, 1801. He passed his early life in hard work on the paternal farm, enjoying limited educational advantages. At the age of seventeen he commenced school-teaching in New Salem, having prepared himself for that calling by close application, rigid self-discipline, and arduous labor. This occupation he followed in winter seasons at New Salem and Enfield, Mass., and Cascnovia, N. Y., filling up the balance of the time at work on the farm.

In 1825, Mr. Hunt commenced keeping a general country store at Millington, a small village in the town of New Salem. He continued there about fourteen years, and then removed to North Prescott, Mass.; established a store about a mile west of the village of North Prescott, which he kept for upward of thirty years. During that time Mr. Hunt had the North Prescott post-office established, and was the first postmaster there,—a statement that is equally true of the post-office at Millington. Mr. Hunt was postmaster at both places for a period, in all, of twenty years.

In 1869, Mr. Hunt transferred his mercantile business to Enfield, Mass., where he engaged in store-keeping until May 15, 1878, when he disposed of it, and is now living in retirement at Enfield, having attained the ripe age of seventy-eight.

In the course of his life Mr. Hunt has filled various offices of trust and responsibility. In 1827 he was appointed a justice of the peace,—an office that he has held continuously since. He has also filled most of the town offices of New Salem and Prescott, and was a commissioner of Franklin County from 1863 to 1869, inclusive.

In his church affiliations he is a Baptist, a member of the church of that denomination at Athol, Mass., and was for many years a member of the New Salem and Prescott Baptist Church. He has been married four times. His first wife, Susannah M. Fish, of New Salem, he married April 4, 1822, and she died Nov. 25, 1825. His second was Roxana Chamberlin, of New Salem, whom he married Aug. 27, 1829, and who died June 13, 1837. His third was Naomi Haskins, of Prescott, whom he married May 22, 1839, and who died Jan. 17, 1845. His present wife was Mrs. Sarah E. Freeman, widow of Dr. Nathaniel Freeman, of New Salem, and daughter of James Hemenway, of the same place.

The fruits of these various unions have been nine children,—one by the first wife, two by the second, four by the third, and two by the fourth. Of these but four are living,—Howard Boardman and Nelson Haskins, wholesale dealers in musical instruments, at Boston; Lorana Sophia, wife of Charles Richards, Esq., of Enfield; and James Luther, dealer in musical instruments, at Athol, Mass., and also engaged in the insurance business at the same place.

requirements of the hour, and revealed themselves to be worthy companions of the men who took upon themselves pioneer hardships.

With the departure of the era of Indian troubles, and the resumption in the valley of the Connecticut of the prosperous progress of early settlements, New Salem, in common with other towns, began to feel the encouraging influences of peace, and moved onward in the scale of material advancement, reaping gratifying results at every stride.

One of the earliest physicians of whom tradition tells was Dr. Joseph Goldthwaite, whose field of practice covered a wide extent of territory, and who was a man of considerable note abroad as well as at home. A Mr. Upham, who was an early settler, was something of a lawyer, but the scope for the exercise of his legal talents was exceedingly limited, and that he drove a very profitable trade is extremely problematical.

Daniel Shaw, an early settler, to whom reference has already been made, was a man of considerable prominence in the community, and, besides filling numerous places of public trust, served as town clerk for a period of thirty consecutive years, during the whole of which time, it is said, he used but one goose-quill to do his writing.

Varney Pierce, another early comer, was the first justice of the peace, and dealt also in legal counsel to such of his neighbors as felt the need of a little law to comfort them. For thirty-three years Mr. Pierce occupied various public offices within the gift of the town, lived a long and useful life as an honorable citizen and faithful public officer, and died in 1823 at a ripe old age.

Chapters might be written upon the early struggles of the New Salem pioneers, and they would be chapters of absorbing interest to those who are to-day linked in memory and sympathy to the history of those times; but limited space in a volume intended to contain a history of the early days of the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts forbids extended reference in detail to matters which would bear such reference without wearying the reader. Stout hearts and willing hands were the great dependences in those days when the conveniences of refined civilization were few, and when the only path to success lay through the avenues of self-denial and a dogged determination to get along in life by the aid of but such surroundings and comforts as were absolutely necessary, while the discouraging obstacles encountered upon every hand were well calculated to weaken hearts not borne up by a trusting faith and hope that brighter skies were to cheer the future.

The first innholder in town was James Cook. His tavern was located on the present place of D. V. Putnam, two miles south of the centre. On this place, or farm, James Cook erected the first grist-mill ever built in town. The original millstones can now be seen lying in the stream near the spot where the mill was built. Before this mill was built all the grain had to be carried on horseback to North Hadley, on the Connecticut River, a distance of sixteen miles from New Salem, through a trackless wilderness, the course being known by means of trees marked at convenient distances. Their path led them to ford a small stream near where the New Salem Cheese-Factory now stands; and, as a matter of convenience to themselves, they built a stone bridge over this stream and named it "Hadley Bridge," which it bears to this day, though few of the present generation know why the bridge is so called.

"James Cooke" left two sons, Samuel and Henry. Henry was a somnambulist and lost his life in consequence, at a public-house in Troy, N. Y. He arose in his sleep, went to an outside door, which he opened, and fell from the third story to the sidewalk, where he was found dead next morning. His remains were conveyed to New Salem for interment. Samuel kept for a long period of years a store and public-house near the old homestead. His first wife was the daughter of the Rev. Samuel Kendall, the first ordained minister in New Salem. Samuel Cooke left two sons, Samuel and Robert. Samuel went to Houlton, Me. He was greatly esteemed, and made probate judge by the Governor of Massachusetts (Maine was then a part of Massachusetts). Robert always lived in New Salem, and by his industry and perseverance, combined with large natural talent, accumulated a competency, with which he was always ready to assist those deserving and meritorious. He filled the highest offices in town. His widow and seven children survive him.

Dr. Cowles, a graduate of Dartmouth College, was one of the early physicians of New Salem. He built a large house in the centre, now occupied by William T. Freeman, and, leaving New Salem, nothing is known of his descendants. Tradition tells the following story of the doctor and village blacksmith. The doctor, being unmarried, as a matter of course looked here and there for a helpmeet, and fell in love with a Miss Paige, a beautiful and accomplished lady, but subsequently became *enamored* of a Miss Putnam, to whom the blacksmith was paying attention. This is how the doctor cheated the blacksmith. It was announced that there would be a ball at the tavern in the centre. The doctor hit upon this plan. He said to the blacksmith, whose name was Hastings, "Come, let us swap ladies for the evening and see what 'gossips' say." To this the blacksmith consented. So the doctor went to the ball with the blacksmith's lady, and the blacksmith with the doctor's. At the ball the doctor "popped the question" to the blacksmith's lady, was accepted, and soon married her. Hastings followed suit, married Miss Paige, and died in 1810.

Stephen Filton was one of the earliest shoemakers in New Salem. He favored Shays' rebellion, in 1786. He married Sarah Doland, only fifteen years of age. As a girl she was brought up in the family of Rev. Samuel Kendall. They had a large family of children, whose lives were an honor alike to themselves and the community in which they lived. Two sons are now living, Rev. George D. Filton, of Granville, Mass., the youngest of the family, and Ebenezer, who lives in Enfield, Mass. Stephen Filton's grandchildren, now living, and prominent in the community, are Joseph Filton, of Greenfield, Dr. George Chamberlain, of Brimfield, Mass., Dr. Cyrus N. Chamberlain, of Lawrence, Mass., and Dr. Myron L. Chamberlain, of Boston. These last-named three doctors are brothers, and sons of Dr. Levi Chamberlain, of New Salem. Dr. Cyrus N. Chamberlain was medical director in the Army of the Potomac, and was the first surgeon detailed to take charge of the hospital at Gettysburg, remaining there till the government established home hospitals. He was then instructed by the government to establish Home Hospital, at Worcester, Mass. Stephen Filton, having business abroad during the first winter of his marriage, left his young wife to prepare a "boiled dish;" and, as she was solicited to join a coasting-party of young folks, she put everything into the dinner-pot at the same time, and left it over a rousing fire to care for itself, which did not add to the relish of the dinner. Moral: When a man marries a child for a wife, he must expect that she will act like a child; which is right and proper.

"Governor" Curtis, as he was called, was one of the oldest or earliest carpenters in New Salem. He was framing a building for the Rev. Mr. Foster, the second minister in town, when the latter said to him, "Governor, you seem to be a man of rare genius. Could you make a devil?" "Certainly," said the governor to the minister; "just place your feet on this block, that I may make you cloven-footed; only a minute's work and all the alteration necessary." This anecdote is taken from J. G. Holland's "History of the Four Western Counties of Massachusetts."

Daniel Ballard, Esq., a direct descendant and great-great-grandson of Jeremiah Ballard, one of the earliest settlers of the town, has in his possession the manuscript of several origi-

nal documents which refer in an interesting way to the early history of New Salem. Copies of these documents are herewith appended, as follows:

DEED OF NEGRO JACK.

"To all Christain People to whom these presents shall come, Know ye that I, Thomas Parker, of Dracutt, in ye County of Middlesex, within his Majestie's Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, Clerk, for and in consideration of the sum of Sixty pounds to me in hand before the ensealing and delivery of these presents by Jeremiah Ballard, of Andover, in ye County of Essex, Husbandman, have given granted, bargained, sold, and by these presents do give, grant, bargain, sell unto the s^d^ Jeremiah Ballard, one negro man, named Jack, to have and to hold the s^d^ negro Jack; and I, the s^d^ Thomas Parker, do promise to bind & oblige myself, my heirs, executors, and administrators, by these presents, to warrant and Defend the said negro Jack unto the said Jeremiah Ballard against the lawfull claims or demands of any person or persons whatsoever, at any time or times hereafter. In witness whereof I, the s^d^ Thomas Parker, have hereunto set my hand & seal this fifteenth day of September, Anno Domini 1726, in the twelfth year of ye Reign of our Sovereign Lord George King.

"THOMAS PARKER. [SEAL.]

"Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of
"JONATHAN RICHARDSON.
"JOHN DANE."

WARRANT FOR MEETING OF PROPRIETORS OF NEW SALEM AT TOWN-HALL IN SALEM.

"Notice is Hereby Given to the Proprietors of New Salem (so called), Laying in the County of Hampshire, that they Assemble Themselves Together on Wednesday, the Sixth day of June Next, at Two o'clock afternoon, at the Townhouse in Salem, To Choose a Committee to manage the affairs of the Propriety and to Call Futtur meetings; also a Clerk and Treasurer for the year ensuing. To Choose Surveyors of Highways; also to consider and act upon the Petition of Capt. Jeremiah Ballard and other of the Inhabitants for Finishing the Meeting-House & *Settelinge* the *Lotts* according to the Courte Grant, and Raising money for making & Repairing Highways for the Inhabitants, to Consider the Petition of Jeremiah Ballard and Jeremiah Meacham for a Grant for Building a Saw-mill on a Streame in the undivided Land of s^d^ Propriety, and to see whether the Proprietors will Grant it or *Not*; to Raise such Sums of Money as shall be thought Proper for the Paying the Rev^d^ Mr. Kindall's Salery, and other Charges arising in s^d^ Propriety.

"By order of the Committee.

"THOMDIK PROCTER, JR., *pt. Clerk.*

"SALEM, May 14, 1750."

PETITION FOR JAMES COOK AS INNHOLDER.

"*To the Honbl. Justices of the Sessions of the peace to be holden at Northampton, on the thirteenth instant:*

"Whereas, Mr. James Cook, of New Salem, was appointed for an Innholder in s^d^ New Salem at ye Sessions in August last, he not being able of Body to attend thereon, and the Reason why he could not have Licence, he heard, was because he had not taken the oath relating to taking the Bills of the other Governments.

"These may Certify to your Honours that the s^d^ James has taken s^d^ oath before Amos Foster, Dist Clerk; and if that will answer, as he is not able to come to the next Sessions, we pray your Honors to Grant him Licence.

"AMOS FOSTER,
"JEREMIAH BALLARD, } *Selectmen.*
"BENJA. SOUTHWICK, JR.,

"NEW SALEM, Nov ye 8, 1764."

TOWN-MEETING WARRANT.

"Notice is hereby given to the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of New Salem, qualified by law to vote in town affairs, that they assemble and meet together att the Publick Meeting-House in New Salem, on Monday, the Fourth day of March next, at ten of the clock forenoon, to consider and act on the following articles, viz.:

"First, To Chuse such officers as towns by Law are obliged to Chuse on the month of March.

"2ly, To Raise money to Pay the Rev. Mr. Kendal's Salary.

"3ly, To Grant money to pay for schooling.

"4ly, To Grant money to make and mend Highways.

"5ly, To Know if Swine may Run att Large this year.

"6ly, To Know if the Districts will improve what money the town Stock Powder has been sold for to Purchase another Stock, or apply to it any other use.

"7ly, To Know if the Districts will allow the Selectmen to lay out a Rode from Samuel Pierce's across Jonath Childe's and Darling Lot's to s^d^ Childe's, and Exchange the Rode att the East end of s^d^ Lots for the same.

"8ly, To see if the District will open the Rode att the East end of Benja. Southwick House Lot, which David Felton Has shut up.

"9ly, To Bring in Town Debts and Grant money to pay the same.

"AMOS FOSTER,
"BENJA. SOUTHWICK, JR., } *Selectmen of New Salem.*
"JEREMIAH BALLARD,

"NEW SALEM, Feb. ye 11, 1765."

ASSESSORS' WARRANT.

"Whereas Benja. Southwick, Constable for ye District of New Salem for the year A.D. 1756, Complains to us, ye Subscribers, Assessors for s^d^ District, & sayth that Micah Rice, of s^d^ District (Blacksmith), was rated for his Pole in the Province Rate or List Committed to him the sum of Six Shillings and two pence, and that he, ye s^d^ Benja Southwick, has given him, ye s^d^ Micah Rice, Seasonable Notice and Warning to pay the same, yet he Refuses to Do it, and prays for a Warrant as ye Law Directs from us, the Subscribers, to Distreign the body of ye s^d^ Micah Rice, he, ye s^d^ Benja Southwick, having made search, and cannot find any Estate of ye s^d^ Micah Rice Whereon to make Distress.

"This is therefore in his Majestie's Name to Impower and Require You, the above s^d^ Constable, Benja Southwick, to Destreign the body of ye s^d^ Micah Rice, and it Commit to his Majesties Goal, in Springfield, till he pay, or cause to be paid, the above s^d^ sum of Six Shillings & two pence, and Costs of the s^d^ Commitment.

"JOSEPH HOULTON, } *Assessors of*
"AMOS FOSTER, } *New Salem.*

"NEW SALEM, March 18, 1757."

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES.

When the Lexington alarm reached New Salem the inhabitants were called together, and upon the village green of New Salem Centre they assembled, guns in hand, ready to march at a moment's notice. There were at this time two militia companies in the town, and of one of these companies one Goodell was captain, and William, son of Benjamin Stacy, who lived about a mile southwest of the present village of Millington, was the lieutenant. Capt. Goodell had previously been regarded as having leanings toward Toryism, and when his company being gathered at the time of the general rally above noted, he manifested a disinclination to raise his voice in behalf of patriotism, he was directly the object of derision, and promptly evaded responsibility by slinking away. At this, Lieutenant Stacy, doffing his hat, drew his commission from his pocket, and, tearing it to pieces, excitedly exclaimed while he did so, "Fellow-soldiers, I don't know exactly how it is with the rest of you, but as for me, I will no longer serve a king who murders my own countrymen." The effect of his example was to thrill the company with patriotic ardor, and they hurrahed and shouted their approval of the lieutenant's action. Capt. Goodell, who appeared at this instant, endeavored to quell the enthusiasm by an attempted exercise of authority, but the blood of his men was up to fever heat, and they waved him scornfully away. The company voted at once to march for the seat of war, reorganized by choosing the gallant Stacy as their captain, and before the next night he set out at their head for Cambridge. Captain Stacy served through the war, rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and received from General Washington the present of a gold snuff-box as a mark of esteem. Shortly after the war closed he removed to the far West, and was killed by the Indians near Marietta, Ohio.

New Salem was opposed to the war of 1812, and sent Samuel C. Allen as a delegate to the Northampton anti-war convention. In 1814 a draft for soldiers was held in the Baptist Church, when, among others, the following were impressed into the service: Wm. Smith, John Shaw, Samuel Shaw, Joseph Shaw, Asa Powers, John Powers, John Frye, and Andrew Newell.

In 1814, Col. Williams' regiment, bound for Boston, halted in New Salem a few days, and was there joined by Rev. Alpheus Harding, who had been chosen regimental chaplain.

ORGANIZATION.

In 1753 the two grants issued to the original proprietors were incorporated as a district and called New Salem, for the reason that its proprietors belonged to *old* Salem. Under the act of 1786, the district became a town. Previous to the incorporation, from 1735 to 1753, the meetings of the proprietors were held in *old* Salem. All of the town records, dating from 1753 to 1856, as well as the proprietors' records, were destroyed by fire at New Salem Centre in 1856, and the list of town officers can be given only from 1855 to 1879, as follows:

SELECTMEN.

1855-56.—Emerson Fay, Joseph F. Packard, Royal Whitaker.
1857.—Emerson Fay, Royal Whitaker, Alpheus Thomas.

Photo. by C. H. Wells, Orange.

BERIAH W. FAY was born in Athol, Worcester Co., Mass., on the 2d of December, 1819. His father, Jonas Fay, was also a native of that town, a farmer by occupation, and a man of strict integrity and honor.

He married Anna R., daughter of Alpheus Ward, of Athol, by whom he had six children, of whom the subject of this notice was the third. He attended the common schools during a part of each year until seventeen years of age. He was then employed in farm-labor for three years, after which he commenced teaching school during the winter months and continued to work on the farm in the summer. He continued these avocations until 1850, and had in the mean time attended the spring and fall terms of the New Salem Academy about four years.

He also taught a class in penmanship, and select schools in Athol and Orange. In 1850, his health having become impaired by teaching and close confinement to study, he removed to New Salem, where he had previously purchased some property, and during the following year he bought the farm which he now owns, and where he has since resided. He subsequently turned his attention to surveying, which he has practiced for twenty years.

Mr. Fay is eminently a self-made man, and whatever he has attempted in life has been thoroughly and conscientiously performed. He has always been interested in promoting the cause of education, in which he labored a number of years as a teacher, and since 1855 has been a member of the school committee.

In politics he is a Republican, and takes an active part in the politics of the town and county, and is well informed in the general political movements of the State and nation. In a local capacity he has served as selectman, assessor, and overseer of the poor. He has been special county commissioner for two terms of three years each. In 1865 he represented his district in the Legislature, the duties of which office he discharged in an able manner.

On the 1st of October, 1868, he was married to Hattie L., daughter of Daniel Ballard, of Wendell, Mass. They have one child,—Henry W., born on the 13th of June, 1877.

Mr. Fay has been a member of the Congregational Society of New Salem since 1862. He is also an earnest and progressive worker in the Sabbath-school, of which he has for four years been superintendent. In social and public relations he has always commanded the respect and esteem of his associates.

Alpheus Harding

Rev. Alpheus Harding, son of Abijah and Sybil Adams Harding, was born in Barre, Worcester Co., Mass., Jan. 19, 1780. His father was a farmer, and Alpheus worked on the farm until eighteen years of age. He then commenced his studies preparatory to entering college, first at Leicester Academy, and afterward at New Salem. Like many others of limited means, he resorted to school-teaching during the vacations in order to obtain the funds with which to prosecute his education.

In 1801 he entered Dartmouth College, and graduated with the degree of A.M. in 1805. After leaving college he taught the New Salem Academy two years, and at the same time studied divinity under the direction of the Rev. Joseph Lathrop, D.D., of West Springfield, Mass. He was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in New Salem (which in those days meant a settlement for life), Dec. 2, 1807. After remaining in that position forty years he resigned, thinking a younger man could better discharge the duties of the office. He was married, Oct. 8, 1808, to Sarah, daughter of Rev. Josiah and Irene M. Bridge, by whom he had seven children. Of this family only one survives him,—a son, also named Alpheus Harding,—to whom this memoir and the accompanying portrait are due.

For more than fifty years he was a trustee, and during a greater part of that time also president, of the New Salem Academy, and to his persevering efforts and labors its success was largely due. During the same length of time he had the almost entire charge of the public schools of the town, and maintained an active interest in them to the day of his death.

He twice represented the town of New Salem in the Legislature, and after retiring from the ministry was for many years justice of the peace and trial-justice; also doing much as executor and administrator of estates, and as guardian for many children. His wife and six children died before him, and when about eighty years of age he married the widow of James Freeman, of New Salem, who was his constant companion during the remainder of his life, and who survived him a few years. He died in 1869, having just entered his ninetieth year. Possessed of indomitable courage and perseverance, he never shrank from the discharge of a duty, and spent a long and active life in doing good to others. He was a constant laborer in promoting the interests of education, temperance, morality, and industry, and always foremost in any cause which tended to increase the prosperity of the people to the service of whom he devoted so many years of his life. He was universally esteemed for his many rare qualities of mind and heart, and sincerely mourned by all who knew him.

1858.—Alpheus Thomas, William F. Freeman, Joseph Gallond.
1859-60.—Elijah F. Porter, F. R. Haskell, William Whittemore.
1861.—Elijah F. Porter, William Whittemore, V. V. Vaughn.
1862.—Elijah F. Porter, Samuel Adams, V. V. Vaughn.
1863.—Elijah F. Porter, Samuel Adams, Sylvanus Sibley.
1864.—Elijah F. Porter, Samuel Adams, Daniel V. Putnam.
1865.—Elijah F. Porter, William T. Freeman, Daniel V. Putnam.
1866.—Elijah F. Porter, Eugene Ballard, Daniel V. Putnam.
1867.—Elijah F. Porter, J. H. Carey, Daniel V. Putnam.
1868-70.—Royal Whitaker, Beriah W. Fay, Daniel V. Putnam.
1871.—Royal Whitaker, E. D. Andrews, Daniel V. Putnam.
1872.—Elijah F. Porter, Samuel H. Stowell, Daniel V. Putnam.
1873.—Elijah F. Porter, Samuel H. Stowell, Lucien T. Briggs.
1874-76.—Nelson Haskins, F. W. Newland, William L. Powers.
1877.—H. A. Cogswell, F. W. Newland, William L. Powers.
1878.—Daniel Ballard, F. W. Newland, Proctor Whitaker.

TOWN CLERKS.

Charles A. Harding, Jr., 1855-57; Charles M. Pierce, 1757-59; Royal Whitaker, 1859-74; Charles R. Shumway, 1874; F. A. Haskell, 1875; Charles Chandler, 1876-79.

VILLAGES.

There are four villages in the town; each is a post-office, and they are called New Salem Centre, North New Salem, Cooleyville, and Millington.

THE CENTRE

is the oldest of the four settlements, and is a brisk little village on the mountain-top, containing two churches, the town-house, one store, the New Salem Academy, and the Academy boarding-house,—a handsome structure. A fire in 1856 destroyed the post-office and store, and in 1876 another fire destroyed the post-office, two stores, and a hotel.

COOLEYVILLE,

in the southwest, near the Shutesbury line, has latterly become a lively trading-point, and boasts three stores, which derive their main support from neighboring towns.

North New Salem, near the Orange line, has a church and store, and Millington, in the southeast, has a store and grist-mill. It is also the nearest point in the town to the New Salem station of the Athol and Springfield Railroad, being two miles distant therefrom.

CHURCHES.

Before the settlement of the tract was fairly begun the proprietors set about providing a place for public worship, and in August, 1736, they voted to build a meeting-house forthwith, 45 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 20 feet stud. For some reason the house was not built until late in 1739, and each "right," it appears, was taxed £3 to defray the cost of the edifice. There must have been a gala time at the raising of the frame, for the bill for expenses noted that, among other things, "wheat, sugar, rum, molasses, pork, beef, butter, cheese, men, and horses from Hadley" were furnished at a total cost of £29 13*s.* 5*d.* The foundations of this church may still be seen near the site of the Universalist Church in New Salem Centre.

Rev. Samuel Kendall, of Woburn, a Harvard graduate, was the first settled minister, and was ordained December, 1742, at which time the church was probably organized. He served the church as its pastor until March, 1776, when he resigned his charge, but continued to reside in New Salem until his death, in 1792. Mr. Kendall's successor was Rev. Joel Foster, who was settled June, 1779, and preached twenty-three years, being dismissed in 1802. During his ministration, in 1788, a church society was organized distinct from the town organization, and church affairs prospered after the new departure. In 1794 a new church of considerable pretensions to architectural elegance was built, and considered one of the finest, if not the best, of all the churches in Hampshire County.

Mr. Foster was a divine of some prominence, and it was said that the incorporation of the New Salem Academy was due chiefly to his efforts. His successor as pastor of the church was Rev. Warren Pierce, who was ordained in 1804. He resigned in 1807, and in December of that year Rev. Alpheus Harding was ordained. Shortly previous to that time a church was erected in the north, about four miles from the centre, near where Beriah W. Fay lives, for the accommodation of the people in that section, and at this church Mr. Harding preached fifteen Sabbaths annually for about eighteen years. Meanwhile, for about that length of time, the church parish was somewhat divided on the question of the relative merits of the Trinitarian and Unitarian doctrines. Mr. Harding inclined to Unitarianism, and preached its faith to the First Church until January, 1845, when he resigned, after a ministry of upward of thirty-seven years. Mr. Harding officiated in 1868 at the funeral in New Salem of Mrs. Daniel Shaw, at whose wedding he had likewise officiated in 1811. Rev. Claudius Bradford, ordained in 1851, was the next settled minister but he continued only two years, when he resigned. Rev. —— Trask, the last settled pastor, was dismissed in 1874, since which date the church, which is now Universalist, has depended upon periodical supplies.

As has already been noted, Mr. Harding preached a portion of each year at a church in the north for eighteen years,—from 1807 to 1824. This church building was owned by the First Society, and when the people, in 1824, becoming dissatisfied with the condition of things, formed a new and orthodox society, they purchased the church building and removed it to its present location, in north New Salem. Since 1842 there has been no settled pastor, and latterly the building has been used in common by Congregationalists and Methodists. The first pastor was Levi French, who preached from 1825 to 1829, and succeeding him was Rev. Erastus Brooks, who preached from 1834 to 1842.

The Third Congregational Church was organized at New Salem Centre in August, 1845. Services were held in the town-house until 1855, when the present church structure was erected. The pastors have been Revs. Wm. H. Hayward, Erastus Curtis, W. Kemp, David Eastman, and Samuel B. Amsdell,—the latter the pastor in charge January, 1879.

In January, 1772, a Baptist Church was organized in the south part of the town, and in that year a meeting-house was built, a little south of what is now the Prescott line. In 1800 the building was moved three miles north of its original location, and in 1822, when the town of Prescott was incorporated, the church became known as the Baptist Church of New Salem and Prescott. The church building was taken down in 1835, and in that year a new structure was erected directly upon the line between Prescott and New Salem.

The church began to decline a few years ago, and previous to 1878 became extinct. In that year the building was sold and removed into Prescott, where it is now used as a store. Among the early pastors of the church were Revs. Ebenezer Smith, Samuel Bigelow, Joel Butler, Josiah Orcutt, Paul Davis, Calvin Orcutt, Asa Niles, Stephen S. Nelson, Thos. Rand, —— Dwyer, George Doland, John Shepardson, A. B. Eggleston.

There is a Methodist Church building within the borders of New Salem, near the Prescott line, but it belongs to the Methodist Society of North Prescott, with whom the Methodists of New Salem worship.

The Universalists in the north part of the town organized a society in 1800, and erected a meeting-house frame, but got no farther with the building. It stood thus uncovered for several years, when it was sold and removed to New Salem Centre, where it was converted into a tavern, and destroyed by fire in 1876.

In January, 1879, measures were on foot at the village of Cooleyville for the organization of a Universalist society at that point, with a fair prospect of success.

SCHOOLS.

THE NEW SALEM ACADEMY.

The early records of the town having been destroyed, very little can be ascertained about the early history of New Salem

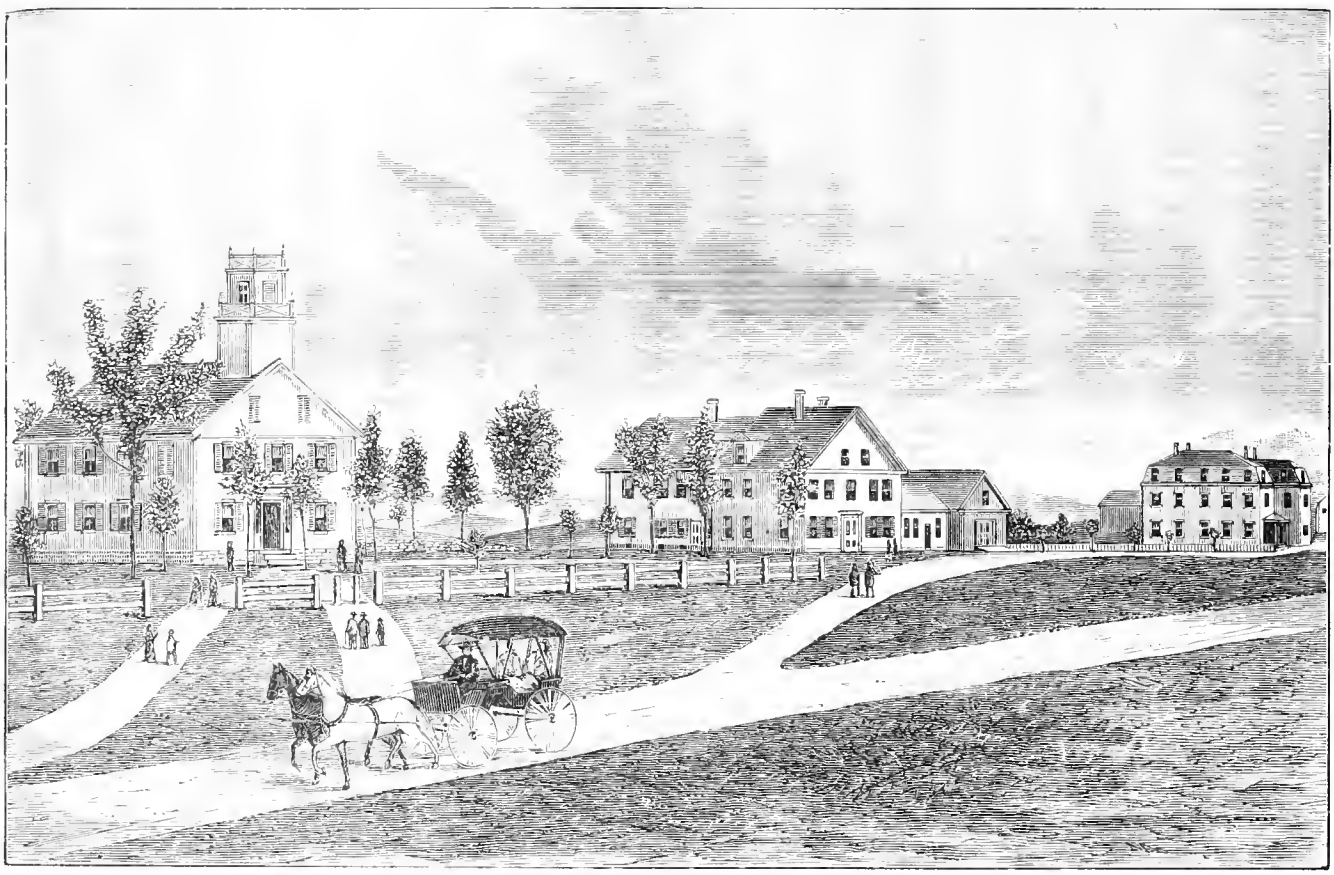
schools; but it is safe to assume that here, in common with the towns in Western Massachusetts, the growth of the cause of education developed slowly in the days of the pioneers.

Public concern touching the necessity and value of schools was awakened directly upon the settlement of the territory, and such provision as could be made with the limited advantages at command was attended to.

In 1794 the subject of providing the town with a school possessed of superior advantages began to be actively discussed, and to such good end that a number of enterprising citizens erected a commodious school building at the Centre, and Feb. 25, 1795, the NEW SALEM ACADEMY was incorporated under

The State granted half a township of land in Maine in 1797 for the benefit of the school. This land was placed in market by the trustees, and was purchased to a large extent by citizens of New Salem, in order to assist, by every means in their power, the incipient institution. This course eventually involved them to such an extent that many were obliged to give up their homes in Massachusetts and remove to the wild lands of Maine. Among these was Capt. James Houlton, after whom the town of Houlton, in Maine, was named.

By the running of a new boundary-line between the United States and the British dominions the institution lost about one-half the original grant.



NEW SALEM ACADEMY AND BOARDING-HOUSES, NEW SALEM, MASS.

an act which set forth that the school was to be "for the purpose of promoting piety, religion, and morality, and for the instruction of the youth in such languages and in such of the liberal arts and sciences as the trustees shall direct."* The trustees then appointed were Rev. Joel Foster, Rev. Solomon Reed, Rev. Joseph Blodgett, Rev. Joseph Kilburn, David Smead, John Goldsbury, Jonathan Warner, David Sexton, Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr., Daniel Bigelow, Martin Kinsley, Ezekiel Kellogg, Jr., Samuel Kendall, Varney Pearce, and Asa Meriam.

Among the members who were active in procuring the charter were Rev. Joel Foster, Deacon Samuel Kendall, Ezekiel Kellogg, Jr., and Varney Pearce. The first record is in the handwriting of Rev. Joel Foster. The next secretary was Varney Pearce, Esq., who, with the exception of an interval of two years, 1810-11,—attended every meeting of the board of trustees from the organization to the time of his death, in 1823.

The school building, already mentioned, was donated to the academy, and at the first meeting of the trustees, which was held at the tavern of Samuel Kendall, in New Salem, measures were taken to set the institution upon an advanced plane, and thereby attract to its support pupils from all parts of the State.

This liberal and comprehensive scheme bore immediate fruit, and the school entered at once upon a prosperous career, gathering within its walls many students from the State at large and from other States; occupied an enlarged field of usefulness, and took a prominent place among the institutions of learning of that day.

In 1837 the academy building was destroyed by fire, but was promptly replaced by the present edifice, mainly erected from funds contributed by citizens of the town. In 1870 the academy received from the State a donation of $10,000, from the citizens of New Salem $5000, and from Ira Stratton, Esq., of Cambridgeport, a native of New Salem, $1000. The valuable scientific apparatus now in the possession of the school was the gift of Mr. Greenwood, of Boston, a former pupil. In the year named (1870) the trustees erected near the academy a handsome and spacious boarding-house, at a cost of $4000. This structure, as well as one of a similar character built many years before, provides homes for the academy students.

*The following curious action appears of record under date of August 18, 1796: "Voted that the trustees do recommend to the young gentlemen who study at New Salem Academy, that they abstain from wearing gowns." At the same date the following: "Voted that this board do now adjourn to 5 o'clock to-morrow morning."

The free introduction of high schools and the increase of educational advantages elsewhere have of late somewhat narrowed the field of the academy's usefulness, but it still holds a high rank, and annually prepares many students for college.

The value of the property belonging to the institution, including fund and buildings, is about $16,000. The south building at the right and rear in the wood-cut is used as a boarding-house, and is in charge of a steward. The central building contains rooms for those who desire to board themselves, and is in charge of the principal.

The principals who have served the academy from its incorporation, in 1795, to 1879, given in regular order, are thus named: Fowler Dickinson, Proctor Pierce, Joel Foster, Joseph Billings, Alvah Tobey, David Kendall, Warren Pierce, William Ritchie, Alpheus Harding, Oliver Greene, John Wallace, Joel Wright, Leonard Jewett, Phineas Johnson, Oliver Fletcher, Allen Gannett, Constant Field, Joseph Anderson, Charles Osgood, Alonzo Andrews, Luther Wilson, J. M. Macomber, Horace Blake, John Stacey, Gardner Rice, V. M. Howard, Charles Whittier, T. W. R. Marsh, Joseph A. Shaw, Andrew J. Lathrop, Henry M. Harrington, D. G. Thompson, E. A. Perry, F. F. Foster, Lorenzo White, F. E. Stratton, and William H. Smiley, the latter being the principal in charge April 1, 1879.

The trustees in 1879 were Lyman E. Moore, of New Salem; T. D. Brooks, of Athol; Willard Putnam, William T. Freeman, and F. A. Haskell, of New Salem; N. L. Johnson, of Dana; J. B. Root, of Greenwich; Thomas P. Root, of Barre; Alpheus Harding, of Athol; George A. Berry, of Shutesbury; A. J. Clark, of Orange; Lucien D. Trow, of Hardwick; and Edward F. Mayo, of Warwick. Among the prominent trustees not heretofore mentioned have been the following: Joshua Green, Hon. N. F. Bryant, Ebenezer Mattoon, Gen. James Humphreys, Hon. Richard E. Newcomb, Rev. Luther Wilson, Rev. Oliver Everett, Rev. Alpheus Harding (who was connected with the school as teacher and trustee for more than sixty years), Rev. John Goldsbury, Hon. Samuel Giles, Deacon Asahel Paige, Rev. David Eastman, Jabez Sawyer, Esq. Among the alumni who have been prominent are the following: Ex-Governor Alexander H. Bullock, Judge P. Emory Aldrich, Hon. Frederick Allen, Hon. Alpheus Harding, Hon. Willard Richardson, formerly mayor of Galveston, Texas, and editor and proprietor of the *Galveston News;* Rev. Ozi W. Whittaker, Bishop of Nevada; Rev. Francis E. Tower, Hon. N. L. Johnson, Hon. Edward A. Thomas.

Besides the academy, there are in New Salem 7 district schools, at which the average attendance is 135 scholars, and for whose support, in 1877, the sum of $1136.68 was expended.

Among the students of New Salem Academy who became college graduates was Alpheus Harding, who graduated at Dartmouth, was afterward preceptor at the academy, and pastor of the First Church in New Salem, in which town he resided for seventy years. Of the natives of New Salem who received college diplomas, there were Warren Pierce, Proctor Pierce, Doctor Coles, Charles Pierce, Solomon Howe, Bishop Ozi W. Whittaker, and Willard Putnam.

The rates of tuition seem to have changed considerably; commencing in 1796 at from $1.25 to $1.50 per term; afterward declining to $1 and $1.25; then gradually increasing to $5 and $7 per term. Formerly there were four terms annually, each of eleven weeks; now there are three terms,—two of thirteen weeks, and one of twelve weeks.

The State gave the institution $10,000, and the town of New Salem and sundry friends gave $5000 additional. The value of the original grant of lands by the State was probably about $5000.

BURIAL-PLACES.

Accompanying are presented some of the oldest inscriptions found upon the headstones in the old grave-yard at New Salem Centre:

John Townsend, 1766; Aaron Putnam, 1768; Jos. Hascal, 1771; Alex. Conkey, 1773; Elizabeth Foster, 1774; Adam Weir, 1775; Elizabeth Trask, 1775; Jonathan Townsend, 1776; Abigail Foster, 1777; Catharine Kendall, 1777; Cotton Foster, 1781; Lucy Kendall, 1784; Jonathan Hascal, 1784; Abigail Shaw, 1785; Mary Foster, 1785; Elizabeth Foster, 1785; Amos Hascal, 1786; Eunice Putnam, 1786; Rhoda Streeter, 1786; John Heminway, 1786; Samuel Hascal, 1786; Mary Townsend, 1788; Benjamin Hascal, 1789; Jeremiah Streeter, 1790; Sarah Felton, 1790; Anna Kendall, 1790; Rev. Samuel Kendall, 1792; Ann Stacy, 1792; David Felton, 1792; Molly Heminway, 1792; Sally Putnam, 1793; Varney Putnam, 1794; Israel Trask, 1794; Lydia Putnam, 1794; John Putnam, 1794; Melissa Putnam, 1795; Polly Smith, 1797; Obadiah Townsend, 1798; Amos Putnam, 1799.

INDUSTRIES.

According to the State census reports, issued in 1875, the value of the manufactured products of New Salem for that year was $40,550, and that of agricultural and domestic products, $89,516. The manufactures are those of lumber—there being nine saw-mills in the town—and palm-leaf hats. Bacon & Day started a pail-factory at Thompson's Pond in 1848, but the mill was soon after destroyed by fire, and was succeeded by Thompson's saw-mill, now operated by Kilburn & Co.

There were tanneries in the town some years ago, and the manufacture of boots was also carried on to some extent, but these industries are now no more. New Salem used to be a great lumber region, and made annually heavy shipments of that material to other points, but this interest has also declined.

There are excellent farming-lands in the west, where the soil is black loam and gravel, and where the surface is undulating, while the centre is less fertile, and the eastern section fairly productive. The total assessed valuation of the town is $322,500, of which $257,800 is on real estate. The total tax (State, county, and town) is $6012.50, on a rate of about $18.50 per $1000. The debt of the town, March 20, 1878, was $7732.23.

MILITARY.

NEW SALEM'S WAR RECORD.

Soldiers were furnished by New Salem for service in the war of the Rebellion as follows:

Austin A. Haskell, 42d Mass
Henry Holley, ——.
Jason Hanson, ——.
F. M. Conner, ——.
Charles Vaughan, 21st Mass.
James Fleet, 2d Mass.
James Golden, 2d Mass.
Charles Scott, 2d Mass.
Albert Fleishman, 2d Mass.
Lewis Chombard, 18th Mass.
Victor Dupon, 2d Mass.
Francis Marshead, 2d Mass.
Francis W. Neville, 26th Mass.
David Hutcheson, 2d Mass.
Charles Axworthy, 2d Mass.
Wilber H. Hale, 2d Mass,
George H. Smith, 23d Mass.

F. A. Blodgett, 31st Mass.
Elbridge Smith, ——.
Charles Bliss, ——.
—— Bailey, ——.
—— Winslow, ——.
Wilson Upton, 31st Mass.
Charles E. Tupper,* 31st Mass.
A. A. Bliss,* 21st Mass.
H. D. Bliss, 21st Mass.
Wm. H. Sawyer, 21st Mass.
Joseph W. Hayden,* 21st Mass.
F. S. Day, 27th Mass.
D. W. Joslyn, 27th Mass.
Adolphus Porter, 27th Mass.
A. P. Pierce, 27th Mass.
Jesse Strong, 1st Mass.
William Harvey, 21st Mass.

Erastus Weeks, 21st Mass.
Charles Davis, 27th Mass.
Charles Griffin, 27th Mass.
Orrelo Goodwin, 27th Mass.
Alvin Clark, 26th Mass.
A. B. Clark, 26th Mass.
David Bliss,* 15th Mass.
Charles A. Stevens,* 31st Mass.
A. M. Russell, 31st Mass.
Lyman Holden, 31st Mass.
S. P. Williams, 31st Mass.
Chauncey Upton, 31st Mass.
H. C. Joslyn, 31st Mass.
F. W. Newland, 31st Mass.
Asa F. Richards, 31st Mass.
Alhroma Baldwin, 36th Mass.
H. S. Smith, 53d Mass.

* Died in the service.

Reuben Gibson, 53d Mass.
W. T. Putnam,* 53d Mass.
A. E. Town,* 53d Mass.
James L. Powers, 53d Mass.
David Hamilton, Jr., 53d Mass.
F. E. Stratton, 53d Mass.
George C. Warner, 53d Mass.
Charles Fisher, 53d Mass.
V. V. Vaughan, 53d Mass.
F. C. Thompson, ——.
Emery Haskins, ——.
Lyman C. Gibbs,* 21st Mass.
D. E. Morrison, 31st Mass.
J. F. Freeman, 53d Mass.
A. A. Washburn, 52d Mass.
L. D. Philips,* 32d Mass.
H. L. Freeman, 27th Mass.
George Harding, 34th Mass.
Jesse C. Haskins, 53d Mass.
H. W. Amsden, 53d Mass.
Charles P. Bliss, 53d Mass.
I. P. Sampson, 1st Mass.
Arad Johnson,* 34th Mass.
Geo. R. Hanson, 20th Mass.
James F. Smith, 1st Mass.
Hugh D Haskell, ——.
Samuel Hoyt, 31st Mass.
Wm. H. Pierce, 27th Mass.
Charles Reynolds,* 27th Mass.
George W. Harding, 21st Mass.
Jesse Hayden, 21st Mass.
Merriam King, 21st Mass.
Reuben Weeks, 21st Mass.
M. L. Chamberlain, ——.
Asa P. Wheeler, 31st Mass.
William Hemingway, ——.
Forrester Hanson, 31st Mass.
J. G. Hayden, 31st Mass.
William N. Dexter, 27th Mass.
Dwight Freeman, 27th Mass.
A. Rawson, 36th Mass.
William Leighton, ——.
F. H. Bliss, 53d Mass.
John T. Bliss,* 27th Mass.
William Bliss, 27th Mass.
Lafayette Smith,* ——.
Henry Weeks, 27th Mass.
A. W. King, 36th Mass.
Daniel Bosworth, 27th Mass.
E. G. Giles, 27th Mass.
Lourin Ramsdell, 27th Mass.
James W. Hayden, 21st Mass.

CONWAY.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

CONWAY, one of the largest towns in Franklin, with an area of about 23,000 acres, lies on the southern border of the county, and is bounded on the north by the town of Shelburne; on the south by Hampshire County and the town of Whately in Franklin; on the east by the town of Deerfield; and on the west by the towns of Ashfield and Buckland. The Troy and Greenfield Railroad touches the northeastern border of the town, along which also flows the Deerfield River. The nearest railway depot is Bardwell's, in Shelburne, a station on the Troy and Greenfield Railroad. Conway was in 1790 the third largest town, in point of population, in the county of Hampshire,—now embraced within the counties of Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden.

NATURAL FEATURES.

Conway is a country of hills, and occupies, accordingly, a region noted for its salubrious atmosphere. The most conspicuous elevations are Dry, Pine, Cricket, and Poplar Hills, from whose summits fine scenic views may be obtained. The Deerfield River forms the northeastern boundary, and flowing through the town is a valuable mill-stream called the South River, which, rising in Ashfield, passes east to Conway Centre, and thence north and east, and empties into the Deerfield River. Bear River and Roaring Brook are the only other noticeable mill-streams. Native alum, fluor-spar, galena, mica slate, black limestone, and other minerals are sometimes found, but in no considerable quantities.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The territory now occupied by Conway was originally a portion of Deerfield, and received, early in 1762, its first settler, Cyrus Rice, of Barre, who built his house in the east, upon the slope of a hill near the site of the old tavern-stand long afterward known as the "Hawley place." This territory was included in a grant made to Deerfield in 1712, when its domain—in answer to the petition of Rev. John Williams—was enlarged so as to extend "nine miles westward into the western woods." The southern portion of this grant came to be known as the "Southwest district," or "Southwest," and is now the town of Conway.

There was some agitation in Deerfield in 1753 in favor of laying off the place called "Southwest" into lots, preparatory to its settlement, and late in that year the lots *were* laid out, containing 150 acres each, extending two hundred and forty rods in length from east to west, and one hundred rods in width. About that time the proprietors of "Southwest" made a grant to John Blackmore of 10 acres of land for a mill-spot, "at a place just before the crotch of South River," but there is no evidence to show that Blackmore entered upon occupation. There was a road through the tract in 1754, from Deerfield to Huntstown (now Ashfield), and in 1763 Deerfield appropriated £4 toward building a bridge over South River, and "making a county road adjacent to the same."

The second settler was Josiah Boyden, of Grafton. Israel Gates, of Barre, followed, and after him John Wing, Elijah May, David Parker, James Dickinson, John Bond, Jonas Rice, John Boyden, and Joseph Catlin (who were settlers upon the "Eastern district"), Robert Hamilton, Henry Arms, George Stearns, Caleb Rice, Silas Rawson, Joel Baker, and Adoniram Bartlett (settling north of the "Eastern district"), Jonathan Root, Daniel Stow, John Thwing, Benjamin Pulsifer, Timothy Thwing, Israel Rice, Timothy Rice, Theophilus Page, Wm. Warren, John Batchelder, Nathaniel Goddard, John Broderick, Michael Turpey, John Sherman, Samuel Newhall, David Harrington, Jason Harrington, Jonathan Smith, Caleb Allen, James Warren, Daniel Newhall, Prince Tobey, Jabez Newhall, David Whitney, Benjamin Wells, Abner Forbes, Thomas French, Tertius French, Nathaniel Field, Asa Merrit, Jonathan Whitney, Caleb Sharp, Aaron Howe, Jas. Davis, Joel and Elias Dickinson, Elijah Wells, H. B. Childs, Gershom Farnsworth, Alexander Oliver, Robert and James Oliver, James Look, Elisha Clark, Ebenezer Allis, Lucius Allis, Matthew and Simeon Graves, James Gilmore, Samuel Wells, Amos Allen, Abel Dinsmore, Wm. Gates, Gideon Cooley, Nathaniel Marble, John Avery, Malachi Maynard, Solomon Goodale, Samuel Crittenden, Isaac Nelson, Richard Collins, Solomon Hartwell, Moses and Calvin Maynard, Ebenezer Tolman, Consider Arms, Isaac and Elisha Amsden, Solomon Field, and Sylvanus Cobb.

The eastern half of the tract was first settled, and in 1767, when Conway was incorporated, embraced nearly all of the 200 people then inhabiting the district.

The first tavern-keeper was Thomas French, at whose inn—which stood where the Baptist Church, in Conway Centre, now stands—the first district meeting was held, in 1767, and it is probable that he kept tavern there some time previous to that date. Landlord French was a great man in those days, and his house a great place of resort. It was at one time his boast that he owned so much land that he could make the journey to Deerfield without stepping off his own broad acres. Reverses overtook him later in life, and he died a pauper.

The first blacksmith was Aaron Howe; the first shoemaker, Maj. James Davis; and the first frame house in the district

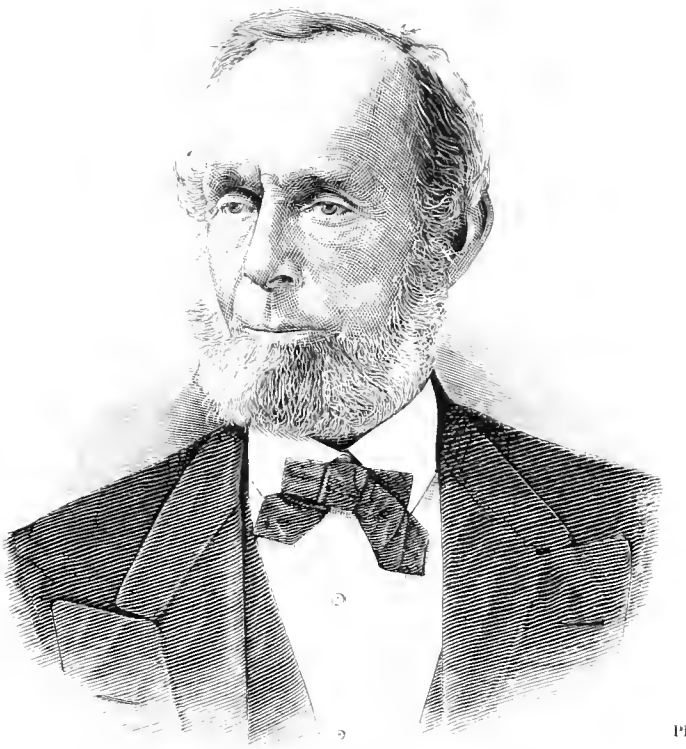


Photo. by Popkins.

Edwin Cooley

Edwin Cooley was born in Conway, Franklin Co., Mass., March 24, 1819. His father, Gideon Cooley, was also a native of Conway, and was born April 17, 1781. He was married, in 1808, to Julia Waite, who was born in Hatfield, Mass., Nov. 14, 1778.

The subject of this biography is one of a family of nine children. He acquired the elements of his education in the common schools of his native town, and was afterward classically instructed in the Conway Select School and Amherst Academy. At the age of twenty-one he commenced teaching school during the winter months, and worked upon the farm in the summer. This he continued for ten years, and at the age of twenty-six assumed the entire charge of the farm until his father's decease, in 1854. He subsequently purchased the property by paying off the other heirs, and has always resided upon the old homestead. He has filled many offices of trust in such a manner as to gain public approbation.

In 1839 he was elected a member of the board of selectmen, and has filled that office, with a few intermissions, up to the present time, a period of thirty years, and has also been chairman of the board a greater part of the time. During the same time he has been assessor, and also justice of the peace two terms. In politics he was formerly a Whig, as have been all the members of the family for a great many years, but he is now a Republican, and in 1845 was elected to the Legislature, and was the first Republican representative from the town of Conway. He is a man of particularly keen perceptions and sound judgment, and in consideration of these qualities he has frequently been called upon to appraise property and to settle up estates.

Mr. Cooley is a deacon in the Congregational Church of Conway, of which he has been a member thirty years. He is an earnest worker in the cause of religion.

He is also a member of the agricultural society, and has been trustee in the same at different times.

He married for his first wife, Gracie K. Vining, who was born in Hawley, Franklin Co., Mass., in January, 1824. She died May 14, 1854.

His present wife, Caroline E. Taylor, is a native of Williamsburg, Mass., and was born March 25, 1826. By this union he has had three children,—Edwin Homer, born Dec. 1, 1857; Lizzie Grace, born July 3, 1859; and Clara White, born Oct. 3, 1862.

Photo. by Popkins.

CHAS. B. MERRITT is a native of Conway, Franklin Co., Mass. He is of English ancestry, and the family to which he belongs is descended from two brothers who came to this country at the time of the Restoration, or shortly before, one of whom settled in Massachusetts, and the other in New York. Of the former, Charles B. Merritt is a direct descendant. He is the great-grandson of Asa Merritt, grandson of Simeon Merritt, and son of Pliny Merritt.

Asa Merritt was one of the earliest settlers in Conway, and removed to that place from Brimfield, Mass., about the year 1768. He died Oct. 17, 1802, aged seventy-four years.

Simeon Merritt was born in Brimfield, Mass., in July, 1762, and when six years old came to Conway with his father. As a man he was noted for his courage and firmness. He served in the Revolution, and at the time of Shays' rebellion was one of the six who stood for the government. He was married at Conway, on the 14th day of November, 1792, to Pamelia Baker. He died Jan. 29, 1829.

Pliny Merritt was born in Conway, Jan. 19, 1794, and died Oct. 14, 1863. He married Sophia, daughter of Josiah Boyden, on the 14th of October, 1819. She was born July 16, 1794, and died Feb. 19, 1867. They had one child, Charles B., subject of this notice.

Charles B. Merritt was born March 3, 1823. He obtained the rudiments of his education in the district school, and was afterward instructed in Deacon Clary's Select School. At the age of eighteen he commenced teaching school, and taught during the winter for eight years, the remainder of this time being occupied in working upon his father's farm. In 1844 he went to Michigan, and while there engaged in the lumbering business. He remained but a few months, and then returned to Conway, and united with his father in managing the farm. At his father's decease he inherited the property, and by industry and good management he has since considerably increased the original estate. He is at present engaged in general farming.

In politics Mr. Merritt's ancestors have been Democrats since that party was first organized, and some of them have been among its staunchest supporters. He is also a Democrat, but not a partisan, and casts his vote rather with reference to the principles of the man who is to fill the office than to the party to which he belongs.

Mr. Merritt has held the office of assessor for the past fifteen years, and in 1868 was also a member of the board of selectmen, and is a member and trustee of the Franklin County Agricultural Society. He is a man of integrity and honor, and by these qualities has won the respect of his townsmen.

He was married, Nov. 26, 1857, to Mary A. Stearns, daughter of Joel Stearns. She was born in Conway, May 24, 1832. They have one child, Ella E., born Jan. 14, 1859.

Photo. by Popkins, Greenfield.

Carlos Batchelder

KIMBALL BATCHELDER, father of the subject of this notice, was born in Francestown, N. H., on the 8th of August, 1796. He removed to Conway, Mass., in March, 1825, and settled on the Farnum place. His occupation was that of a farmer, and he held various local offices. He was married, Nov. 9, 1825, to Armenia, daughter of George Stearns, of Conway, who was born May 4, 1803. They had a family of four daughters and one son, as follows: Mary, wife of Geo. A. Waite, of Amherst; Carlos and Caroline, twins; Fanny A. (deceased); and Roxie, wife of Caleb E. Forbes, of Buckland.

CARLOS BATCHELDER was born in Conway, Jan. 16, 1829. He received a good education, which he "finished," technically speaking, at the age of nineteen. When twenty-two years old he united with his father in managing the farm, in which partnership he remained until his father's decease. In politics he is a Republican, and takes an active interest not only in local, but also in the general political movements of the State and nation.

In 1869 he was elected to the Legislature, and by his ability won credit for himself and for those whom he represented. He was selectman from 1861 to 1870, and for thirty-five years has been a member and trustee of the Agricultural Society. He was also one of the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to superintend the building of Turner's Falls bridge. In 1874 he was elected to the office of county commissioner, and still serves in that capacity. He has, besides, held the office of notary one year, and has been a director of the Conway National Bank for two years.

Mr. Batchelder is a deacon in the Congregational Church of Conway, of which he has been a member for thirty-three years.

He is a man of great business enterprise, and has been uniformly successful in his undertakings.

He was married, May 28, 1851, to Minerva A. Forbes, who was born in Buckland, Franklin Co., Mass., Aug. 25, 1830. They have had four children, only two of whom survive,—Wm. K., born Oct. 1, 1854, who is married and lives on the old homestead, and Frederick C., born Aug. 15, 1861. Those deceased are Minnie E., born Dec. 29, 1873, and Carrie, born Jan. 11, 1875.

Chelsea Cook

STEPHEN COOK, father of the subject of this notice, was born in Tolland, Conn., in 1784. He was a descendant of Aaron Cook, one of the early settlers of Windsor, Conn., and married Elizabeth Tucker, of Tolland, by whom he had seven children, four sons and three daughters, viz.: James, Marcellus, Hiram, Chelsea, Sarah, Harriet, and Eliza.

CHELSEA COOK was born in Tolland, March 4, 1828. His father removed to Manchester, Conn., in 1837, and engaged in manufacturing, and there the children received a common-school education and were instructed in their father's business. To Chelsea was given the superintendency of the Globe Cotton Mill, of South Manchester.

He was married, Nov. 24, 1850, to Julia R., daughter of Richard and Delia R. Tucker, of South Manchester.

He removed to Conway, Franklin Co., Mass., Sept. 1, 1858, and there engaged in the manufacture of cotton warps in company with R. Tucker, his father-in-law, under the firm-names of R. Tucker & Co. and of Tucker & Cook. The business has always been in a flourishing condition, and from year to year has taken a wider range, and in the twenty years which have elapsed their establishment has never been closed. Their success is due not only to good management and perseverance, but also to the excellent quality of the goods they manufacture. They have devoted their attention exclusively to the manufacture of cotton warps, yarns, and knitting cottons, of which the firm turns out one-half million pounds annually.

In politics Mr. Cook is a Republican, but has never sought political preferment. In the social, religious, and educational enterprises of the town, however, he has always been actively interested.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Conway, to the support of which he has been a liberal contributor. In the Sunday-school connected therewith, of which he is superintendent, he has been an earnest worker, and has given his example and influence to aid in the cause of Christianity and the well-being of society.

Mr. Cook's first wife died in 1864, and he married, for his second wife, Helen M., daughter of Rev. Edwin Jennison, of Winchester, N. H. She was born April 23, 1844.

Mr. Cook's children were Arthur M., bookkeeper and paymaster for R. Tucker & Co. and Tucker & Cook; Marcellus T., who died in 1864; Richard M., bookkeeper for R. M. Tucker; Charles L., engineer for Tucker & Cook; Edward S., who died in 1864; and Chelsea, Jr., by his first marriage.

Of the present union there are Julia R., Edwin, Cyrus, Walden, and May Delia. They are all now living at home, February, 1879.

was erected by Deacon Joel Baker, about a mile north of the centre.

Beulah, daughter of Cyrus Rice, the first settler, was the first child; and David, son of Josiah Boyden, was the first male child born here. Josiah Boyden's daughter, Mary, was born in 1767, and died in 1869, the widow of Medad Crittenden, aged one hundred and one years and six months.

The first county road, laid out in 1754, has already been referred to; the second county road, laid out in 1765, extended from the meeting-house in Pumpkin Hollow, over the hill, through what is now Burkeville, up the river, and so on to Ashfield Roads, to Broomshire, and south, was built in 1767; and to West Street, Cricket Hill, and Poland in 1769.

Traces of the old stage-road which once passed from Northampton to Ashfield are still to be seen on the farms of Nathaniel Smith, Zelotus Bates, Charles Wrisley, and the old Crittenden place.

The first chaise seen in the town was owned by Parson Emerson, and was of the kind known as a two-wheeled chair. Robert Hamilton built the first one-horse wagon about 1800, and thought it was the only one in America.

The first grist-mill was built as early as 1767, and probably before, by Caleb Sharp, a half negro and half Indian, as he was called, but a wide-awake and industrious citizen. This mill occupied a site on South River, where John Spragne now has a grist-mill, just below Burkeville. The second grist-mill was built in 1770, on the South River, near the Thwing mill, now in the north part of the town.

There are in the town twelve farms now occupied by descendants of the first occupants, the names of the first owners being Josiah Boyden, John Wing, Consider Arms, Israel Rice, Theophilus Page, Timothy Thwing, Samuel Newhall, Jabez Newhall, Solomon Field, Richard Collins, Malachi Maynard, Lucius Allis. The names of the present occupants in the same order are Josiah Boyden, Lucius B. Wing, Elijah Arms, Austin Rice, Elijah Page, Amariah Thwing, Joseph Newhall, Rodolphus Newhall, Consider Field, Hiram Collins, Lucy Maynard, and John Allis.

REVOLUTIONARY RECOLLECTIONS.

The first action taken by the town touching matters which led to the war of '76 was Aug. 5, 1774, when, the pamphlet from the Boston committee of correspondence being considered, a committee, consisting of Captain French, Deacon Wells, Robert Oliver, Mathew Gould, and Consider Arms, was chosen and instructed to prepare a reply, which they did in the following:

"Having read and considered the letters sent us from Boston, respecting the rights of the colonies, and the infringements of those rights, we fully agree with you that those rights and privileges are invaded, and of this province in particular. We shall join with you in all lawful and salutary measures for the recovery of those inestimable privileges wrested from us and firmly to secure those that remain, for we are sensible that should we renounce our liberties and privileges we should renounce the quality of men and the rights of humanity. We fully pay our proportion of money desired by the General Court, in order to the support of the Hon. Committees of Congress, greatly relying and depending on their resolutions."

In September, 1774, a committee, being appointed to "regulate mobs for fourteen days," reported as follows:

"1st. *Resolved*, That the Committy have power to Inspect, Judge, and Determine with respect to ye conduct of any person or persons that shall Do or speak anything that tends to Hender uniting of the people in opposing ye King's laws yt Infringes on our Rights Contrary to our Charter; that when any complaint shall be presented to sd Committy against any person or persons, sd persons shall appear before said committy, and Upon Having good evidence, they shall have power to appoint a certain competency of punishment to be inflicted on them, not exceeding the Punishment of contempt and neglect, nl punishment to be ordered by the sd committy.

"2d. *Resolved*, Yt the sd Committy nor no other pers on shall not have liberty to go out of this town, except it be to *assist a mob* in the General Good Cause, in prohipiting persons taking or holding commissions under the present constitution, except it be for their own particular business.

"3d. *Resolved*, With regard to the late acts of Parliament, we look upon them to be unconstitutional, tirranical, and oppressive, tending in their opperation to the Total Subversion of our natural and Chartered Rights; Do look upon it our duty, from a regard to the true interests of our Selves, our country, and posterity, to oppose ye sd cruil acts in every vertious manner to prevent their taking place, and we hereby manifest our Readiness and Resolution, Reather than submit to them, that we will resist them, even to the shedding of blood."

Consider Arms, who was one of this committee, and one of the first committee of correspondence, was also selected, in 1774, to attend the Provincial Congress. Later on, as will be seen, he became a rank Tory, and with others suffered some persecution.

In December, 1774, a committee was chosen "to observe the conduct of all persons in this district touching the association of the Continental Congress."

In 1775, Daniel Dunham was chosen a delegate to the Congress at Concord, and it was agreed also "to allow Minute-Men the assistance of one barrel of powder, lead, and flints, on condition that they are called to march in defense of their country; to provide them forty bayonets and forty cartridge-boxes, and to give them $40 when they march."

May 24, 1776, the town made the declaration that "If the Honorable Continantial Congress Should think it Requisit for the Safety of the North-american Coloneys on this Continent to Declare a State of Independency of Greatbriton, that we will abide By and Conform to their wisdom to the Expense of our lives and fortunes."

Conway was nobly patriotic in furnishing men and means for the struggle, and at one time, in 1777, every able-bodied man within the town's limits was under arms.

In the summer of 1775 the Toryism of some of the inhabitants began to manifest itself, and in July of that year it was

Voted "that the town will acquiesce with what the committee have done with respect to Consider Arms, viz., taking away his arms; also, voted they did right in clearing Messrs. Deacon Dickinson, Jona. Oaks, Sam'l and David Fields; also, in what they did in disarming James Oliver; also, that they did right in what they did Wm. Galloway, Elijah Wells, Joseph Catlin, and Elias Dickinson, and that the resolves of the committee respecting Joseph Brunson and Simeon Hawks shall be put into execution, which is to commit them to goal."

Consider Arms would not willingly relinquish his sword when commanded to do so, and hid it in a grain-bin, where it was, however, found and confiscated. Upon the close of the war it was restored to him, and is now in the possession of Elijah Arms, Esq., of Conway.

August, 1777, it was resolved to proceed to some measure to secure "the inimical persons called Tories," it being first voted that those who were "dangerously inimical to the American States" were Joseph Catlin, Elias Dickinson, Joseph Brunson, Elijah Wells, Elijah Billings, James Dickinson, William Billings, John Hamilton, Jonathan Oaks, Capt. Consider Arms, Ebenezer Redfield, and David Field.

It was then voted "to draw a line between the Continent and Great Britain," and subsequently,

"Voted that all those persons that stand on the line of the continent take up arms, and go on hand in hand with us in carrying on the war against our unnatural enemies. Such we receive as friends, and all others treat as enemies. Voted the Broad ally be the line, and the South end of the meeting-house be the continent, and the North end the British side. Then moved for Trial, and found six persons to stand on the British side, viz.: Elijah Billing, Jonathan Oaks, William Billing, Joseph Catling, Joel Dickinson, and Charles Dickinson. Voted to set a gard over those Enemical persons. Voted that the town clerk Emediately desire Judge Marther to issue out his warrants against those enemical persons returned to him in a list heretofore."

As an evidence of the depreciation of currency during the war, it may be mentioned that in 1780 it was voted to give a bounty of $700 to men drafted into the militia service, and to raise £10,000 to pay bounties.

Among the men of Conway who fought in the first Revolution were Josiah and John Boyden, Lieut. Robert Hamilton, Jason Harrington, Daniel Newhall, Maj. James Davis, Lieut. Alexander Oliver, Lucius Allis, Amos Allen, Abel Dinsmore, Isaac Nelson, Moses Childs, William Marble, and William Gates, the four latter being killed in the service.

The declaration of war in 1812 did not meet Conway's approval, and in that year Joshua Billings and John Bannister represented the town at the Northampton peace convention.

Under the draft ordered in 1814, several Conway men went to Boston prepared for active service, but returned luckily to their homes shortly afterward, without having been called upon to take part in bloody strife.

NOTEWORTHY INCIDENTS.

Many interesting stories are still extant of the peculiar experiences that beset the early settlers of Conway, and the primitive conveniences with which they were compelled to make existence endurable. Of one, William Warren, it is said that his entire stock of goods upon which to begin farming consisted of a cow, an axe, hoe, chain, and one "bungtown copper." Oxen or horses were among the sighed-for but unattainable things, and carrying grist to mill upon his back was, if not a favorite performance by the settler of the period, a common one.

Amos Allen is reported to have thus conveyed three bushels of rye from Hatfield, from which place, too, Malachi Maynard carried to Conway nineteen shad and two good-sized pigs, all lodged in the same bag. For a wager of £8, John Sherman ran, one hot day in 1785, eight miles on the highway in fifty-six and a half minutes, but there appears no evidence that this pedestrian fever spread throughout the town.

In 1760, or thereabouts, there was one man at least whose opinion of the value of the territory now occupied by Conway was graded very low. This was Eliphalet Williams, who, upon returning from a prospecting tour through "Southwest," declared he would not give the horse he rode upon for the entire tract.

The experience which met Israel Rice and William Warren at the outset was a damp and disagreeable one. They settled close together in 1766, Rice preparing a frame for his house and Warren putting up a log cabin. Before either could get his roof on rain set in, and continued almost incessantly for twelve days.

Gideon Cooley made his first appearance in the settlement on the back of a horse, upon which he carried also his wife and all the goods he owned in the world. Rev. Mr. Emerson, in an early record, wrote:

"These men planted themselves down on new and unimproved spots of land, and with small property, but good resolution, commenced the arduous but honest and respectable business of earning bread by the sweat of their brows."

It was the custom in the early days for the young maiden to walk barefoot to meeting on Sunday, carrying her best shoes in her hand, which, just before reaching church, she would put on at some convenient place, and straightway march into the house of worship, conscious of the high respectability, at least, of her feet-coverings. Until a few years ago the curious might have beheld, at the foot of the Jonas Rice hill, a chestnut-tree whose spreading boughs furnished full many a time and oft a covering for the favorite "dressing-place" of these young women.

When Parson Emerson took up his residence in Conway, his wife sensationalized the community through the possession of a table-cloth and a silk umbrella,—articles which, because of their rarity, continued long to be objects of veneration and awe among the innocent pioneers.

During the Revolutionary period the Conway fathers endeavored to combat the evils of paper-money inflation by fixing upon a schedule of prices for labor and supplies, as the following examples will show:

"Men's labor, three shillings per day in the summer season; fresh Pork of the best quality, three pence per pound; good grass-fed beef, two pence one farthing; Best cheas, six pence; good Spanish potatoes, in the fall of the year, one shilling; Yern Stockings of the best sort, six shillings a pare; good Sap berials, three shillings, and all other cooper work in proportion; good common meals of Victuals at Taverns, Exclusive of Sider, nine pence, and other meals in proportion. Horsekeeping a night, or twenty-four hours, ten pence; shoeing horses all round, Steal low and head, six shillings four pence; good yerd-wide toa cloth, two shillings three pence;" and so on.

The plan must have miscarried, for not long thereafter it was announced that $20 a day would be paid for labor on the highways.

Conway took a stand against the general government in the controversies which led to the Shays rebellion, and in April, 1782, voted "that the Inferior Court, at its last sitting at Northampton, did go contrary to the orders of the General Court and the County Convention." A committee was at once chosen to go to Northampton "to attend upon the Superior Court and to form a Convention." This committee consisted of the following persons: Samuel Wells, Samuel Ware, Thomas French, Elisha Amsden, Oliver Wetmore, Malachi Maynard, Prince Tobey, Elias Dickinson, Elijah Billings, Jesse Warner, Aaron Howe, James Gilmore, Daniel Dunham, Jonathan Dunham, Tertius French, Elijah Wells, Alexander Glover, Noah Tobey, Daniel Newhall, Samuel Shattuck, Jonathan Whitney, Isaac Amsden, Joel Baker, Abner Sheldon, Samuel Wilder, Samuel Newhall, Robert Hamilton, John Wilcox, Samuel Crittenden, Ebenezer Maynard, Sherebiah Lee, Jonas Rice, Caleb Allen, Silas Rawson, George Stearns, Aaron Hayden, Abel Dinsmore, Wm. Gates, Gideon Cooley, David Parker, Mathew Graves, Elisha Clark, Simeon Graves, Elisha Smith, and Jabez Newhall.

This committee did service at Northampton as an element in the mob raised by Samuel Ely to disturb the sessions of the courts there, and later, when Ely was in prison at Springfield for that offense, Capt. Abel Dinsmore, of Conway, was arrested as one of the leaders of another mob, which sought to rescue him from durance vile. Still later, Capt. Dinsmore took a prominent and active part in raising men for Shays, and obtained not a few in Conway.

Conway was the proud possessor, in 1798 and 1799, of a village newspaper, published weekly by Theodore Leonard. It was called *The Farmers' Register*, was published at Pumpkin Hollow, and on its title-page proclaimed its fearless independence in the following couplet:

> "Here truth unlicensed reigns, and dares accost
> Even kings themselves, or rulers of the free."

Advertisements were few, and news generally mildewed with age when printed in *The Register*, although it would sometimes get Washington news only three weeks old, and London items in about ninety days. Its local columns were one day illumined with a bold notice from Asahel Wood, a negro, to the effect that he would "ring the bell but once a day, unless encouragement were given to him by subscription or otherwise."

The struggles for the possession of the old Deerfield gun were notable events in Conway's history, and stirred up much bad blood between that town and Deerfield.

The gun was a legacy which Deerfield received in the Indian wars, but the town, showing, after the commencement of the nineteenth century, strong leanings toward Federalism, it was deemed best by Conway—the child of Deerfield—that the precious relic should be transferred to worthier custodians, to wit, the Republicans of Conway, and the latter accordingly carrying off the gun one day to their native hills, awakened the echoes by its deep-toned thunder; which Deerfield hearing, and directly learning of the spoliation, set out to recapture the weapon.

The invaders, in large force, headed by Gen. Hoyt and Sheriff Saxton, appeared in Conway and demanded the return of the gun, threatening in default thereof to take it by force of arms. Conway carried the apple of discord into the boarding-house of old Bill Redfield, who, determined to have a fight rather than yield, wrought his partisans up to fighting-pitch, and would no doubt have shortly brought on a bloody conflict had not law-abiding citizens interfered with counsels of submission. Happily, therefore, bloodshed was avoided, and Deerfield got her gun back, but found afterward that it required much vigilance and alertness to keep it from the hands of the raiders from Conway and Greenfield.

Photo. by C. L. Moore, Springfield.

Richard M. Tucker, son of Richard and Delia R. Tucker, was born in Bozrah, New London Co., Conn., Aug. 28, 1842. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and on the 1st of September, 1858, removed with his father to Conway, Franklin Co., Mass. He soon after commenced working in a cotton-mill owned by his father. He acted in the capacity of overseer in the spinning-room eight years, and at the expiration of that time commenced business upon his own account. He purchased the stock of merchandise belonging to Lucius Smith, and formed a copartnership with Thomas A. Dickinson. Two years afterward he bought Mr. Dickinson's interest, and has since that time been sole proprietor.

Although he purchased his goods when prices were high, and has had to combat with recent business depression, he has been uniformly successful, and from year to year has increased his capital, and, by strict attention to business, good judgment, and integrity, gained a large patronage and the confidence and support of the public. In politics he is Republican, and a staunch supporter of the men and measures of that party, but chooses rather to be a worker for the success of others than a seeker of office for himself. He has been assistant postmaster in Conway eight years, and still holds that position.

Mr. Tucker is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Conway, in which he is also steward and trustee. He aided in the erection of the new church edifice, both pecuniarily and in other ways. He is a teacher and an earnest worker in the Sunday-school.

In the public enterprises of the town and community he takes a prominent part, and is a liberal contributor to all measures calculated to promote the general welfare. While these varied interests occupy his chief attention, he is not wholly absorbed by them, but enjoys with a keen zest the amenities of social life, and in his intercourse with friends is one of the most hospitable of men. He was married, on the 4th of November, 1859, to Julia A. Phillips. She is the daughter of Philip M. Phillips, formerly of Ashfield, but now a resident of Conway. They have had one child,—Willie M. (deceased), born Aug. 4, 1862.

CHARLES PARSONS, JR.

Charles Parsons Jr.

Charles Parsons, Jr., was born in Conway, Franklin Co., Mass., April 2, 1829. He is of English descent, and traces his ancestry to Benjamin Parsons, whom it is supposed came to this country in the Mayflower. He settled in Springfield, Mass., and his name first appears there in the records in 1646, when he was chosen deacon of a church, and he was afterward known as Deacon Benjamin. He had seven children, who were born between 1650 and 1675.

His oldest son, Samuel, settled in Enfield, Conn., and married Hannah Hitchcock, by whom he had five children; and of these, Nathaniel, the youngest, married Mary Pease, by whom he had three sons, the youngest of whom was Chadwell, who also had three children, viz., Chadwell, Joel, and Ruth.

Joel, the second son, was the grandfather of the subject of this notice, and was born in Somers, Conn., on the 28th of Jan., 1753. He married Tryphena Booth, on the 31st of July, 1775, and during the same year removed to Conway, Mass., making the journey on horseback, carrying his wife on the horse behind him, and, upon his arrival in that place, had but twenty-five cents in money with which to commence business and housekeeping. He was a man of great courage and physical strength, and very frequently, after working all day on the farm, would spend the greater part of the night in hard labor at his trade, which was that of a blacksmith. He was also scrupulously honest in all his dealings, but he believed in being just to himself as well as to others, and required prompt payment of what was due him. Besides physical endurance, he possessed considerable financial ability, for, commencing with nothing, he accumulated what in those days was considered quite a fortune.

His son, Charles Parsons, was born in Conway, on the 22d of June, 1798. Possessing both enterprise and industry, he turned his attention entirely to agriculture, and became one of the most thorough and progressive farmers in that locality. He has also taken a prominent part in the various public interests of the town, assisted in organizing the Conway National Bank, the Conway Fire Insurance Company, and also the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of that town; has been a member of the Board of Selectmen, and assessor, and is liberal in his contributions to the support of churches and schools.

He married Sylvia, daughter of Josiah Boyden, of Conway, on the 30th of October, 1820, by whom he had five children, viz.: Adeline, wife of J. C. Newhall, of Conway; Nancy (deceased), who married Gherlon Edgerton; Tryphena B. (deceased); Charles Lyman (deceased); and Charles, Jr., the youngest son and child, and the subject of this notice.

He was born and reared on the place where he now resides, and attended the common schools and the Conway Academy. When twenty-three years of age he united with his father in managing the farm, and remained in that partnership three years. At the expiration of that time he took the entire charge of the farm, which he has continued to do to the present time. In 1867 he commenced breeding short-horn, or Durham cattle, and is now one of the most successful breeders in Massachusetts. His herd numbers sixty head, of which forty are thoroughbred, the remainder being graded stock.

His barns are models of neatness and adaptation, being furnished with all the modern improvements. Indeed, Mr. Parsons is a model farmer, and is identified with all the best farming interests of that locality.

For the past twelve years he has been a member of the Franklin Harvest Club, and is also a member of the Franklin County Agricultural Society, of which he has been vice-president and trustee a number of years.

In politics he is a Republican, and actively interested in the measures of that party, but has never sought office for himself.

He is a member of the Congregational Church of Conway, and for twenty years has been connected with the choir, of which he is now the leader.

Mr. Parsons is also a Knight Templar in the Masonic order, of which he has been a member since 1862. He has been Master of the Lodge at Conway and was largely instrumental in its organization.

He was married, on the 29th of October, 1861, to Helen A., daughter of D. M. Wickham, of Albion, N. Y., by whom he has five children. They are Minnie A., Charles Lyman, Lizzie, Lois, and Sylvia.

RESIDENCE OF CHARLES PARSONS, JR., CONWAY, FRANKLIN CO., MASS.

Conway has become famous as the home of aged people; two of its residents—the Widow Farnsworth and Widow Crittenden—each lived upward of one hundred years. A list, published in 1867, of the persons in Conway who, up to that time, had lived to be ninety and over, places the number at 48. Of these, three were ninety-nine, two were ninety-eight, one was ninety-seven, two were ninety-six, one was ninety-five, five were ninety-four, four were ninety-three, eleven were ninety-two, eight were ninety-one, ten were ninety, and one was one hundred. There are now in the town three persons each of whom is more than ninety years of age.

Conway celebrated its centennial, June 19, 1867, in Conway Centre with a gala gathering of citizens, many of whom owned the town as a birthplace, or as the birthplace of ancestors. Merry-making, speech-making, and feasting filled the measure of the day's enjoyment.

In late years two disastrous floods have visited Conway. The one in 1869 worked serious damage to mill property, bridges, etc., and later, in December, 1878, the waters inundated Conway Centre to the depth of several feet, and, depopulating the village, put a sudden stop to business and inflicted upon that section and the surrounding country a serious calamity.

ORGANIZATION.

Early in 1767 the inhabitants of Southwest, having grown to be quite numerous, petitioned to Deerfield to be set off, and Deerfield, agreeing to the petition, suggested the boundaries as follows: "East upon the seven-mile line, so called, until it comes to Deerfield River; west upon Ashfield bounds, or the west line of Deerfield; south upon Hatfield bounds; north partly upon Deerfield line until it comes to the Northwest division, so called" (to the Shelburne line), "and thence by the said Northwest division until it comes to the west line of the town."

The Northwest division was subsequently incorporated as the town of Shelburne, and its south line was a straight one crossing Deerfield River at the place now known as Bardwell's. In February, 1781, the territory in Shelburne south of the river was annexed to Conway. The northwest corner of that annexation was afterward set off to Buckland.

June 17, 1767, Conway was, in accordance with the petition, incorporated as a district, and was named in honor of Gen. Henry Conway, a member of the British ministry, who was popular in the colonies for the prominent part he assumed as the government leader in the House of Commons at the repeal of the Stamp Act.

Under the act of 1786, Conway became a town. The warrant calling for the first meeting of the district was issued Aug. 8, 1767, by Elijah Williams, a justice of the peace, and, on August 24th, the meeting was held at the house of Thomas French, "innholder." The officers chosen at that meeting were Consider Arms, Moderator and Town Clerk; Cyrus Rice, Constable; Thomas French, Consider Arms, and Samuel Wells, Selectmen and Assessors; Consider Arms, Treasurer; Israel Gates, Thomas French, and Joel Baker, Surveyors of Highways; David Parker, Tithingman; Elisha Amsden, Warden; Thomas French and Simeon Graves, Fence-Viewers; Silas Rawson, Sealer of Leather; Ebenezer Allis, Sealer of Weights and Measures; Joseph Catlin and Joel Baker, Hog-Reeves; Cyrus Rice, Deer-Reeve; James Gilmore and Josiah Boyden, Haywards; David Parker and Ebenezer Allis, Surveyors of Lumber.

The names of the persons who have served as selectmen and town clerks from 1767 to 1879 will be found below:

SELECTMEN.

1767.—Thos. French, Consider Arms, Samuel Wells.
1768.—Thos. French, Joel Baker.
1769.—Joel Baker, Jos. Catlin, Elias Dickinson, Nathaniel Field, Simeon Graves.
1770.—Thos. French, Joel Dickinson, Cyrus Rice.
1771.—Thos. French, Samuel Wells, Jonathan Whitney, Joel Baker, Israel Rice.
1772-73.—Jonas Rice, David Parker, Daniel Newhall.
1774.—Consider Arms, Israel Gates, Robert Oliver.
1775.—Elisha Amsden, Samuel Wells, Noah Bedding.
1776.—Isaac Amsden, Jonas Rice, Sam'l Crittenden, Elisha Clark, Alex. Oliver.
1777.—Cyrus Rice, Isaac Amsden, Israel Rice, Jonas Rice, Elisha Clark.
1778.—Samuel Wells, Jonathan Whitney, Elisha Clark.
1779.—Abel Dinsmore, Jonathan Whitney, Israel Rice.
1780.—Elisha Amsden, Josiah Boyden, Nathaniel Gubbard.
1781.—Alexander Oliver, Prince Tobey, Lucius Allis.
1782.—Prince Tobey, Alexander Oliver, Malachai Maynard.
1783.—Israel Gates, Abel Dinsmore, Malachai Maynard.
1784.—Caleb Allen, Abel Dinsmore, Josse Severance.
1785.—Prince Tobey, Caleb Allen, George Stearns, Elisha Clark, Josiah Boyden.
1786.—Caleb Allen, Oliver Root, Timothy Thwing.
1787.—Lieut. Clary, William Wetmore, Oliver Root.
1788-89.—Ethan Billing, Caleb Allen, Oliver Root.
1790.—William Gates, Caleb Allen, Oliver Root.
1791.—John Banister, Elisha Clark, Oliver Root.
1792-95.—John Banister, Caleb Allen, Oliver Root.
1796.—Abel Dinsmore, Jabez Newhall, Oliver Root.
1797.—Malachai Maynard, Jabez Newhall, Oliver Root.
1798.—Malachai Maynard, Reuben Bardwell, Oliver Root.
1799.—Malachai Maynard, Joseph Rice (2d), Oliver Root.
1800.—Caleb Allen, Joel Parsons, Joel Adams.
1801.—Caleb Allen, Joel Parsons, Oliver Root.
1802.—Prince Tobey, Isaiah Wing, Oliver Root.
1803-4.—Joel Parsons, Jabez Newhall, Jos. Rice (2d).
1805.—Joel Parsons, Reuben Bardwell, Jos. Rice (2d).
1806.—John Arms, Samuel Wrisley, Jos. Rice (2d).
1807-8.—John Arms, David Childs, Jos. Rice (2d).
1809-10.—Isaac Baker, David Childs, Isaiah Wing.
1811.—Isaac Baker, David Childs, Nathaniel Baker.
1812.—Isaac Baker, Joel Parsons, Isaiah Wing.
1813-14.—Isaac Baker, Joel Parsons, Elijah Nash.
1815.—Isaac Baker, Joel Parsons, Darius Stearns.
1816.—Charles E. Billings, Joel Parsons, Darius Stearns.
1817.—Samuel Warren, Joel Parsons, Darius Stearns.
1818.—Elijah Nash, Charles E. Billings, D. Stearns.
1819.—Elijah Nash, Joseph Rice, Isaac Baker.
1820.—Charles E. Billings, William Stow, Noah Dickinson.
1821.—C. E. Billings, Joseph Rice, Noah Dickinson.
1822.—C. E. Billings, Darius Stearns, Noah Dickinson.
1823.—C. E. Billings, Darius Stearns, John Arms.
1824.—C. E. Billings, Elisha Clark, John Arms.
1825.—C. E. Billings, Joseph Rice, John Arms.
1826.—Jos. Avery, Levi Page, Ira Amsden.
1827.—Jos. Avery, C. E. Billings, Darius Stearns.
1828.—Austin Rice, C. E. Billings, Luther Bartlett.
1829.—Austin Rice, John Arms, Jos. Avery.
1830.—Charles E. Billings, Darius Stearns, Luther Bartlett.
1831.—Jos. Avery, Darius Stearns, Phineas Bartlett.
1832-35.—Charles E. Billings, William Stow, Jas. Phillips.
1835.—C. E. Billings, Jos. Avery, Charles Parsons.
1836.—George Stearns, Jos. Avery, Charles Parsons.
1837.—C. E. Billings, Eber Lee, Jas. Phillips.
1838.—Luther Bartlett, Eber Lee, Jas. Phillips.
1839.—Jos. Avery, Austin Rice, George Stearns.
1840.—Kimball Batchelder, A. Rice, Chester Bement.
1841.—Luther Bartlett, John Cotton, C. Bement.
1842.—Chester Bement, Josiah Dwight, Joseph Avery.
1843.—Jas. Phillips, Austin Rice, John Allis.
1844.—Jas. Phillips, Austin Rice, Josiah Dwight.
1845.—Emery Sherman, A. Rice, Daniel Eldredge.
1846.—Emery Sherman, John Clary, D. Eldredge.
1847.—Emery Sherman, John Clary, Kimball Batchelder.
1848.—Wm. A. Howland, E. D. Hamilton, Alvin Dinsmore.
1849.—Dennis Lee, E. D. Hamilton, Edwin Cooley.
1850.—Wm. C. Campbell, Edwin Cooley, George Stearns.
1851.—Wm. C. Campbell, Asa Howland, George Stearns.
1852.—Chester Bement, Daniel Eldredge, M. Dickinson.
1853.—John Bradford, L. L. Boyden, M. Dickinson.
1854.—Isaac Farley, Joel G. Rice, M. Dickinson.
1855.—Emery Shannon, Joel G. Rice, Dennis Lee.
1856.—Wm. C. Campbell, Consider Arms, Franklin Pease.
1857.—W. C. Campbell, Levi Page, Joel G. Rice.
1858.—Asa Howland, Levi Page.
1859.—Asa Howland, Wm. A. Howland, F. Arms.
1860.—Edwin Cooley, Paul Jenkins, Dennis Lee.
1861.—Edwin Cooley, W. C. Campbell, Carlos Batchelder.
1862.—Edwin Cooley, Newton Pease, C. Batchelder.
1863-65.—Wm. C. Campbell, Consider Arms, C. Batchelder.
1866.—W. C. Campbell, Wm. Stearns, C. Batchelder.
1867.—W. C. Campbell, L. F. Eldredge, C. Batchelder.
1868.—Charles B. Merritt, L. F. Eldridge, C. Batchelder.
1869.—W. C. Campbell, Thomas L. Allis, C. Batchelder.

1870.—Levi Page, Franklin Pease, L. F. Eldredge.
1871–72.—Thomas L. Allis, Chelsea Cook, L. F. Eldredge.
1873.—T. L. Allis, Edwin Cooley, Carlos Batchelder.
1874.—T. L. Allis, Edwin Cooley, T. S. Dickinson.
1875.—John B. Packard, Edwin Cooley, T. S. Dickinson.
1876.—J. B. Packard, Edwin Cooley, Alfred Bartlett.
1877–78.—T. S. Dickinson, Edwin Cooley, L. F. Eldredge.
1879.—J. B. Packard, Edwin Cooley, G. P. Hassell.

TOWN CLERKS.

Consider Arms, 1767–76; Oliver Wetmore, 1776–84; Oliver Root, 1784–1807; David Childs, 1807–27; Elisha Billings, 1827–37; Otis Childs, 1837–42; Otis Leach, 1842; Jas. S. Whitney, 1843–52; E. F. Ames, 1852–55; Eurotas Wells, 1855; Franklin Childs, 1856–62; H. W. Billings, 1862–79.

REPRESENTATIVES AT THE GENERAL COURT.

From 1776 to 1857, when the town lost its exclusive representation, Conway was represented at the General Court by the following persons:

Cyrus Rice, Jonathan Whitney, Oliver Wetmore, Lucius Allis, Prince Tobey, Robert Hamilton, Consider Arms, Wm. Billings, Oliver Root, Malachai Maynard, Reuben Bardwell, Capt. Banister, John Williams, Isaac Baker, David Childs, Elisha Billings, Samuel Warren, Joel Parsons, John Arms, Ira Amsden, Joseph Avery, Charles E. Billings, Darius Stearns, Phineas Bartlett, Christopher Arms, E. D. Hamilton, Otis Childs, N. P. Baker, John Clary, Jas. S. Whitney, E. F. Ames, Edwin Cooley, and R. A. Coffin.

VILLAGES.

The two villages in the town—Conway Centre and Burkeville—adjoin each other, and are usually regarded as one.

THE CENTRE

occupies a deep valley shut in by towering hills, and is, in the mild seasons of the year, an inviting spot. It contains numerous handsome dwellings, two stores, a bank, hotel, public library, high school, three churches, and a fire-engine company, called Protection, No. 1, organized in 1858, and now numbering upward of 80 members.

Just east of the village centre is the cotton-mill of Tucker & Co., and, beyond that, BURKEVILLE, so called because Edmund Burke created the village in 1837, when he built a mill there. Here Delabarre & Hackstaff have a cloth-mill and a store, and their mill-operatives comprise the village population.

PUMPKIN HOLLOW,

half a mile east of Conway Centre, was the chief village for some years after the town's first settlement, which was made at that point. It now contains a store, school-house, and half a dozen dwellings.

An effort was once made to expunge the name of Pumpkin Hollow, which was then thought severely unpoetical, and at a christening-party held by residents of the place the village received the new designation of Church Green; but modern innovation has been unequal to the task of beating down tradition, and thus the old name has continued to assert itself.

CHURCHES.

As can be best ascertained, a Mr. Strong was the first preacher who ministered to the people of Conway, his ministrations being conducted in 1767. In 1768 a Mr. Judson preached early in the year at the house of Mr. Whitney, and in July of that year a Congregational Church was organized, with a membership composed of 16 men and 16 women. A meeting-house was built in 1769 at Pumpkin Hollow, on the site of the school-house now at that place.

The matter of building a house of worship was attended with much controversy and much uncertainty, chiefly because of trouble in selecting a site satisfactory to all. At the town-meeting of September, 1767, it was decided to build at the centre of the town, and a committee was appointed to find the centre. Their report was rejected, as was the report of a committee called from adjoining towns to settle the vexed question. It was afterward decided to build a small house "near Jonathan Whitney's," but this resolve was rescinded, and early in 1769 it was settled that "ye Nole, about fifteen or twenty rods north of the southeast corner of ye Center lot, where is a large stump, with a stake Spoted, standing within ye same, be established for a spot to build the meeting-house upon;" and upon that spot the house was erected.

Rev. John Emerson began to preach in April, 1769, and delivered his first sermon in Josiah Boyden's barn, "which," Mr. Emerson wrote, "was surrounded with thick-growing wood, except a small adjacent spot cleared, which admitted ye light of heaven,—a place different, indeed, from those costly and splendid edifices erected and dedicated to the worship of ye Most High since that day, and very dissimilar from that in ye ancient church in Brattle Street, Boston, where I had been called only ye Lord's day before to preach."

The people were so well pleased with his preaching that he was given a call to settle, and in December, 1769, was ordained, with "an encouragement" of a salary of £50 annually, to advance £3 yearly until it should reach £80, and £150 as a settlement.

The meeting-house was not finished for several years after it was begun, and it is said that a carpenter's bench did duty as a pulpit on the occasion of the preaching of the first sermon. The house was not furnished with a stove until 1819, and in the winter season Mr. Emerson frequently preached arrayed in overcoat and mittens.

Near the church was a small structure called the "Little House," or the "Sabbath House," where a roaring fire was kept on Sundays, and where the people gathered to get warm before attending service.

Benches sufficed for pews up to 1772, but in that year a prolonged agitation upon the subject of seating the church and providing it with pews resulted in a determination to dispose of the privileges to the highest bidders, and Dec. 31, 1772, the pew-ground in the meeting-house was sold at public vendue to the following persons: Elias Dickinson, James Davis, Wm. Galloway, Isaac Amsden, Robert Hamilton, George Stearns, Lucius Allis, Consider Arms, David Field, Jabez Newhall, Samuel Newhall, Jonathan Whitney, Moses Hayden, Benjamin Pulsipher, Israel Rice, Timothy Rice, Ebenezer Hart, Noah Belding, Samuel Wells, Samuel Crittenden, Cyrus Rice, Daniel Davidson, Samuel Wares, Daniel Newhall, Ephraim Smith, John Boyden, Thomas French, Joseph Catlin, Elijah Wells, Adoniram Bartlet, Prince Freeman, Amos Wilcox, Roger Farnam, Ebenezer Redfield, Josiah Boyden, John Bond, Jason Harrington, Solomon Goodale, John Gilmore, Cornelius Parker, Abel Dinsmore, Gorham Farnsworth, Timothy Chadwick, James Gilmore, Joel Dickinson, Nathaniel Field, Aaron Howe, James Oliver, Oliver Stephens, Alexander Oliver, Israel Gates, Jonas Rice, William Gates, David Whitney, Reuben Hendrake, John Sherman, Sherebiah Lee, Eber Lee, John Langdon, David Parker, James Dickinson, Robert Oliver, Isaac Nelson, William Bancroft, Jr., Ebenezer Maynard, Nathan Gould, David Smith, John Goodale, Samuel Gould, Joel Baker, Elisha Amsden, and Jonathan Oaks.

Mr. Emerson served the First Congregational Church during the remarkably extended period of fifty-seven years, from 1769 to 1826, in which latter year he died, while yet in the pastoral office.

During his ministry he received 580 persons into church membership, wrote upward of 3500 sermons, attended the funerals of 1037 of his people, and in the first fifty years of his service baptized 1219.

The church building was enlarged in 1796, and supplied with porches, steeple, and clock. In 1842, the structure having outlived its usefulness, the present edifice was erected, a short distance north of the old one, and the latter taken down. Six of the windows which were in the first church are now set in the front of the cabinet-shop of E. C. Foote, at Conway Centre, and the works of the old steeple clock are to be found in Howland's carpenter-shop, at Pumpkin Hollow.

FRANKLIN PEASE is the youngest son of Asher and Elizabeth C. Pease. He was born in Conway, Franklin Co., Mass., June 27, 1823.

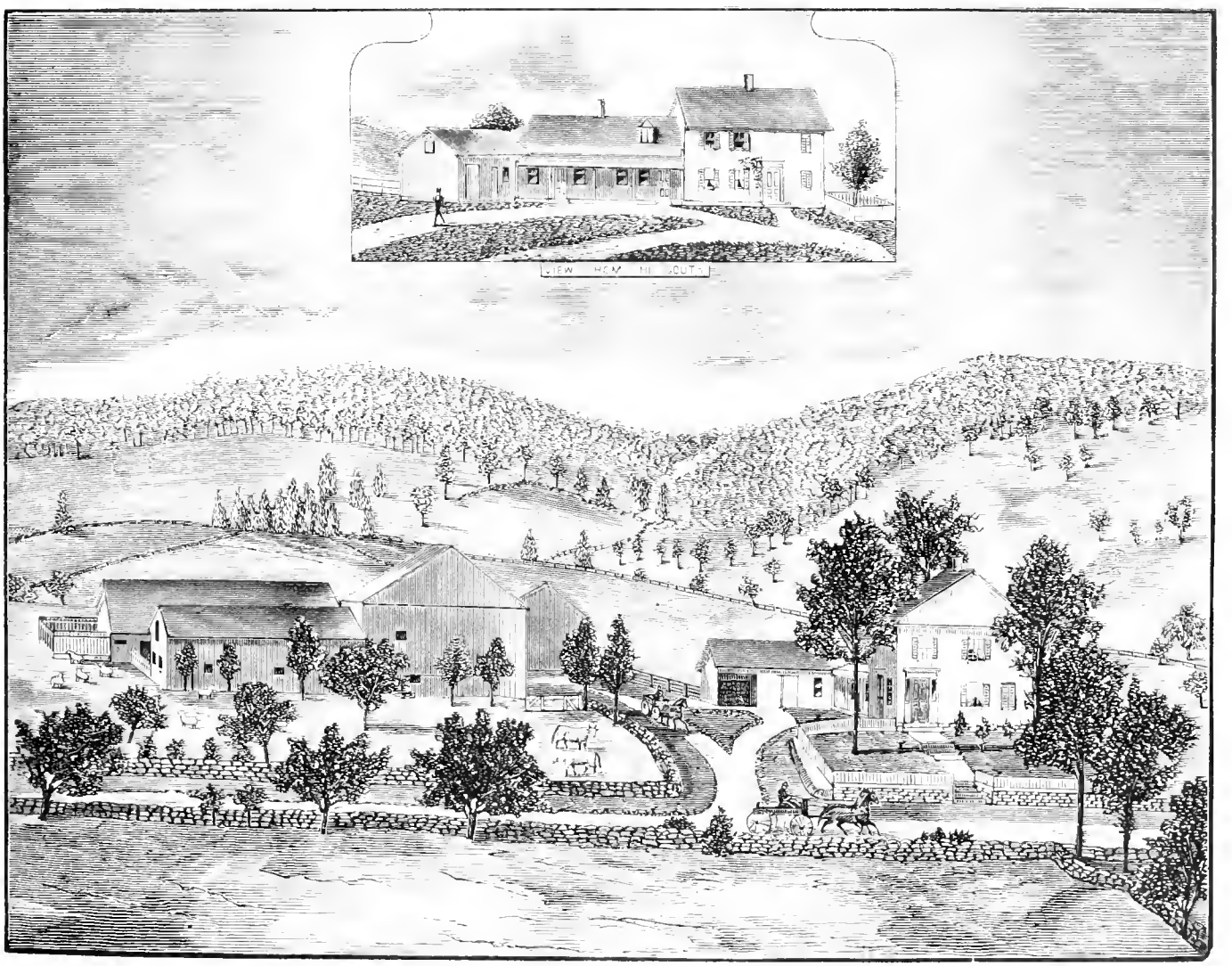
Asher Pease, his father, was born in Enfield, Conn., Sept. 21, 1781. Elizabeth Chaffee, his mother, was born in the same town, in 1782.

The earlier years of Mr. Pease's life were spent in working upon his father's farm in Conway. His opportunities for acquiring an education were very meagre, but such as they were he well improved. When eighteen years old he commenced teaching during the winters, and when he reached his majority was given an interest in his father's farm, and remained in this partnership until his father's decease, when he inherited the property.

He still resides upon the old homestead. His occupation has always been that of a farmer and stock-dealer, but he has filled various offices in the town and county. In 1863 he was a member of the Legislature, and for two years past has been selectman; also assessor for three years. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and an exemplary Christian. He is also an active member of the Agricultural Society.

Mr. Pease was married, Nov. 5, 1850, to Minerva Nims, daughter of Stoddard Nims, of Ashfield. She was born in Ashfield, Franklin Co., Mass., June 22, 1824.

Franklin Pease



RESIDENCE OF FRANKLIN PEASE, CONWAY, MASS.

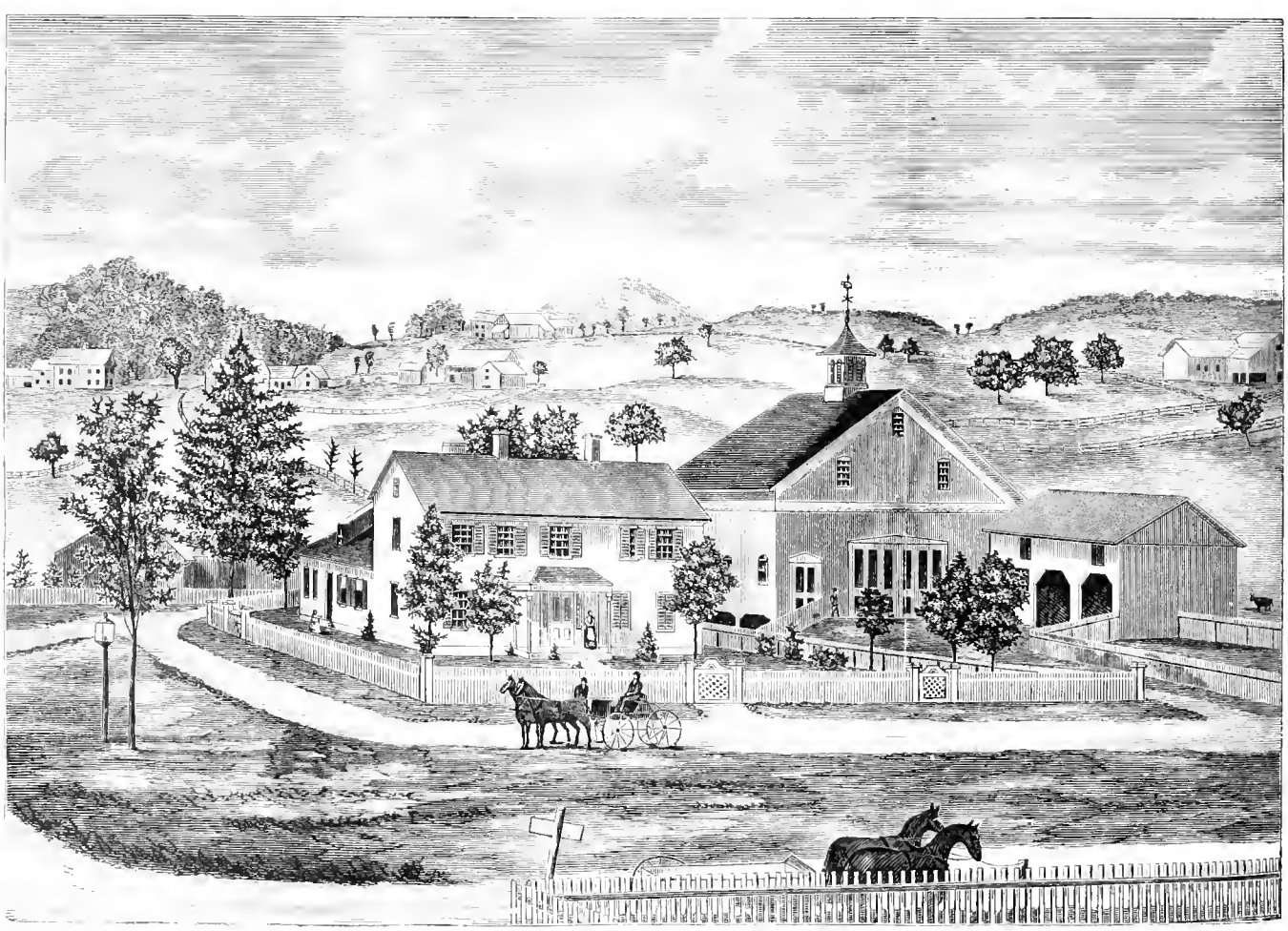
J. C. Newhall

JABEZ C. NEWHALL was born in Conway, Franklin Co., Mass., on the 12th of August, 1825. Col. Jabez Newhall, his father, was born in the same town, on the 29th of February, 1776. He was a farmer and hotel-keeper, and was in the last-named business forty-five years. He was colonel in the State militia, and well known and highly respected in the community in which he lived.

He died on the 2d of April, 1858. Eunice L. Tilton, his wife, was born in Conway, Dec. 25, 1786.

Jabez C. Newhall, subject of this notice, was one of a family of six children, all of whom lived to reach manhood and womanhood. He received his education in the common school, and his time was mostly employed in working upon his father's farm. After his father's decease he took charge of the farm, and has since been engaged in dairying and stock-raising, in which he has been generally successful. In politics he is Republican, and has been assessor of Conway for two years.

Mr. Newhall was married, in 1854, to Adeline Parsons, daughter of Capt. Charles Parsons, of Conway. She was born Dec. 29, 1827. They have a family of four children,—Eunice L., born March 20, 1857; Ruth L., born Oct. 23, 1862; Anna B., born June 12, 1865, and Harry T., born Jan. 6, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Newhall are members of the Congregational Church of Conway.



RESIDENCE OF J. C. NEWHALL,
CONWAY, FRANKLIN CO., MASS.

Mr. Emerson's successor and colleague was Rev. Edward Hitchcock, D.D., LL.D., who was ordained in 1821 and preached until 1825, when he was dismissed. He became subsequently professor of chemistry and natural history in Amherst College, and in 1845 the president of that institution. Prof. Hitchcock achieved also a national distinction as an author, especially of works upon geological researches. Among his successors were Revs. Daniel Crosby, Melancthon S. Wheeler, Samuel Harris, Geo. M. Adams, and Elijah Cutler. Rev. Arthur Shirley is the present pastor (1879).

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized in October, 1788, with 29 members, of whom 18 were women. Two years afterward a meeting-house was built in what is now Burkeville, near the present residence of Elijah Arms. Rev. Amos Shevi was the first to preach to the congregation, but the first pastor of the church was Rev. Calvin Keyes, who was ordained November, 1799, and continued in the ministry until 1819. Two important revivals marked the term of his service, in one of which (1806) 55 converts were added to the church membership, and in 1816 a further addition of 40 members was made.

In 1810 the meeting-house was removed to the site of the present church building at Conway Centre, which was erected in 1840. In March, 1819, the church was dissolved, but reorganized in June, 1820, and since then has continued to prosper. Among those who have preached for the church were Revs. Amos Shevi, John Leland, Asa Todd, Calvin Keyes, Adam Hamilton, Josiah Goddard, Mr. Hines, Mr. Grant, David Pease, Abbott Howe, Wm. H. Rice, David Wright, Henry H. Rouse, Joel Kenney, P. P. Sanderson, Richard Lentil, C. A. Buckbee, M. Byrne. The present pastor (1879) is Rev. Everett D. Stearns.

A METHODIST CLASS

was formed in Conway in May, 1852, and was reorganized in 1853, with 17 members. The earliest supplies were Revs. Wm. F. Lacount and A. S. Flagg. The first quarterly conference of the Methodist Church in Conway was organized April 30, 1871, L. R. Thayer, D.D., presiding elder, and Rev. Wm. H. Cook pastor in charge, the membership at that time being 16. The present church building at Conway Centre was occupied December, 1871, and dedicated the following March. The structure, including furniture, cost $11,000. The church's pastors have been Revs. W. H. Cook, A. C. Munson, J. A. De Forest, E. R. Thorndyke, W. N. Richardson, and I. A. Mesler,—the latter being in charge in 1879, when the church membership was 92.

THE BAPTISTS OF CONWAY,

in common with those of Western Massachusetts, made their way against some opposition; and warm controversies as well as legal prosecutions followed their refusals to contribute for the support of the Congregational minister. Passages in the town records dealing with these matters make reference to "those people calling themselves Baptists," and bitter personal feeling was frequently exhibited. It is related that even Parson Emerson, attending Baptist preaching at the house of Israel Rice, was so offensive in his expression of sentiments that the host unceremoniously compelled his withdrawal from the assembly.

SCHOOLS.

Shortly after the incorporation of the town, in September, 1767, public attention was directed toward the subject of education by a vote which selected a committee for the purpose of hiring a "school-dame" to keep school five months. School was taught for some years in private dwellings,—a favorite place being the house of Jonathan Whitney,—until 1773, when the first school-house—25 by 22—was erected near the meeting-house in Pumpkin Hollow. A century elm was in 1867 planted upon the exact spot supposed to have been occupied by this primitive institution.

The sum of £7 was appropriated in 1767 for schooling, and in 1772 the amount was £12. In 1773 it was agreed that school should be kept six months that year,—two months at the centre, and four months at various places in the town. In 1774 the sum of £30 was raised for schooling, which was to be one-third of the time at the school-house, one-third at Samuel Hooker's, and one-third at Deacon Allis'. In 1776, after a lapse of a year, during which no school was opened in the town, it was voted to have a public school, to divide the town into five equal parts or squadrons, and to raise £30. There was but one public school-house—the one at the centre—until 1783, after which temples of learning began to multiply to meet the demands of a rapidly-increasing population.

Reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic were the subjects set before the scholars of those days, although about 1791 a town vote decided that Latin and Greek should be taught. The absurdity of this remarkable effort to leap at a single bound from the rudiments of English into the classics presented itself, however, without much delay, and the vote was hastily rescinded.

Who was the first school-teacher is not known, but one of the early ones, known as Master Cole, is preserved in tradition as a singular pedagogue. It is told of him that when he came over from England he brought not only his military manners,—for he was a soldier there,—but his uniform and his sword, and these he used to wear each morning to school; where arriving, he would awe his scholars into trembling submission by his fierce dignity and military discipline, and hold them throughout the day in constant fear lest in a moment of more than ordinary fiereeness he might descend upon them with his sword and stretch them headless upon the school-room floor.

A noted select school was the one opened by Deacon John Clary in 1831. He kept it twelve years, and gave it such high rank that many pupils from towns other than Conway attended it. His dwelling was two miles and a half from the school, to and from which he went each day, and during the twelve years he traveled about nine thousand miles.

THE CONWAY ACADEMY

was incorporated in 1853, and in that year a handsome school building was erected, by subscription, upon the lofty eminence overlooking Conway village on the south. The institution flourished apace, and extended its labors over a wide field of usefulness, but the destruction by fire, in 1863, of the school building temporarily suspended its ministrations, and although the structure was quickly restored in its present form, the palmy days of the academy had passed away, and in 1865 it was transferred to the town, and became a high school free to all children in Conway, and as such it still remains.

Including the high school, Conway had, in 1879, 13 schools, with an average daily attendance of 188, and appropriated for educational purposes $2000.

BURIAL-PLACES.

In 1767 a small lot of ground "near the saw-mill" (known as Emerson's Yard because it adjoined Rev. Mr. Emerson's residence afterward) was laid out for a burial-place. The first person buried therein was the one-year-old son of Israel Rice, in December, 1767. The next interment there was that of John Thwing, in March, 1769. This graveyard—of whose graves no trace can now be seen—was abandoned in 1772, when a new ground, purchased of Elias Dickinson, was laid out at the rear of the meeting-house. This was in turn abandoned many years ago. It adjoins the school-house at Pumpkin Hollow, and contains a score or more of headstones, of which the oldest bear inscriptions as follows:

Sarah Denham, 1777; Ruth Dorchester, 1777; Submit Lee, 1777; Elizabeth Pulsipher, 1779; Rachael Clary, 1782; Gershom Farnsworth, 1784; Martha Bil-

lings, 1785; Hannah Lee, 1789; Jemima Lee, 1791; Elijah Wells, 1795; Deacon Ebenezer Clark, 1796.

In 1845, Pine Grove Cemetery, a handsomely-shaded spot, was laid out, about a mile north of Conway village, and is the ground now chiefly used.

This burial-ground is one of which the people of Conway are proud, and to its care and adornment much attention is given. Among its artistic features a sparkling fountain, casting up its silvery waters, is noticeably attractive.

INDUSTRIES.

Conway has been an important manufacturing town since 1837, and it is in its manufacturing interests that the place finds the chief element of its prosperity. South River, which rises in Ashfield, and, flowing east to Conway village, passes north to Deerfield River, provides fine water-power for all the town's manufactories.

About midway between the villages of Conway Centre and Burkeville, Richard Tucker & Co. are largely engaged in the manufacture of cotton warps and yarns, of which they produce annually 250,000 pounds, and employ 50 people. Their mills have a river-front of about 200 feet, are three stories in height, and may be operated by steam as well as water, steam being used, however, only in time of drought.

Richard Tucker, Esq., the present head of the firm, started the mills at this point in 1858, and in 1860 was succeeded by R. Tucker & Co. In that year, also, the firm of Tucker & Cook was organized, and, occupying the site of H. B. Whitton's mill (built by Howland & Moss in 1842), half a mile north of Conway Centre, began the manufacture of knitting-cotton, in which they employ 40 persons, and produce yearly 250,000 pounds. Their mills have a front of about 200 feet, and have facilities for operating with steam as well as water-power.

At Burkeville, east of Conway Centre, Delabarre & Hackstaff occupy the mill built by the Conway Manufacturing Company in 1845. This latter company, founded by Edmund Burke in 1837, built their first mill in that year, a little west of the present mill, and, as noted, changed their location in 1845. The company suspended in 1857, and, in 1858, Edmund Burke, reviving the business, continued until 1867, in the early part of which year the property was purchased by Edward Delabarre, who, in 1871, was succeeded by the present firm, Delabarre & Hackstaff. To the main building—which is four stories in height—they have made additions, so that they have a front of upward of 300 feet. They employ 115 people, operate 32 looms, and produce 350,000 yards of fancy kerseymeres and other cloths annually. The mills are lighted throughout with gas manufactured on the premises, and are operated with steam when water-power fails.

T. J. Shepardson has completed the erection of a mill on South River, a mile from Bardwell's Ferry, where he expects to begin, in the summer of 1879, the manufacture of cotton yarns, for which his mill will have a capacity of 100,000 pounds annually.

Eli Thwing operates a saw-mill on South River, in the north part of the town, where he also manufactures hand-rakes to a limited extent.

Conway occupies a fruitful agricultural region, but is noted especially as an excellent grazing town. Large quantities of butter are yearly manufactured, and stock-raising is also profitably pursued. Tobacco growing was once an important interest, but has latterly declined, as in other towns of Western Massachusetts. The raising of sheep was at one time a popular and profitable pursuit, but receives now only limited attention.

BANKS.

THE CONWAY BANK

was organized Sept. 1, 1854, with a capital of $100,000, and in 1865 was reorganized as a national bank. It has now a capital of $150,000, with a deposit account of $25,000, and occupies fine quarters at Conway Centre in a brick structure erected by the bank in 1878 at a cost of $3000.

SOCIETIES.

MORNING SUN LODGE, A. F. AND A. M.,

was organized in 1870, at Conway Centre, as a revival of a lodge bearing the same name, which passed out of existence at the same place in 1840. The membership-roll now numbers 60. The officers for 1879 were Arthur M. Cook, W. M.; Alexander Sinclair, S. W.; Charles H. Day, J. W.; Chelsea Cook, Treas.; Henry W. Billings, Sec.; Edwin L. Munn, S. D.; Roswell G. Rice, J. D.; Carlos Batchelder, Chap.; Charles F. Allis, Mar.; Henry W. Hopkins, S. S.; Arthur C. Arms, J. S.; Murray J. Guildford, I. S.; S. D. Porter, Organist; Joel Rice, Tiler.

LIBRARY.

A social library was organized at Conway Centre in 1821, and flourished until 1878, when fire destroyed its stock of books, numbering about 800 volumes. In that year the town organized the present free library, which contains now 700 volumes, and has quarters in the bank building.

THE CONWAY BAND.

Conway boasts a musical organization known as the Conway Brass Band, whose headquarters are at Conway Centre, and whose skillful performances are frequently enjoyed in many other towns.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

The first manufacturing industry, other than a saw- or grist-mill, was opened by Aaron Hayden, who set up a "fulling" mill on the South River. Seventeen years later Dr. Moses Hayden and R. Wells added to it an oil-mill. In 1810 its site was occupied by a broadcloth-manufactory, and later as a cotton-bag factory, operated by Gen. Dickinson; it was destroyed by fire in 1856. The mill stood within the limits of Conway Centre. As before noted, Edmund Burke erected a woolen-mill in Burkeville in 1837, and in 1842, at the same place, Alonzo Parker began the manufacture of carpenter and joiner's tools, and, shortly afterward organizing the Conway Tool Company, the business was so expanded that upward of 80 men were employed. In the year 1851 the company transferred its operations to Greenfield, and there reorganized as the Greenfield Tool Company.

The South River Cutlery Company erected extensive works in Burkeville in 1851, and employed at one time 135 men. The enterprise failed, however, and not long afterward passed out of existence.

Whitney & Wells manufactured largely of seamless cotton bags, beginning in 1846, and were succeeded by L. B. Wright, whose works were destroyed by fire in 1856. The site is now occupied by the mills of R. Tucker & Co.

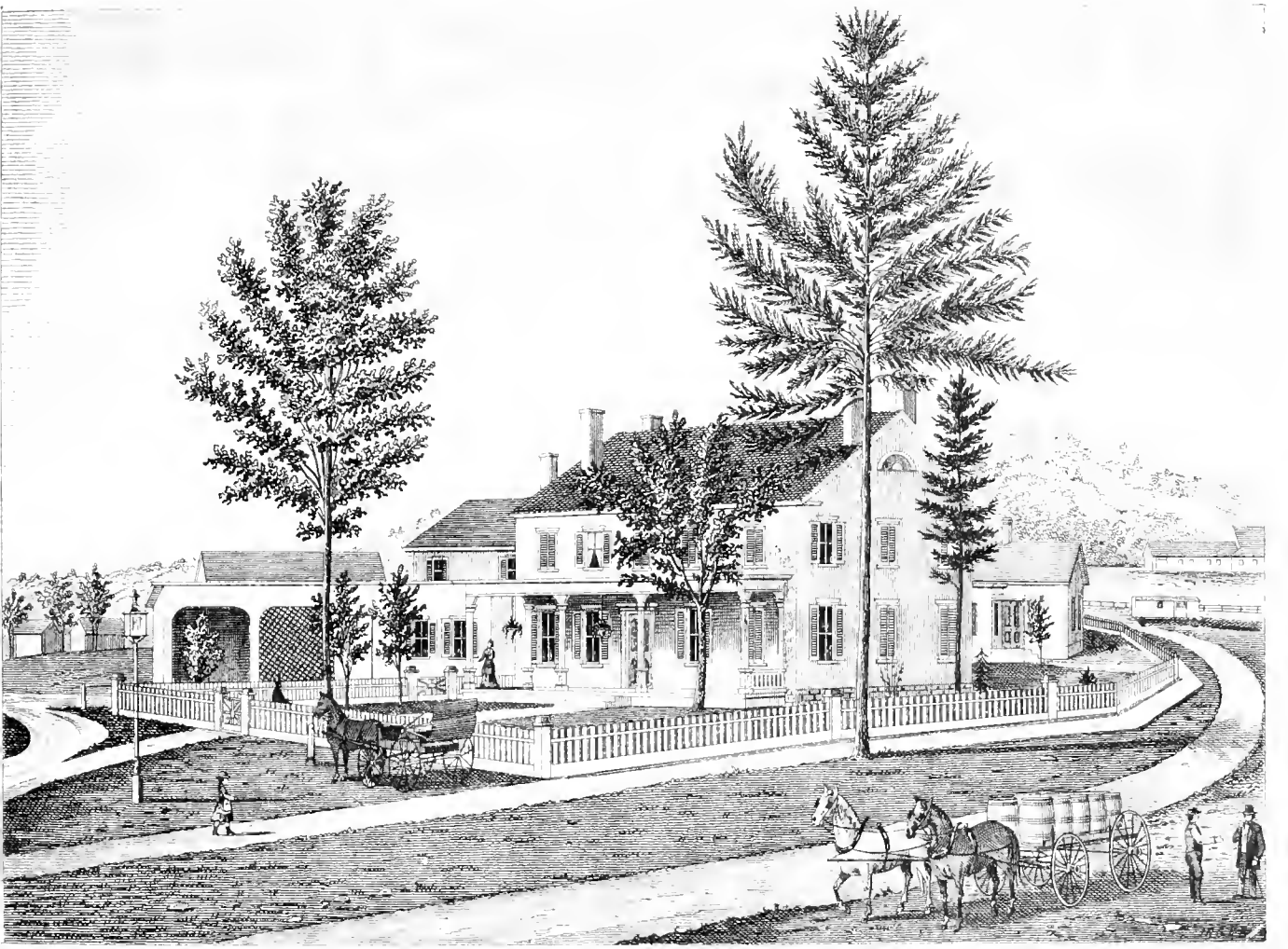
The Conway Mutual Insurance Company was organized in 1849, and in 1854 changed to the Conway Stock and Mutual Insurance Company; in 1860 transferred its stock department to Boston, and in 1876 closed business.

According to the State census reports of 1875, the value of manufactures in Conway for that year aggregated $333,430; that of agricultural and domestic products, $235,296. In 1878 the assessed valuation of the town was $667,896, of which $494,013 were on real estate. The total tax—State, county, and town—was $9798, a rate of $1.46 per $100.

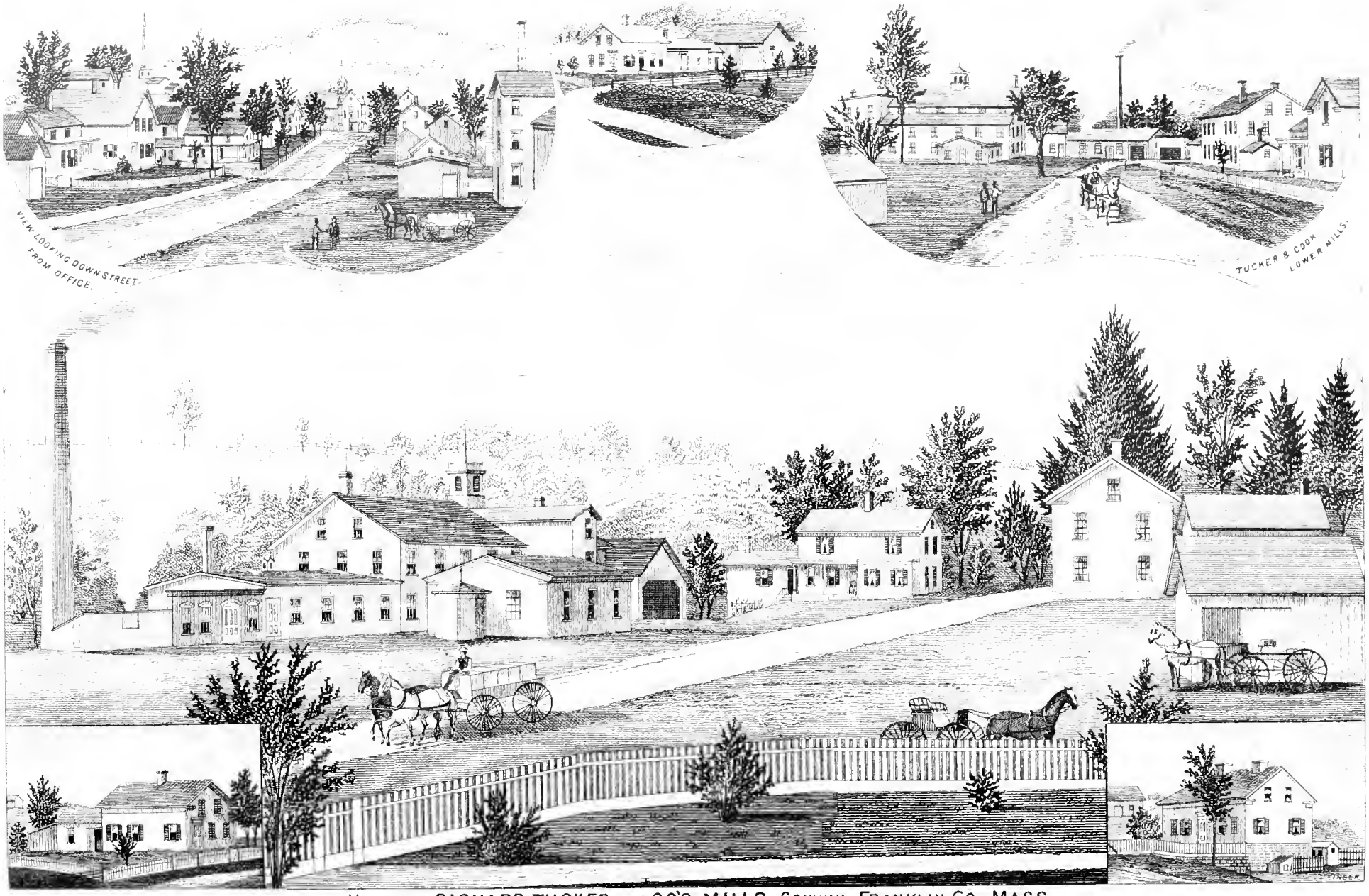
MILITARY.

CONWAY'S REBELLION RECORD.

Following are the names of those who went from Conway into the military service during the war of the Rebellion, 1861 to 1865:



RESIDENCE OF R. M. TUCKER, CONWAY, FRANKLIN CO., MASS.



VIEWS OF RICHARD TUCKER AND CO.'S MILLS, CONWAY, FRANKLIN CO., MASS.

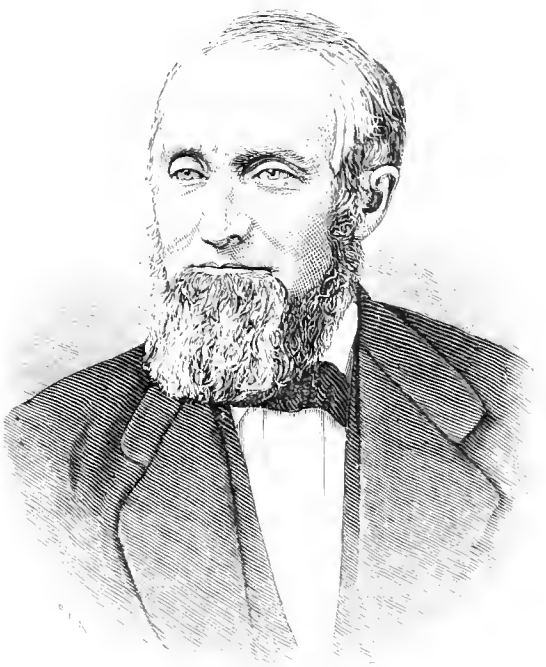
Richard Tucker

J. D. Allis,* 10th Mass.
A. B. Warren, 10th Mass.
W. F. Cone,* 10th Mass.
Wm. H. Adams, 10th Mass.
H. W. Graves, 10th Mass.
E. G. Hayden, 10th Mass.
E. R. Gardner,* 10th Mass.
F. E. Hartwell, 10th Mass.
Alonzo Bates, 10th Mass.
W. B. Smith, 10th Mass.
Henry Bowman, 20th Mass.
Geo. F. Arms, 1st Cav.
H. C. Allen, 1st Cav.
H. A. Gray, 1st Cav.
O. D. Remington, 1st Cav.
G. W. Flagg, 1st Cav.
Tyler Harding, 1st Cav.
H. J. Wilder, 1st Cav.
Chas. M. Smith, 1st Cav.
Baxter Harding, 1st Cav.
E. L. Hall, 1st Cav.
A. F. Hubbard,* 1st Cav.
Geo. A. Abell, 1st Cav.
H. A. Stearns, 1st Cav.
J. W. Jackson, 1st Cav.
E. F. Bradford, 1st Cav.
E. A. Burnham, 1st Cav.
Sam. Ware,* 1st Cav.
F. A. Clary,* 31st Mass.
J. W. Goland,* 31st Mass.
S. M. Ware, 31st Mass.
A. Bailey, 31st Mass.
P. F. Nims, 31st Mass.
Chas. F. Wright, 31st Mass.
G. H. Johnson, 31st Mass.
C. G. Wells, 31st Mass.
S. H. Dyer, 31st Mass.
Wm. C. Maynard, 31st Mass.
L. Burnett, 31st Mass.
Edward Metivier, 31st Mass.
Jas. Johnson, 31st Mass.
John Island, 31st Mass.
Patrick Hayes, 31st Mass.
F. D. Howland, 31st Mass.
S. R. Walker, 31st Mass.
Jas. F. Hunter, 31st Mass.
John White, 31st Mass.
Geo. W. Dunsmore,* 5th N. Y. Cav.
John Lannigar,* 5th N. Y. Cav.
Fred Wrigley,* 2d N. Y. Inf.
Chas. Richardson, —— Conn.
S. N. Peterson,* 38th Mass.
I. N. Hitchcock,* 4th Mass.
Peter Hackett, 34th Mass.
Patrick Gallivan, 34th Mass.
Geo. H. Smith, 27th Mass.
J. W. Smith, 27th Mass.
Wm. H. Averill,* 37th Mass.
L. A. Bradford, 37th Mass.
Sam. Bigelow, 37th Mass.
L. W. Merrifield, 37th Mass.
F. E. Rowe, 37th Mass.
O. F. Childs, 37th Mass.
E. A. Blood, 37th Mass.
Geo. C. Johnson, 37th Mass.
Sumner Warner, 37th Mass.
John Connelly, 37th Mass.
Jas. H. Clapp, 32d Mass.
Horace Dill, H. Art.
Horace Hosford, 52d Mass.
O. P. Edgerton, 52d Mass.
Wm. Townsend, Jr., 52d Mass.
E. W. Richardson, 52d Mass.
H. G. Scott, 52d Mass.
A. O. Sikes,* 52d Mass.
J. W. Bradford, 52d Mass.
E. W. Hamilton, 52d Mass.
Manley Guilford, 52d Mass.
W. D. Sanderson, 52d Mass.
M. S. Jenkins, 52d Mass.
H. C. Munson, 52d Mass.
Patrick Manning, 52d Mass.
C. E. Crittenden, 52d Mass.
Chas. A. Holcomb, 52d Mass.
Wm. Watson, 52d Mass.
Geo. F. Crittenden, 52d Mass.
W. G. Field, 52d Mass.
Geo. Sheppard, 52d Mass.
A. J. Andrews, 52d Mass.
F. B. Lee, 52d Mass.
C. G. Townsend, 52d Mass.
Nath. Bartlett,* 52d Mass.
Geo. D. Branan, 52d Mass.
Jas. S. Stebbins,* 52d Mass.
Henry Nye, 52d Mass.
Wm. D. Allis,* 52d Mass.
Wm. H. Clapp, 52d Mass.
Marcus Howland,* 52d Mass.
Oscar Richardson, 52d Mass.
H. F. Macomber, 52d Mass.
Medad Hill, 52d Mass.
Chas. Macomber, 52d Mass.
F. M. Patrick, 52d Mass.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CLARK W. BARDWELL

was born in Shelburne, Franklin Co., Mass., on the 7th of February, 1825. His paternal grandparents were Chester



C. W. Bardwell

Bardwell, born Oct. 6, 1772, and Mary (Hannum) Bardwell, born March 16, 1764.

His father, Olin Bardwell, was born in Shelburne, on the 24th of August, 1796. His business was that of a clothier, in which he was engaged for many years. In 1840 he removed to Ashfield, where he remained until his decease, which occurred on the 2d of November, 1878. For some time previous to his death he was occupied in farming. He married for his first wife (on the 19th of February, 1824) Dolly Hawks, who was born in Deerfield, Mass., on the 22d of January, 1795, and died in Shelburne, on the 7th of June, 1832. By this union he had four children, the oldest of whom is the subject of this notice. He married his second wife, Mary Hardy, on the 1st of May, 1834, by whom he had three children,—all daughters.

Clark W. remained at home on the farm, and attending the district schools of his native town, until he reached his majority. He then united with his father in managing the farm, and in 1840 removed with him to Ashfield, where he purchased landed interests. On the 26th of October, 1856, he married P. Parmelia Blake, who is a native of Ashfield, born on the 18th of August, 1830. To them have been born four children,—Aggie L., born Aug. 29, 1859; Chester O., born Nov. 7, 1860; Harlan B., born Oct. 7, 1862 (deceased); and Fred. H., born May 13, 1869.

Mr. Bardwell has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and has been universally successful. Commencing with very little, he has acquired a competency. In 1869 he purchased and removed to what was then known as the "Warren place," in Conway, where he has since resided.

He is actively interested in all branches of agriculture, and is a member of the agricultural society of Franklin County.

RICHARD TUCKER

was born in Saybrook, Middlesex Co., Conn., Feb. 20, 1812. He is the son of John Tucker, the grandson of Richard Tucker, and great-grandson of John Tucker, who was one of three brothers who came from England to this country at a very early date, and settled in Connecticut. John Tucker, father of the subject of this biography, was born in Saybrook,

* Died in the service, or in consequence of wounds received therein.

Conn., March 20, 1785. He was married, in 1810, to Eliza Beckwith, daughter of Elisha Beckwith, of Lebanon, Conn. She was born June 15, 1797. They had ten children, and the eldest of this family is Richard Tucker. He received a common-school education and remained at home until he was nineteen years old, at which time he married, Nov. 11, 1831, Delia R. Walden, daughter of Deacon Silas Walden. She was born, July 25, 1812, in Lisbon, Conn. They had a family of three children, two of whom are still living. They are Julia R. (deceased), first wife of Chelsea Cook; David K., a merchant in Springfield, and Richard M., of Conway, also a merchant. Mr. Tucker commenced his business experience in a cotton-mill, when fifteen years of age, and remained in this employment until he reached his majority. Commencing in 1846, he spent ten years as a traveling merchant, selling his own goods. Sept. 1, 1858, he removed to Conway, Franklin Co., Mass., where he began, upon a small scale, the manufacture of cotton warps, with Chelsea Cook, his son-in-law, as partner. In 1861 they increased the business, and at that time employed thirty hands. In 1862 they bought the old Howland & Morse mill, refitted it with new machinery, and employed in both mills about eighty hands. In September of 1876 they commenced the manufacture of ball knitting-cotton, or what is now the well-known Tucker & Cook's knitting-cotton. They have established a branch of the business at Springfield, and employ in both places about one hundred hands. During the universal depression in business they have continued prosperous. Mr. Tucker is also a partner in the firm of Maynard, Damon & Tucker, of Northampton, manufacturers of tapes and stay bindings. This firm employs eighty hands. In Conway, Mr. Tucker has been postmaster eight years, and director in the national bank of that place ten years, besides filling various other offices in the town in such a manner as to meet popular approbation. Indeed, it can well be said that he represents more different interests than any other man in the town. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for twenty years, and contributed generously to the building of the church in Conway. In benevolent and charitable interests he is ever ready to lend a helping hand. In politics he is a Republican, and takes an active interest in all the questions of the day. With but little financial capital originally, he has, by the exercise of energy, industry, and strict business habits, built up a fortune and carved out a career to which he may point with pride. Mr. Tucker is a man of excellent judgment, great business enterprise, and strict integrity.

SUNDERLAND.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

SUNDERLAND, one of the extreme southern towns in Franklin, is pleasantly located on the Connecticut River, which forms its entire western border. Its boundaries are Montague on the north, Hampshire County on the south, Leverett on the east, and Whately and Deerfield (separated from Sunderland by the Connecticut River) on the west. The town covers an area of fifteen square miles, measures six miles in length by two and a half in width, and contains 9600 acres.

The New London Northern Railroad crosses the town at its northeastern extremity, but there is no station in the town.

NATURAL FEATURES.

Sunderland is rich in natural beauty, in which mountain, plain, and stream present varied and attractive features. The noble Connecticut forms the western border of the town, shut in on the west by the towering hills of Whately and Deerfield. In the east are the fertile plains in Sunderland's valley, overshadowed on the distant east by a range of rugged mountains, among which Mount Toby* rears its majestic head 1000 feet above the lowland. This noted eminence is a favorite place of resort in the summer and autumn seasons; and upon its apex there has been erected for the convenience of visitors a tower (known as the Goss Tower) 70 feet in height and containing six floors, of which the uppermost is "the observatory," where a fine telescope is at the command of the student of nature. A well-kept highway, leading from the base to the summit of the mountain, gives ready access to the tower.

In the thick woods which envelop Mount Toby upon every side are found charming cascades and glens, and many inviting spots, which have been improved by the hand of art, and which have given to the region thereabout the name of "Sunderland Park."

In the north part of the town, not far from Mount Toby, there is a noted natural curiosity called Sunderland Cave. It is a cavern in the side of a hill, and said to be 56 feet in depth, and to extend about 150 feet into the interior of the hill. The sides of this cavern are formed of conglomerate rock, consisting of rounded stones of various colors, embedded in and resting upon a basis of micaceous sandstone. The cave extends east and west, and is covered at its bottom with huge fragments of rock.

The smaller streams of the town are Long Plain, Mohawk, Dry, Great Drain, and Cranberry brooks.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The origin of the town of Sunderland may be given from an early entry in the records now in the keeping of the town, and reading as follows:

"At a General Court for election held at Boston, 7th May, 1673. In ans^r to the petition of sundry inhabitants of Hadley, the Court judgeth it meet to grant the petitioners' request,—*i.e.*, the quantity of sixe miles square in the place desired; *i.e.*, lying nere to the northward bounds of Hadley; *i.e.*, provided that within seven years or sooner, if may be, there be a competent number of familys setled here, and provide themselves of an able and orthodox minister; and for their encouragement in so good a worke, this Court orders and impowers and apps ints Maj. John Pynchon,† Left. Wm. Clarke, and Mr. Wm. Holton to be a committee to order in the meantime their prudential officers, granting of lotts, and otherwise reserving in some convenient place two hundred and fifty acres of land for a farm for the country's use and disposall."

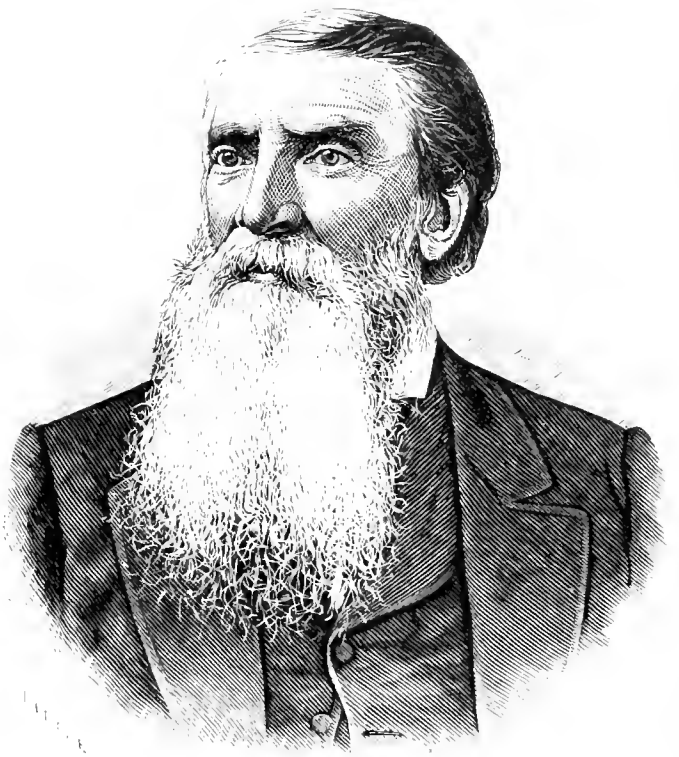
As a first step toward a settlement of the tract, the proprietors intrusted to Maj. Pynchon the task of securing an extinguishment of the Indian title. Two Indian deeds, both of date April 10, 1674, conveyed this title to Maj. Pynchon on behalf of the purchasers. One of the deeds reads as follows:

"Mishalisk, an old woman, the mother of Wattawchinksin, deceased, doth hereby bargain, sell, and alienate a Tract of Land to John Pynchon, of Springfield, acting for and in behalf of Robert Boltwood, Joseph Kellogg, John Hubbird, and Thos. Dickinson, of Hadley, and their associates, . . . which land begins at ye southerly end of it, at ye brook Nepeasonmeag, . . . taking in all ye land on ye northerly side of it. It runs up by Quinnetticott river to ye brook called Sawwatapskechuwas and Mattamoosh, where other Indians have sold . . . the whole tract of land from Nepeasonmeag on ye South, next Hadley bounds, to Sawwatapskechuwas on ye North, and beyond at Mattamoosh, and from Quinnetticott out into ye woods Eastward six miles from the said river Quinnetticott."

For this tract the old woman Mishalisk received "a debt or deed from her son

* Also known by its Indian name, Mettawampe.

† Of Springfield.



DANIEL DWIGHT WHITMORE was born in Sunderland, Franklin Co., Mass., on the 20th of May, 1816. He is a son of Jesse Whitmore, and grandson of Daniel Whitmore, who came from Connecticut to Sunderland at an early date, and settled on the farm now owned by his grandson. He was a man of superior intelligence, a great reader, and took an active interest in educational subjects.

He was also distinguished in public service; held the rank of colonel in the militia, was an active participant in the Revolutionary struggle, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. In later life he was a member of the Legislature, and held various town offices, among others that of justice of the peace, in which capacity he served many years. He died in May, 1846.

His son, Jesse Whitmore, was born in Sunderland, March 3, 1776. He was a miller by trade, and owned what is known as "Whitmore's Mills," which was formerly the property of his father. He held a commission as captain in the cavalry (militia), and was always called Capt. Whitmore. He was a sincere Christian, and was one of the founders of the Baptist Church of North Sunderland, of which he was a member for many years.

He also took a prominent part in promoting and improving schools, and, indeed, was connected in some manner with most of the best enterprises of the town and county. He died in his eightieth year, in January, 1856.

His wife was Hannah Gunn, daughter of Nathaniel Gunn, of Montague. They were married Oct. 26, 1807. She died in April, 1860. To them were born nine children, of whom Daniel D. is the fifth. Only three members of this family are now living.

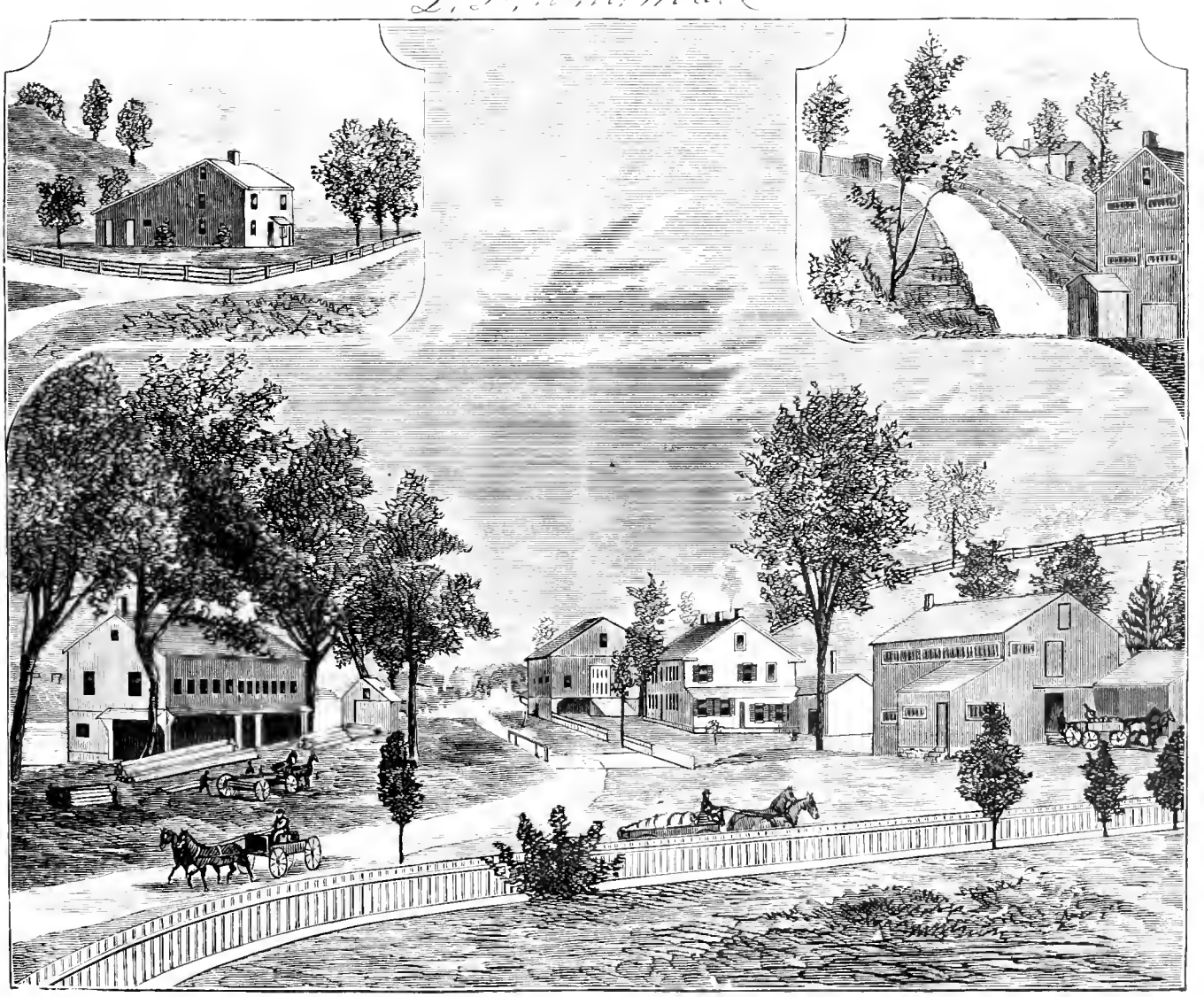
The subject of this notice was employed in working on the farm and assisting in the mills until seventeen years of age. In the mean time he had also pursued the usual studies in the public schools, in the Greenfield Academy, and at Shelburne Falls. He then entered the store of Mr. Horatio Graves, of Sunderland, in the capacity of clerk, and remained with him two years. Returning home, he remained there about the same length of time, during which he was engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors, and blinds. From that time until he reached his twenty-second year he was in no settled business, but followed various occupations.

Sept. 17, 1838, he was married to Jane, daughter of Phineas and Prudence Keet, of Sunderland. In the same year he removed to Walworth Co., Wis., where he remained until 1844, when he returned to Sunderland, and located on the old homestead, where he has since been engaged in farming and milling.

Mr. Whitmore has also been prominently identified with the town and locality in which he lives. In 1869 he represented his district in the Legislature, and in local offices has served in the capacity of selectman, assessor, justice of the peace, etc. As a member of the North Sunderland Baptist Society, since 1841, he has given his influence in the cause of Christianity.

By his first wife Mr. Whitmore had five children, none of whom are now living. His wife died in January, 1851, and he married Mrs. Dolly A. Gridley, widow of Henry Gridley, and daughter of Chester and Sarah Howland, of Montgomery, Mass. By this union he has three children, viz.: Daniel D., Jr., born May 23, 1857; Jane D., born April 17, 1860; and Lucretia A., born on the 20th of September, 1864.

D. D. Whitmore



RESIDENCE OF D. D. WHITMORE, SUNDERLAND, MASS.

N. Austin Smith, eldest son of Austin and Sallie Smith, was born in Sunderland Franklin Co., Mass., Feb. 13, 1821. His grandfather, Elihu Smith, of Hadley, married Anna Belden, of Whately, by whom he had three sons and one daughter, viz., Austin, Elihu, Horace, and Lucretia. Austin was born in Hadley in October, 1790, and removed to Sunderland, March 29, 1820. He was a farmer, and took a prominent part in the interests of the town and community in which he lived; held a number of town offices, and was a member of the Congregational Church for many years. He married Sallie M., daughter of John Montague, and adopted daughter of Nathaniel Smith. The members of her family were remarkable for longevity. She had three sisters who lived to be over eighty-five years of age, and one of them lived to be ninety.

The subject of this notice had two brothers and two sisters. His eldest brother, Elihu (born April 11, 1823), is now a banker in Worthington, Minn.; John M., born July 6, 1826, resides in Sunderland; Thankful G., born April 16, 1830, married Dr. William M. Trow, now of Easthampton, and died Oct. 1, 1869; Mary E., the youngest child, was born Jan. 26, 1834, and died Jan. 26, 1843.

N. Austin remained at home on the farm until he reached his twentieth year, and in the mean time received a good education in the common schools and Williston Seminary. He then commenced teaching school, which he continued during the winter months for five years, the remainder of that time being employed in farm labor. In his twenty-sixth year he was married (Nov. 26, 1846) to Clara J., daughter of Stephen Gunn, of Sunderland. To them has been born one child,—William Austin, who died in infancy. He has since adopted three children,—James Melville, who is now deceased, Austin D., and Emma. After his marriage, Mr. Smith united with his brothers in farming their father's place, which he continued until 1855, when they made a division of the property, which was afterward ratified in their father's will.

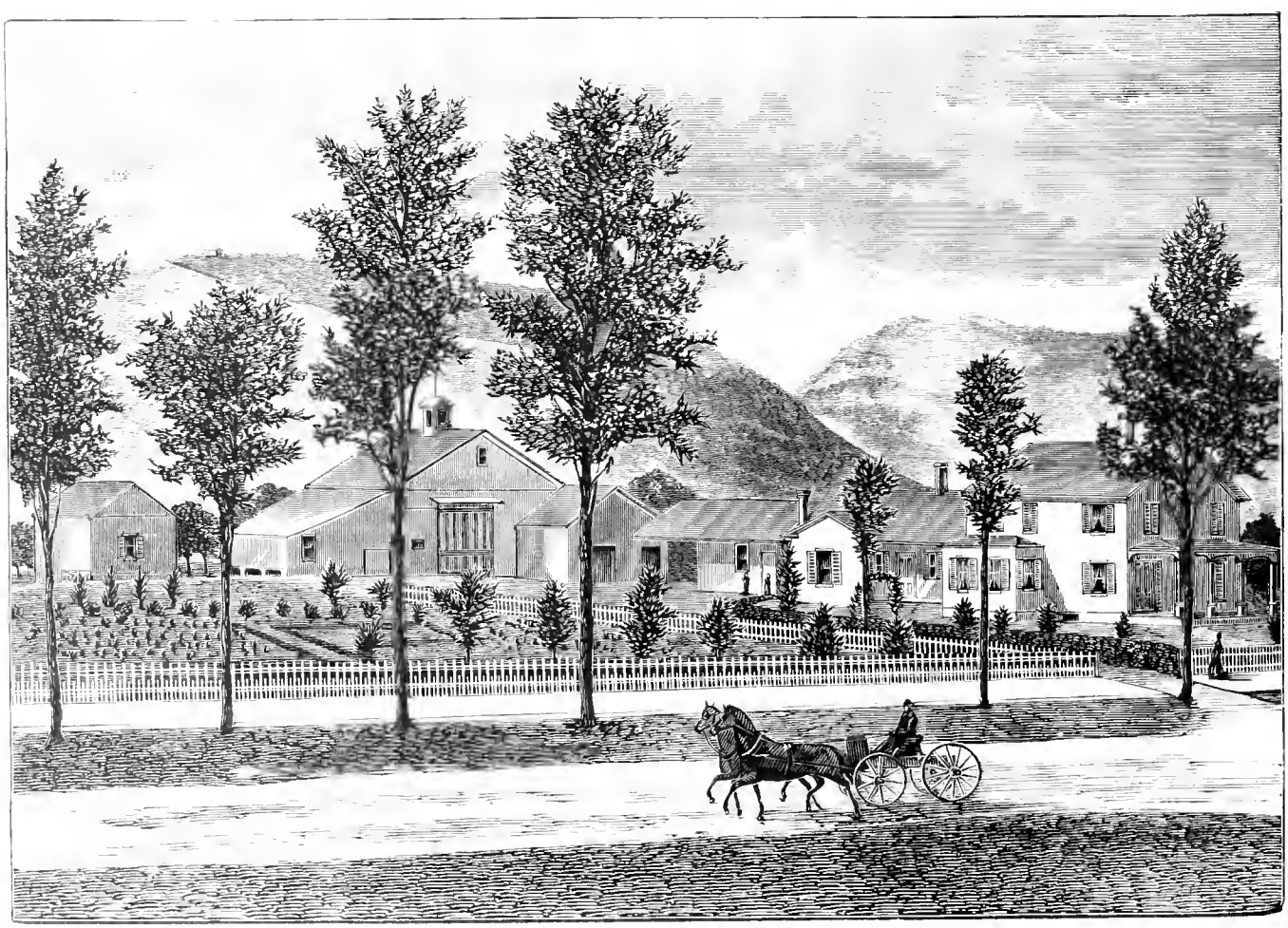
Photo. by Popkins.

N. Austin Smith

Mr. Smith has always resided in Sunderland, and has, during the greater part of his life, been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He takes an active interest in harvest clubs, etc.; is a member of the Franklin and Hampshire Agricultural Societies, and was president of the latter for two years.

For forty-one years he has been a member of the Congregational Society, and is also an ardent and untiring worker in the Sabbath-school, in which he has been a teacher during the greater part of forty years.

In the civil as well as in the religious and social interests of the town he takes an active part. He has been elected to the offices of selectman, assessor, member of school committee, collector, and treasurer, and is regarded as one of Sunderland's most enterprising citizens.



RESIDENCE OF N. AUSTIN SMITH,
SUNDERLAND, MASS.

Wattawchinskin to John Pynchon, of Springfield, as also for and in consideration of one Large Indian Coat, and several other small things."

The second deed reads as follows:

"These presents testify that Mettawompe, alias Nattawassawet, ye Indian for himself, & in the behalf of other Indians, viz.: Wadammumin, Squiskheag, & Sunkkamanachul & for & in consideration of eighty fathom of wampum, & several other small things to him & them in hand paid, & fully secured, by John Pynchon, of Springfield, in ye behalf & upon the acct. of Robt. Boltwood, John Hubbird, Joseph Kellogg, & Thos. Dickinson, of Hadley: Hath Bargained and sold, & Do by these presents Give, Grant, Bargaine, & sell unto ye sd Robt. Boltwood, Jno. Hubbird, Jos. Kellogg, & Thos. Dickinson, a certain Tract of Land lying on ye East side of Quinnettecott River, about 7 or 8 miles above Hadley, adjoining to a parcell of land the sd Boltwood & Company bought of Mishalish, from that parcell of Land & Brook, Sawwatapskechuwas [Mohawk Brook], up by ye Grt. River Quinnetticott, northerly to a little Brook called Papaconticke-quash & Corroheaggan, lying over against ye mouth of Pacomptuck River, Mantahelas. The sd Mettawompe, alias Nattawwassawet, both Give, Grant, Bargain, & sell unto ye sd Robt. Boltwood, Jno. Hubbird, Jos. Kellogg, & Thos. Dickinson, & their successors & Company, & to their heirs & assigns Forever, hereby resigning to them all the Right, Title, & Interest in the forementioned Lands Called Mattampash, from Sawwatapskechuwas, Ampepinick, Sunkrohokeun, Lemuckquash, & Papaconticke-quash, Corroheaggan, & to Mantahelas, & so out into ye woods six miles Eastward from ye Great River Quinnetticott. To Have and to Hold all ye sd land to ye proper uses & behoof of ym ye sd Robt. Boltwood, John Hubbird, Jos. Kellogg, Thos. Dickinson & Company, & their heirs & Assigns forever, with all the Profits, Commodities, & advantages thereof & thereto belonging whatsoever & yt forever. And ye said Mettawompe, alias Nattawassawet, doth hereby covenant & promise that he will save harmless ye sd Robt. Boltwood, John Hubbird, Jos. Kellogg, Thos. Dickinson, & Company & their heirs & assigns, of and from all manner of Claims, Rights, Titles & Interest of any person whomsoever, in & to the sd Lands, and from all incumbrances of Indian's Rights to all or any part thereof, having full power & Lawful Right thus to Doe. And in Witness hereof affixes his hand & seal this 10th day April, 1674. The mark of Mettawompe: ✕.

"This don & delivered in presence of us,

"Isaac Morgan.
"Henry Rogers.
"Ackiamchwitt:
"✕.
"the mark of an Indian.

"Mettawompe, alias Nattawassawett, acknowledged this Instrument to be his act & deed, Relinquishing & Resigning up all Right and Interest in the premises to the English within named 10th of April, 1674, before me,

"John Pynchon, *Assist.*

"This 17th of April, 1674, Squiskheag came and acknowledged the sale of ye Land mentioned on ye other side, sold by Mettawompe, & doth hereby confirm ye sale thereof, having rec'd part of ye pay, viz., Thirty Fathom; whereupon Squiskheag, for himself and his Brothers Sunckkamanachue & Wadamummin, sell, & by sale forever pass away all ye Land mentioned on ye other side, namely, ye Land on ye East side of Quinnetticott River, from Sawwatapskechuwas on the south, northerly to Right against the mouth of Pacomtuck River, called Mantahelas. To have and to Hold all ye sd Land from ye Grt River six miles out into ye woods Eastward to Robt. Boltwood, John Hubbard, Jos Kellogg, & Thos. Dickinson, to them, their heirs & assigns, forever, & in witness thereof subscribed his hand and seal this 17th April, 1674.

"The mark of Squiskeag: ✕. [SEAL.]

"In presence of us,

"John Pynchon.
"Jos. I. T. Thomas, his ✕ mark."

Exactly when settlements were first made cannot be stated, for the proprietors' records have been lost, but it seems a pretty well-established fact that there were settlements upon the tract previous to the opening of King Philip's war, in 1675.

By reason of the presence of numerous swamps the place was known as "Swampfield," and this name was retained until the incorporation of Sunderland.

There is now no clew to the names of the earliest settlers, but the fact that descendants of John Hubbard (one of the original grantees) are still living in Sunderland indicates that Hubbard was a pioneer. A local historian concludes that the first settlement was made in 1673, on the site now occupied by Sunderland village. If so, the settlement was broken up when Philip opened hostilities in 1675; the settlers fled to Hadley, and the place formerly known as Swampfield relapsed again into a wilderness, which it continued to be during all the succeeding years of Indian warfare, until—the close of Queen Anne's war reviving the peaceful era—steps were taken in 1713 looking to a resettlement. A petition to the General Court by certain inhabitants of Hadley for this purpose resulted in the passage of the following:

"*Anno Regni Annæ Reginæ Duodecimo.* At a session of the Great and General Court of Assembly for her Majesty's Province of Massachusetts Bay, held at Boston upon Monday, Feb'y 10, 1713.

"In Council. Upon reading the petition of John Kellogg, Isaac Hubbard, and others, praying for a resettlement of a village or plantation granted in May, 1673, northerly of Hadley, formerly called Swampfield,

"*Ordered*, that forasmuch by reason of the interruption given to the settlement of the within-mentioned plantation, granted in May, 1673, by the war and troubles with the Indians, and desire of ye original petitioners and grantees, and also the committee for directing the same, since dead. The said grant for a plantation land is hereby revived, and Sam'l Partridge, John Pynchon, and Samuel Porter, Esq., are appointed and impowered a committee to receive ye challenges of all persons to the property and right of land in ye said plantation, and to enter their names with such others as shall offer to join with them in settling of a township there. The names of all to be entered with the committee within the space of twelve months from this time, giving preference to ye descendants of ye original petitioners and grantees. And the said committee are further impowered to note ye place of ye town upon small lots, so as it may be made defensible, grant land allotments, order their prudentials, and what else is necessary in establishing, receiving, and settling for the two hundred and fifty acres of land in some convenient place, to be in ye disposition of the government. Provided always, That forty families be settled within three years next coming, and that they procure and encourage a learned orthodox minister to settle with them. The town to be called Swampfield."

The proprietors to whom the renewed grant was issued were 39 in number, and nearly all residents of Hadley and Hatfield; and in April, 1714, they signed an agreement making a division of the lands, providing for expenses, and agreeing further "that ye town platt be started from or near a brook above the place where the chimneys are, running southward in two Roes of Houses, with a street of eight rods wide betwixt said two Roes, and the Home Lots to be fourteen rod at front and Reer, and in length as the Platt will allow it; and forty house Lotts to be cut and Layed, the minister's lot to be one."

The actual resettlement of Swampfield did not take place until early in 1715, and by 1716 the larger part of the 39 proprietors of the tract had become actual settlers thereon. The names of the settlers who occupied the lots in 1718 are given as follows: Samuel Graves, Jonathan Graves, Eleazer Warner, Jr., Samuel Harvey, Luke Smith, Philip Pauton, William Scott, Isaac Hubbard, Benjamin Barrett, Joseph Root, Joseph Smith, Daniel Smith, Samuel Montague, Daniel Warner, Jr., Benjamin Graves, Thomas Harvey, Jr., Samuel Billings, William Arms, Simon Cooley, Ebenezer Kellogg, Stephen Crofoot, Isaac Graves, William Allis, Samuel Smith, Richard Scott, Nathaniel Dickinson, Nathaniel Gunn, Ebenezer Marsh, Nathaniel Smith, Ebenezer Billings, Joseph Field, Joseph Clary, Isaac Hubbard, Jr., Samuel Gunn, Ebenezer Billings, Jr., Manoah Bodman, Daniel Russell, James Bridgman, Stephen Belden, Jr.

Of these, Ebenezer Kellogg, Stephen Crofoot, Joseph Smith, Wm. Arms, Nathaniel Dickinson, Luke Smith, Daniel Warner, and Samuel Billings removed from Sunderland or died previous to 1740, and, leaving no descendants there, passed out of the town's history.

When the resettlement was made, there was no evidence of the first settlement save here and there a ruined house. It is said that in the fireplace of one of these a basswood-tree had taken root and grown to a foot in diameter, and that an apple-tree—set out by one of the first settlers in 1673—was found large and thrifty at the second settlement, and lived until 1850.

In 1729 an additional grant increased the town's area by a tract on the eastern border two miles wide and running the entire length of the town. This made the entire tract nine miles in length and six in width, embracing what is now Sunderland, portions of the present towns of Montague and Wendell, and the whole of the present town of Leverett.

The earliest settlers in that portion of Sunderland now within the limits of Montague located there in 1726. Their names were Samuel Taylor, Samuel Harvey, Richard Scott, Wm. Allis, Daniel Smith, Nathaniel Gunn, Ebenezer Marsh, Josiah Alvord, Samuel and Emile Bardwell, Samuel Snead, Judah Wright, David Ballard, Nathaniel Tuttle, Thomas

Newton, Simeon King, and the Root, Barrett, and Graves families.

Among the first settlers in that portion which is now the town of Leverett were Joseph Hubbard, Joseph and Elisha Clary, Jonathan Field, Jonathan Field (2d), Moses Graves, Moses Smith, Richard Montague, Absalom Scott, Stephen and Joseph Smith, Jeremiah Nordbury, Isaac Marshall, and Solomon Gould.

The first important road through Sunderland was the highway from Northfield to Hadley, which was probably laid out as early as 1714. In 1721 there was a road to Hunting Hills, and in 1725 one "out of the south field with the commons in some convenient place in the lower division, and to have it go out at the place commonly called the horse-path." There was also at this time a road from Dry Brook to Stony Hill. Of those who were the pioneers in the second settlement, James Bridgman, Benjamin Barrett, Thos. Hovey, and Joseph Root died in 1728, Samuel Graves in 1731, Joseph Field in 1736, Daniel Russell in 1737, Daniel Smith in 1740, Ebenezer Billings in 1745, Simon Codey in 1746, Richard Scott in 1750, Joseph Field (2d) in 1754, Deacon Samuel Gunn in 1755, Benjamin Graves in 1756, Deacon Isaac Hubbard in 1760, Isaac Hubbard, Jr., in 1763, Manoah Bodman in 1759, Deacon Samuel Montague in 1779, Deacon Nathaniel Smith in 1799, aged ninety.

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES.

Capt. Israel Hubbard was sent a delegate to the Provincial Congress in 1774, and the town placed on record its approval of the "doings" of the Continental Congress held at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774. Daniel Montague was sent to the Congress at Cambridge in 1775, in which year also the town stocked up with powder, and agreed to allow Minute-Men 1*s.* 6*d.* per day for three days, to be spent "in learning the art of exercising the firelock," and the town agreed also to pay the same price per day for four days more, provided the Minute-Men applied themselves to the business, and if not they should have no pay. Further provision was made that if the men should, after spending their time in training, refuse to serve in the business for which they enlisted, they should receive no wages. A training-master was hired at an expense of £1 5*s.* for one day each week, and an appropriation was also made to pay for the services of a drummer.

In 1775, Israel Hubbard was the delegate to the Congress at Watertown, and the town committee of correspondence consisted of Jedediah Clark, Daniel Montague, Deacon Field, Stephen Scott, and Daniel Hubbard. Dr. Moses Gunn, who was a representative in 1774, received for his services £3 14*s.* 4*d.* In 1775 the Lexington alarm found Sunderland eager to spring to the rescue. Troops were sent forward, and directly thereafter the town voted "that we are willing to do something for our soldiers who have gone forth to defend our rights and privileges, and that we send provisions to them."

In 1777, Israel Hubbard was chosen representative, and instructed as follows:

"Sir, Taking into our consideration, in this important crisis, the critical situation of our bleeding country, on the account of our Domestic Enemies, we do think it our duty to instruct you to move early in this session of the Great and General Court that they send out a proper test or oath of allegiance to the State, to discover our Enemies from our Friends, so explicit that we may discern them, and that something be done to prevent the undervaluing of our Paper Currency; and as to setting up Government, that you take Common Sense for your Guide, more especially that paragraph cited from Draco,—*viz.*, *That he shall merit the applause of ages that will contrive the greatest degree of individual happiness with the least expense;* and that we presume will not be in having two houses, the one to negative the other."

The representative chosen in 1778 was instructed as follows:

"Voted that upon hearing the articles of Confederation, together with the advice of the General Assembly, we will give our Representatives instructions in that affair, taking into consideration the expediency of a Confederation and union of the free States of America, think that the necessity for such union was never greater or more evident than at this day. Doth not our Salvation depend upon it? All the whole world without this cannot save us, but with it we may be safe without the assistance of any. We think it a matter of great importance that our country should be saved, and union is the means of safety. Compact the bond of union, and this may be the means of preventing any further attack, and our greater security against them is made; for to be in preparation for defence, is defence. This will secure against falling to pieces, and it is the best guard against the seeds of discord and corruption our enemies would sow among us; whereas to neglect the necessary means of our safety is to invite distraction and criminally expose ourselves to its ravages. We therefore instruct you, Sir, that you use your influence that the Legislature of this State authorize their Delegates in Congress of the United States to ratify the said thirteen articles."

In 1779 six soldiers were wanted for "Claverack," and 40*s.* a month were offered each man, in wheat at 4*s.*, Indian corn at 2*s.*, and the soldiers were under this agreement to return their State's wages to the town. About this time a bounty of £60 was paid to Joseph Martehaul, Jr., John Tuttel, and Eben Whitney for enlisting. In 1780 nine six months' men were called for, and for them the town offered per man £300 bounty, and £3 in silver or gold per month, or wheat, rice, Indian corn, or neat cattle at silver-money price, the town to draw the men's wages. Eleven six months' men were paid £2100 bounty, and eight three months' men were paid a bounty of £150 per man, with £1 per month in addition to the pay from the State.

In 1780 three horses were ordered by the General Court, and the town raised £4000 to buy Continental beef. Six men were raised early this year, and then the town resolved to inquire how other towns procured soldiers, and to see, also, if other towns in the county were willing to call a county convention.

In 1781 the town consulted with six men who had enlisted, about their taking neat cattle as part of their wages. At this time the common rate of exchange was one dollar in silver for seventy-five Continental dollars. In 1782, 40*s.* per month ($10) and a pair of shoes were offered per man for soldiers.

Sunderland was opposed to the war of 1812, and, upon selecting Simeon Ballard as a delegate to the anti-war convention at Northampton, adopted the following:

"That, considering the present state of public affairs, the town sincerely deprecates war with Great Britain, as it will necessarily bring us into an alliance with France, which we wish to avoid as one of the greatest national calamities."

Among those who were drafted into the service from Sunderland in 1814 were Leslie Clark, Levi Boutwell, Lieut. Thomas Fields, Ransom Rice, Elijah Hubbard, and Asahel Rice. The last of the above to die was Levi Boutwell, whose death occurred in Leverett in 1878.

NOTEWORTHY INCIDENTS.

Although Sunderland was not called upon to suffer seriously from Indian depredations during the wars that raged between the years 1722 and 1760, yet the proximity of the town to the scenes of warfare excited within the breasts of the inhabitants dire apprehensions, and called for the exercise of strict precautionary and defensive measures.

In July, 1722, it was resolved to divide the town into three parts, each of which was to make a fort for defense against the enemy. The people were also called upon to take turns in watching and warding, and many were also detailed to do scout duty. Besides these forts ordered by the town, many houses were "forted" by the individual owners thereof. Alarms were frequent, and, as may be imagined, the constant dread and expectation of Indian attacks interrupted and sorely disorganized the home pursuits of the settlement.

In 1724 an effort was made to obtain a garrison to protect the town, but without success. A good many of Sunderland's citizens were engaged in the campaigns against the Indians, among them being Stephen Ashley, Stephen Scott, Matthew Scott, William Scott, Jonathan Field, Jonathan Warner, Jonathan Bridgman, Humphrey Hobbs, Samuel Graves, Eli Scott, Samuel Gunn, and Nathaniel Montague, the latter being killed in battle at Lake George, Aug. 7, 1757.

Swampfield's first blacksmith was Samuel Billings, who settled in 1718, in response to an offer of a lot fourteen rods wide as an inducement. The first child born in Swampfield was

ALBERT MONTAGUE

The Montagues are of French ancestry, and are descended from Richard Montague, who came to this country about the year 1636 and settled in Wethersfield, Conn. From that place some members of the family removed to Hadley, Mass., and thence to Sunderland. There is a tradition that the name of Montague, or *Montacue*, originated with a French general who won a great battle on the plains of Montacule, and thereafter received the name, which in course of time has been changed to its present form.

Albert, eldest child of Ira and Tabitha Montague, was born in Sunderland, Franklin Co., Mass., on the 2d of October, 1822.

Daniel Montague, his grandfather, was also a native of that town, and died there at the age of eighty-two. His wife lived to the great age of ninety-three.

Ira Montague was born on the 7th of January, 1787, and died March 5, 1865. He was a man of sterling qualities, and took an active part in promoting the best interests of the town and community.

He [illegible]married on the 18th of October, 1815, Tabitha, daughter of Deacon Elijah Hubbard of Sunderland. She was born on the 29th of September, 1791, and died Oct. 12, 1849. To them were born three children, of whom the only survivor is the subject of this sketch.

He received an excellent common-school and academic education, and, during his minority, also spent a part of the time in working upon his father's farm. When he reached his majority he commenced teaching school; continued it three years,—teaching during the winter months, while the remainder of the year was employed in farm labor.

At the age of twenty-four he took charge of the paternal estate, and received one-half of the proceeds therefrom, until the decease of his father. He then, after paying off the legacies, came into possession of the property.

Albert Montague

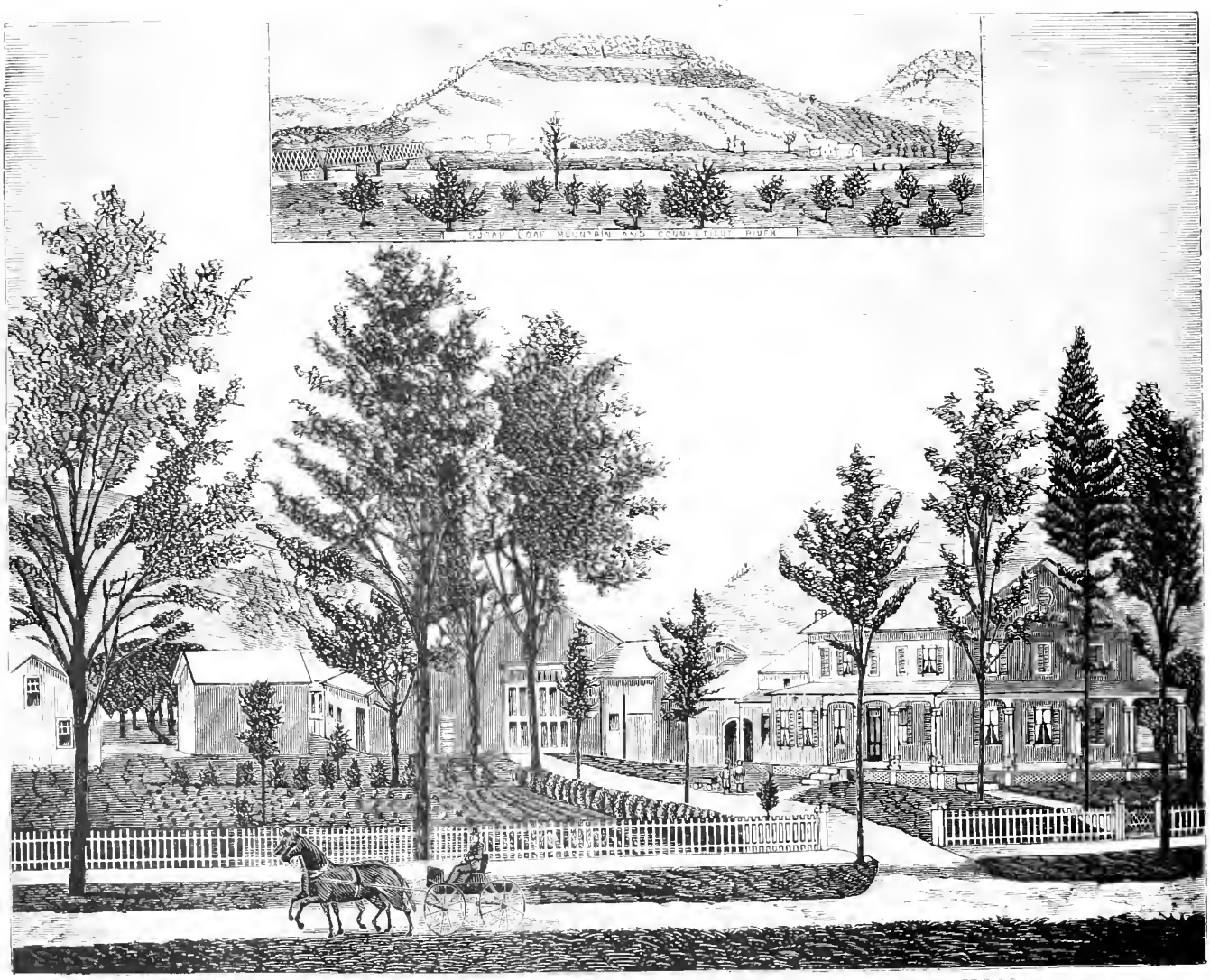
In 1865 he sold the farm and removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he entered the wholesale glassware trade. He remained in that city two years, and, at the expiration of that time, disposed of his interest in the business and returned to Sunderland, where he has since resided, employed in agricultural pursuits.

He has been identified with the best interests of the community; has held nearly every elective town office, and, in 1874, represented his district in the Legislature. He is now chairman of the board of selectmen, of which he has been a member for many years. For a period of twenty years he has been trial-justice and justice of the peace; has held the position of special county commissioner one term, and other offices too numerous to mention. Mr. Montague takes an active interest in agricultural subjects, and is in fact one of the most enterprising and progressive men of the town. He is also a member of the Congregational Society, and has always been a firm supporter of the ordinances of that Church.

He was married on the 8th of April, 1847, to Lucinda, daughter of Levi Wilder, of Wendell, and by this union had one son and two daughters. The latter only are living. They are Abbie T. and Emma L.

Mrs. Montague died on the 1st of October, 1865.

Mr. Montague's second wife is Sarah P., daughter of Eleazer Warner, of Sunderland, by whom he has had three children, viz.: Fannie (deceased), Ida V., and Albert I. Mr. Montague was largely instrumental in the building of the Sunderland bridge across the Connecticut River, and was for many years director and trustee of the bridge corporation.



RESIDENCE OF ALBERT MONTAGUE, SUNDERLAND, FRANKLIN CO., MASS.

Ebenezer, son of Jonathan Graves, who was born Sept. 10, 1717, and died in 1813, aged ninety-six. The first death is supposed to have been that of Philip Panton, who was killed by the fall of a tree in 1715.

There was probably a mill of some kind at Swampfield during the first settlement, for, under date of 1690, Maj. Pynchon referred, in a letter, to the fact that Indian tracks had been discovered about "old Swampfield Mill." Where this mill stood cannot be stated. In 1715, Daniel Beaman and others, of Deerfield, put up a saw-mill on Saw-Mill Brook (probably in what is now Montague). In 1721, Philip Smith, of Hadley, built a grist-mill at the upper end of Little Meadow. Several mills were authorized in 1722 and 1725. Manoah Bodman and others built a saw-mill on Slatestone Brook.

There was a dog law in 1736, which provided that "if any man can find a dog forty rods from his master and kills him, the town will pay the damages and bear the man out in said act, if it can be recovered by law."

The first physician in the town was Dr. Joseph Lord, who settled in 1728, and after him, previous to 1780, came Drs. Samuel Blodgett, Samuel Ware, and Benjamin Dickinson.

The first tavern was kept in 1732, by Simon Cooley. Capt. Fellows Billings kept tavern from 1737 to 1776, on the south side of Middle Lane. Richard Montague, Capt. Israel Hubbard, David Hubbard, Samuel Blodgett, John Clary, and Moses Billings were innholders during the eighteenth century. "Capt." Billings must have fallen into disfavor in 1776, for in that year the inhabitants voted that he should not hold the employment of innholder in the town any longer.

In 1761, Benjamin Farrand was paid 16*s.* for going to "ye committee of war at Rhode Island to get money to pay the charges of a sick soldier who died here." In 1762, 4*s.*, lawful money, was the price of "a middling load of wood." In 1763 it was voted to give fathers and sons liberty "to put their heads and estates together and draw lots together on the plain east of the south field." A meeting in 1772 was adjourned "to meet Munday next, at Son one our high." In 1775 a committee was chosen to collect whatever specie the inhabitants might wish to give for the poor people of Boston. In 1777 it was voted that "no person shall take the infection of the small-pox by inoculation unless leave be obtained from the selectmen."

A ferry across the Connecticut at Sunderland was established as early as 1719, but who managed it is not known. Simon Cooley and Noadiah Leonard were authorized to keep a ferry in 1777, and directly thereafter Sergt. Farrand, setting up an unauthorized opposition ferry, was warned by the town "to take his bote out of the river and to desist from ferring, and if he refused to do so, that he must abide the consequences."

The first vote taken by the town for Governor—so the records seem to show—was in 1780. In 1784, upon the close of the Revolution, money must have been scarce, since the town voted to receive grain in payment for taxes. Jonathan Gardner was a pauper in 1795, and, although his son took care of him, the town had to pay him for doing it. A vote taken in a town-meeting in 1797 notes the fact that it was resolved "to build a cage to keep Caleb Billings in," but of what Caleb had been guilty no mention is made. In 1800 it was an established town ordinance that "if any geese inflict any damage upon any man's property a committee shall be appointed to appraise the damage, and if the owner of said geese shall refuse to pay for said damage, the person suffering the damage shall take as many geese as shall satisfy him."

An important event in the history of the town was the meeting in Sunderland village, Aug. 25, 1873, of the Pacomptuck Valley Memorial Association, on the occasion of the two hundredth anniversary of the first settlement of the territory now occupied by the town of Sunderland. The ceremonies of the day consisted of addresses, singing, social entertainments, and, at the end, a grand picnic and banquet.

The oldest structure in the town is supposed to be the rear portion of the dwelling occupied at present (1879) by Mr. A. C. Delano, in Sunderland Street. This was a part of the dwelling erected in Sunderland, in 1717, for the first minister, Rev. Joseph Willard, and upon the site it now occupies, the lot being known from the earliest settlement as the Minister's Lot.

A mail was established through Sunderland in 1815, and William Delano appointed the first postmaster. John Montague and Horace W. Taft were noted men in Sunderland in their time. The former represented the town in the General Court frequently, and served also as town clerk for thirty-three consecutive years, from 1782 to 1815. Mr. Taft was often chosen representative, and was also town clerk for fifty years, from 1815 to 1852, and from 1853 to 1866.

ORGANIZATION.

At the May session of the General Court, in 1718, the inhabitants of Swampfield presented a petition, claiming to have fulfilled the conditions of their grant, asked for more land, that the reservation of 250 acres might be given them to promote a school, that they might be exempted from tax for five years, and that they might be incorporated as a town.

Nov. 12, 1718, the General Court ordered "that the prayer of this petition be so far granted that the inhabitants be invested with the same power, privileges, authorities to order, direct, and manage all the affairs of their township, that other towns are or ought to be invested with, and that the committee be dismissed from the care of them, with the thanks of the court for the good and faithful service, . . . and that the name of the town be henceforth called Sunderland, and lies to the county of Hampshire."

The name is supposed to have been selected as an honor to Charles Spencer, earl of Sunderland, then a member of the British cabinet, and in 1718 appointed to be first lord of the Treasury.

In 1774 a tract of land on the east was set off from Sunderland and incorporated as the town of Leverett. Previous to that, in 1753, a portion of the town's northern section was set off to the new district of Montague. Below will be found a list of persons who served the town as selectmen and town clerks from 1719 to 1879:

SELECTMEN.

1719.—Deacon Hubbard, Deacon Gunn, Ens. Billings, Joseph Clary, Thomas Hovey.
1720.—Deacon Hubbard, Deacon Gunn, Joseph Root, Richd Scott, Simon Cooley.
1721.—Deacon Hubbard, Samuel Gunn, Sr., Joseph Root, Lieut. Billings, Simon Cooley.
1722.—Deacon Hubbard, Samuel Gunn, Sr., Capt. Field, Samuel Graves, Sr., Joseph Clary.
1723.—Deacon Hubbard, Samuel Gunn, Sr., Capt. Field, Simon Cooley, Joseph Root.
1724.—Deacon Hubbard, Samuel Graves, Sr., Capt. Billings, Samuel Harvey, Joseph Root.
1725.—Deacon Hubbard, E. Billings, Jr., Samuel Gunn, Joseph Dickinson, Joseph Field, Jr.
1726.—Joseph Clary, Capt Billings, Samuel Gunn, Joseph Root, Nathaniel Gunn.
1727.—Deacon Hubbard, Simon Cooley, Samuel Gunn, Joseph Root, Daniel Warner.
1728.—Deacon Hubbard, Simon Cooley, Eben Billings, Nathaniel Gunn, Joseph Field, Jr.
1729.—Deacon Hubbard, Deacon Gunn, Daniel Warner, Daniel Russell, Ben Graves.
1730.—Richard Scott, Joseph Dickinson, Samuel Montague.
1731.—Deacon Hubbard, Joseph Field, Jr., Samuel Smith.
1732.—Deacon Gunn, Samuel Montague, Daniel Russell.
1733.—Deacon Hubbard, Benjamin Graves, Nathaniel Smith.
1734.—Richard Scott, Daniel Warner, Manoah Bodman.
1735.—Deacon Hubbard, Ens. Cooley, Lieut. Field.
1736.—Samuel Montague, Daniel Russell, Jonathan Field.
1737.—Joseph Dickinson, Manoah Bodman, Sergt. Field.
1738.—Samuel Gunn, Richard Scott, Jonathan Field.
1739.—Joseph Dickinson, Manoah Bodman, Samuel Montague.
1740.—Ebenezer Billings, Manoah Bodman, William Allis.
1741.—Joseph Dickinson, Nathaniel Smith, Deacon Montague.
1742.—Richard Scott, Samuel Smith, Daniel Hubbard.

1713.—Deacon Montague, Nathaniel Smith, Isaac Hubbard, Jr.
1714.—Joseph Dickinson, Deacon Field, Isaac Hubbard, Jr.
1715.—Joseph Dickinson, Nathaniel Smith, Daniel Hubbard.
1716.—Deacon Field, Capt. Montague, Isaac Hubbard.
1717.—Deacon Montague, Nathaniel Smith, Fellows Billings.
1718.—Samuel Smith, Ens. Field, John Gunn.
1719.—Isaac Hubbard, Samuel Montague, Ens. Field, Joseph Root, John Gunn.
1720.—Daniel Hubbard, Samuel Montague, Nathaniel Smith, Simeon King, John Gunn.
1721.—Daniel Hubbard, Fellows Billings, Jonathan Field, John Clary, Joseph Root.
1722.—David Hubbard, Capt. Montague, Simeon King, John Clary, Joseph Root.
1723.—Daniel Hubbard, Deacon Smith, Simeon King, Simon Cooley, Joseph Root.
1724.—Daniel Hubbard, Capt. Field, Deacon Montague.
1725.—Daniel Hubbard, Deacon Smith, Deacon Montague.
1726.—Daniel Hubbard, Deacon Smith, John Gunn.
1727.—Lieut. Billings, Simon Cooley, John Gunn.
1728.—Capt. Field, Daniel Hubbard, Simon Cooley, John Clary, John Gunn.
1730.—Capt. Field, Daniel Hubbard, Moses Billings, J. Clary, John Gunn.
1740.—Lieut. Billings, Abner Cooley, Moses Billings, J. Clary, Jonathan Russell.
1761.—Deacon Smith, John Gunn, John Clary.
1762.—Daniel Montague, Deacon Smith, Israel Hubbard, Moses Billings, John Clary.
1763.—Simon Cooley, Moses Billings, J. Clary.
1764.—Simon Cooley, I. Hubbard, Daniel Montague.
1765.—Simon Cooley, I. Hubbard, Joseph Field.
1766.—Simon Cooley, I. Hubbard, Joseph Clary.
1767.—Jedediah Clark, Simon Cooley, I. Hubbard, Moses Billings, John Clary.
1768–69.—Jedediah Clark, Simon Cooley, I. Hubbard.
1770.—Abner Cooley, Simon Cooley, I. Hubbard, Daniel Montague, John Clary.
1771.—Joseph Field, Simon Cooley, I. Hubbard, Joseph Clary, John Clary.
1772.—Joseph Field, Simon Cooley, I. Hubbard, Moses Graves, John Clary.
1773.—Joseph Field, Simon Cooley, I. Hubbard, Caleb Montague, John Clary.
1774–75.—Simon Cooley, Phineas Graves, Elisha Smith.
1776.—Simon Cooley, Capt. Hubbard, Lieut. Montague.
1777.—Simon Cooley, Capt. Hubbard, Capt. Montague.
1778.—Capt. Hubbard, Simon Cooley, Deacon Field, Elisha Smith, Ens. Strong.
1779.—Giles Hubbard, Jedediah Clark, Phineas Graves, Noah Baker, Capt. Leonard.
1780.—Capt. Hubbard, Jedediah Clark, Phineas Graves, Simon Cooley, Giles Hubbard.
1781.—Caleb Montague, Jedediah Clark, Phineas Graves, Capt. Leonard, Giles Hubbard.
1782.—John Montague, Jedediah Clark, Phineas Graves, Capt. Leonard, Giles Hubbard.
1783.—John Montague, Jedediah Clark, Capt. Hubbard, Capt. Leonard, Giles Hubbard.
1784–87.—John Montague, Phineas Graves, Giles Hubbard.
1788.—John Montague, Ebenezer Barnard, Giles Hubbard.
1789–90.—John Montague, Samuel Church, Giles Hubbard.
1791.—John Montague, Capt. Field, Eleazer Warner.
1792–93.—Giles Hubbard, John Montague, Selah Graves.
1794.—Giles Hubbard, Lieut. Cooley, Eleazer Warner.
1795–96.—Selah Graves, Lieut. Cooley, Eleazer Warner.
1797–98.—Selah Graves, Giles Hubbard, Eleazer Warner.
1799–1803.—John Montague, Giles Hubbard, Eleazer Warner.
1803.—Benjamin Graves, Giles Hubbard, Capt. Graves.
1804–5.—John Montague, Giles Hubbard, Capt. Graves.
1806.—Selah Graves, Giles Hubbard, Doctor Church.
1807.—Capt. Graves, Giles Hubbard, Dr. Church.
1808.—Capt. Graves, Capt. Ballard, Maj. Hubbard.
1809.—Capt. Graves, Capt. Ballard, Dr. Church.
1810.—John Montague, Capt. Ballard, Dr. Church.
1811.—Capt. Graves, Capt. Ballard, Elisha Hubbard.
1812.—Col. Hunt, Capt. Ballard, Elisha Hubbard.
1813.—Capt. Graves, Capt. Ballard, Elisha Hubbard.
1814.—Elisha Alexander, Capt. Ballard, Dr. Church.
1815.—Elisha Alexander, Capt. Ballard, Caleb Hubbard.
1816.—Elisha Hubbard, Capt. Ballard, Caleb Hubbard.
1817.—Elisha Hubbard, Capt. Ballard, Daniel Montague.
1818.—Elisha Hubbard, Daniel Montague, Nathaniel Smith.
1819–20.—Simeon Ballard, William Delano, N. Smith.
1821–22.—Erastus Graves, William Delano, Martin Hubbard.
1823–24.—Erastus Graves, Elisha Rowe, Martin Hubbard.
1825.—Erastus Graves, Samuel Puffer, Elisha Hubbard.
1826–28.—Erastus Graves, Elisha Rowe, Moses Montague.
1829.—Erastus Graves, Elihu Rowe, Cephas Graves.
1830.—Erastus Graves, Alpheus Rowe, Lewis Puffer.
1831.—Horace W. Taft, Ashley Hubbard, Cephas Graves.
1832.—Elihu Rowe, Ashley Graves, Ira Montague.
1833.—Erastus Pomeroy, Lewis Puffer, John Montague.
1834.—Ashley Graves, Charles Cooley, John Montague.
1835.—Lewis Puffer, Ira Montague, John Montague.
1836.—Phineas Graves, Marvin Graves, John Montague.
1837.—Erastus Pomeroy, Thomas E. Munsell, John Montague.
1838.—Erastus Pomeroy, Cephas Graves, John Montague.
1839.—Elihu Clark, Stephen Gunn, Marvin Graves
1840.—Cephas Graves, Austin Smith, Levi Warner.
1841.—Clark Rowe, Charles Whitman, L. Warner.
1842.—Moses Hubbard (2d), Timothy Graves, L. Warner.
1843.—Erastus Pomeroy, Timothy Graves, Stephen Gunn.
1844.—Erastus Pomeroy, Timothy Graves, Martin Hubbard.
1845.—Charles Whitman, Marvin Graves, J. R. Smith.
1846.—Horace Henderson, Austin Russell, J. R. Prouty.
1847.—Horace Henderson, Stephen Gunn, J. R. Prouty.
1848.—Levi Warner, Z. M. Hunt, Daniel B. Crocker.
1849.—Levi Warner, Lewis Puffer, R. E. Rowe.
1850.—Erastus Pomeroy, Nathaniel Smith, Albert Montague.
1851.—Erastus Pomeroy, N. Smith, Moses Hubbard (2d).
1852.—Erastus Pomeroy, Stephen Gunn, W. W. Russell.
1853.—John R. Smith, Melzer Hunt, N. A. Smith.
1854.—James B. Prouty, R. E. Rowe, S. D. Crocker.
1855.—Ebenezer Wiley, W. W. Russell, Samuel Jenison.
1856.—Albert Montague, W. W. Russell, J. M. Smith.
1857.—Erastus Pomeroy, Stephen Gunn, J. M. Smith.
1858.—James B. Prouty, Albert Hobart, J. M. Smith.
1859.—John R. Smith, Nathaniel Smith, S. D. Crocker.
1860.—Erastus Pomeroy, Nathaniel Smith, S. D. Crocker.
1861.—Albert Montague, J. R. Smith, D. D. Whitmore.
1862.—Albert Montague, Elihu Smith, W. R. Warner.
1863.—Albert Montague, Elihu Smith, G. L. Batchelder.
1864.—Albert Montague, Erastus Pomeroy, S. D. Crocker.
1865.—Albert Montague, H. J. Graves, Merrick Montague.
1866.—Erastus Pomeroy, Albert Hobart, L. P. Warner.
1867.—John R. Smith, William W. Russell, George L. Cooley.
1868.—Albert Montague, Albert Hobart, L. P. Warner.
1869.—Elihu Smith, M. A. Hunt, E. P. Dickinson.
1870.—John R. Smith, John M. Smith, S. D. Crocker.
1871.—J. R. Smith, Albert Hobart, Ebenezer Wiley.
1872.—W. L. Warner, L. W. Fairchild, D. D. Whitmore.
1873.—W. L. Warner, L. W. Fairchild, Alden Graves.
1874.—W. L. Warner, B. C. Darling, L. P. Warner.
1875.—John R. Smith, B. C. Darling, Ebenezer Wiley.
1876–77.—John R. Smith, Albert Montague, Rufus Smith.
1878.—Darwin M. Clark, Albert Montague, Ed. M. Smith.

TOWN CLERKS.

Samuel Gunn, 1719–29; Joseph Lord, 1729; Nathaniel Gunn, 1730; Samuel Gunn, 1731; Ebenezer Billings, Jr., 1732–34; Isaac Hubbard, 1734–40; Jonathan Field, 1740–43; Isaac Hubbard, 1743–47; Daniel Hubbard, 1747–49; Isaac Hubbard, 1749–53; John Gunn, 1753–62; Richard Montague, 1762–65; Simon Cooley, 1765–69; William Billings, 1769–71; Simon Cooley, 1771–80; Jedediah Clark, 1780–82; John Montague, 1782–1815; Horace W. Taft, 1815–52; Horace Lyman, 1852; Horace W. Taft, 1853–66; John M. Smith, 1866–79.

REPRESENTATIVES AT THE GENERAL COURT.

To 1857, when Sunderland became a part of the 5th Representative District, the town was represented by the following persons:

"Nathaniel Smith, Erastus Graves, Horace W. Taft, Gardner Dorrance, John Montague, Jedediah Clark, Horace Henderson, Cephas Graves, Horace Hubbard, Horace Lyman, Timothy Graves, Elihu Smith.

VILLAGES.

There is but one village in the town, although there is a small settlement in the north sometimes called North Sunderland. This village, which is known as SUNDERLAND STREET, is the spot where the earliest settlers located, and is prettily laid out upon one broad and handsomely-shaded thoroughfare, which faces the winding Connecticut. At this point the river is spanned by a fine iron bridge, built in 1877, at a cost of $21,000, to replace the wooden structure swept away by a flood in 1876. The first bridge built at this place across the Connecticut was erected in 1812. The stone piers upon which the present bridge rests cost, several years ago, upward of $20,000.

There is at the Street a fine brick school building (used for a graded school, and containing also the town-hall), which cost, in 1867, about $20,000. The village has also a store, hotel, church, and post-office. The railway station nearest the "Street" is at South Deerfield, on the Connecticut River Railroad, one and a half miles distant on the west. North Sunderland contains a church, but neither post-office nor store.

CHURCHES.

The first evidence given of public attention to ecclesiastical matters was in November, 1715, when the proprietors resolved that "we will be at the cost of hiring a minister this winter,

LUTHER O. CHITTENDEN.

L. O. Chittenden

Luther O. Chittenden was born in Leverett, Franklin Co., Mass., June 7, 1821. His ancestors were natives of England. There were three brothers, who came to this country at an early date. One settled in Vermont, and was afterward governor of that State; one located in New York; and the other in Massachusetts.

There is no authentic record of their descendants until we find Isaac Chittenden, of Princeton, Mass. He had six children, viz., Luther, Isaac, Desire, Betsey, Mary, and Lucy.

Isaac, the second son, married Aseneth Brewer, of Wendell. They had no children. He died in Wendell, in 1822.

Luther Chittenden removed to Wendell in 1812, and was married, on the 19th of May, 1814, to Mary, daughter of Dea. Elihu Osgood. In the spring of 1819 he removed to North Leverett, where he purchased three hundred or more acres of land, built a house the same year, and engaged in the tanning business. He also had a store, and carried on his trade of chair-making, sending his chairs to various towns near the Connecticut River, and as far south as Hartford, Conn. He died at the age of thirty-five, on the 3d of November, 1824, of consumption, occasioned partly by overwork. He had two children,—Otis and Luther O., the latter of whom was but little more than three years old at the time of his father's decease.

He lived on the farm, attending the district school, until sixteen years of age, when he attended the Shelburne Falls Academy one year. In April, 1848, he and his mother removed to Wendell, and there he entered his brother's store as a clerk, and remained with him five years.

May 29, 1850, he was married to Maria E., only daughter of Calvin Davis, of Rindge, N. H. They have one child,—Edgar Davis, born on the 10th of November, 1859.

In 1852, Mr. Otis Chittenden's store and other buildings, with most of their contents, were destroyed by fire. Luther then removed to Sunderland, where he has since resided. He purchased the farm which he now owns, and erected his residence and other buildings.

Mr. Chittenden has been mainly engaged in agriculture, and has devoted his attention more particularly to the cultivation of tobacco than to other branches. He is a prosperous and influential citizen, and takes an active and intelligent interest in educational subjects, and all other matters pertaining to the general welfare. As a man he is respected by all who know him.

Mr. Chittenden's mother resides with him in Sunderland. Her life has extended beyond the allotted "threescore years and ten," she being now (March, 1879) in her eighty-ninth year.

OTIS CHITTENDEN.

Otis Chittenden, eldest son of Luther and Mary Chittenden, was born in Wendell, Franklin Co., Mass., on the 4th of March, 1815, and received a common-school and academical education. His early life was spent chiefly upon his father's farm.

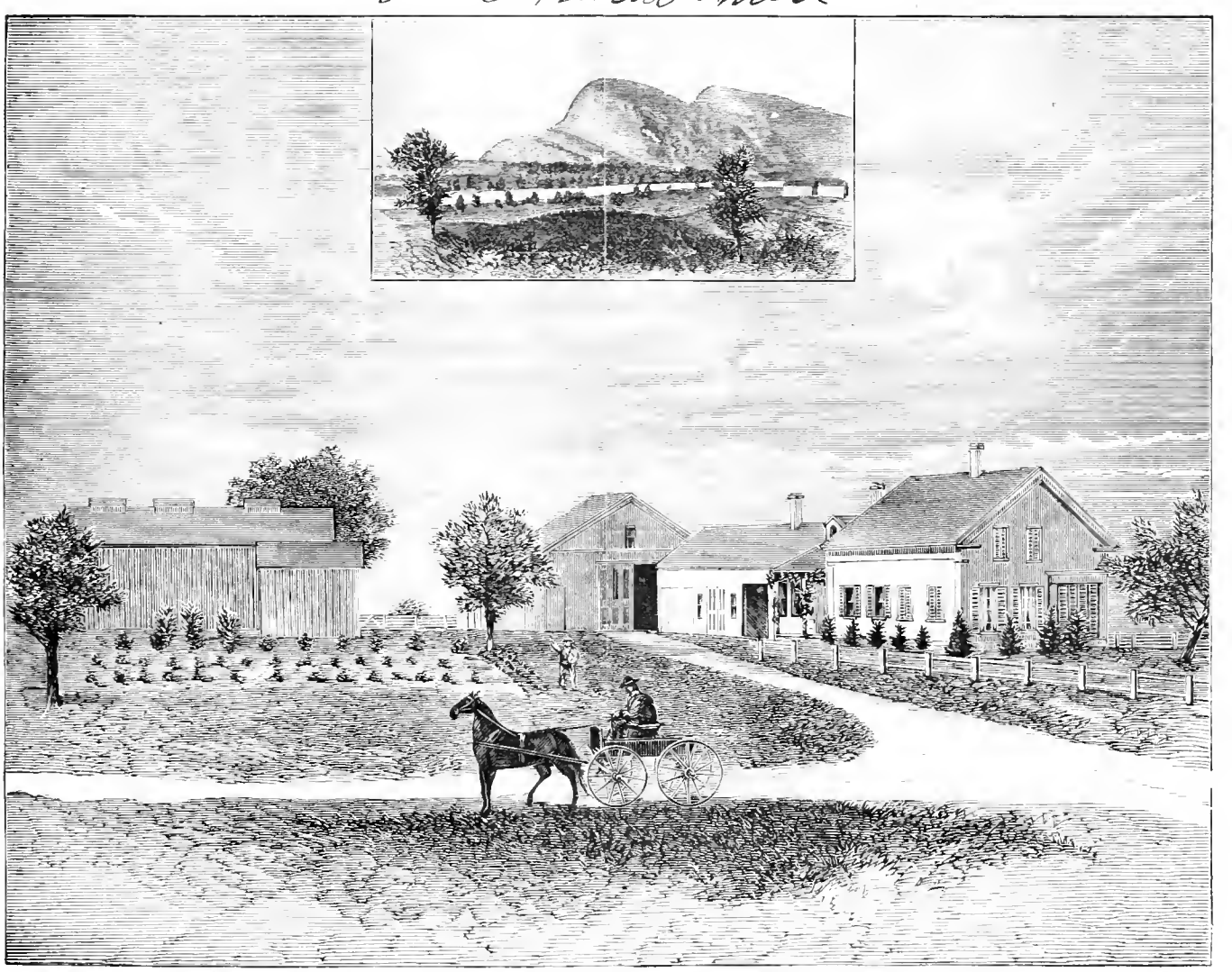
In 1842 he engaged in the mercantile business in Wendell, which he carried on very successfully until 1852, when, during his absence, his buildings were destroyed by fire. He erected new buildings, and remained in that place until 1857, when he removed to Holyoke, where he engaged in trade. After a short residence in that town he located in North Leverett, where he has since resided.

He was postmaster in Wendell about seven years, and has held that office in North Leverett twenty years, and has also been town clerk and treasurer.

As a member of the Baptist Church he takes an active interest in promoting the welfare of that society.

Mr. Chittenden was married, in 1843, to Sybil S. Parmenter, who died in 1862. By this union he had one child,—Corrie M., born on the 30th of September, 1844. In 1866 he was married to Harriet L. Field, of Greenfield.

Corrie M. Chittenden was married, on the 30th of May, 1871, to Theodore L. Conant, of Shelburne. They have two children,—Otis L. and Mary S.



RESIDENCE OF L. O. CHITTENDEN, SUNDERLAND.

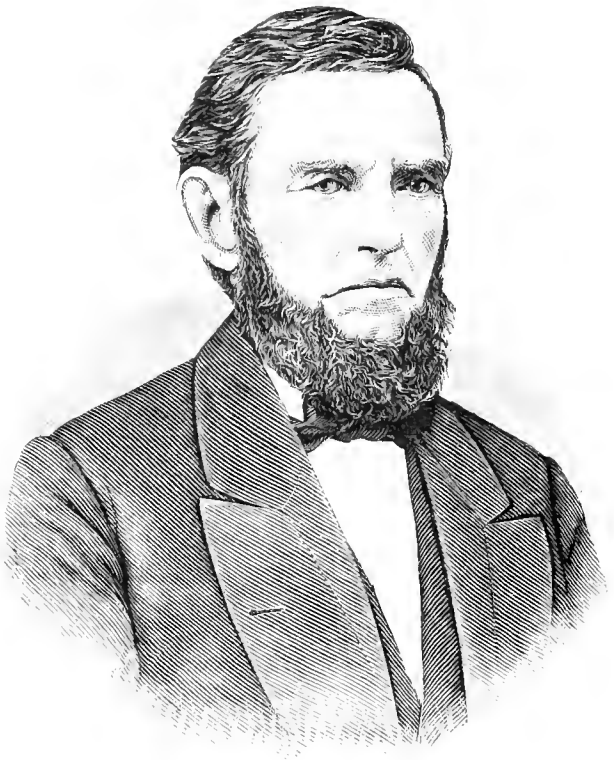


Photo. by Popkins.

N. G. Trow M. D.

Dr. Nathaniel G. Trow, one of the oldest and most prominent practitioners of Franklin County, was born in Wendell, N. H., on the 25th of July, 1811.

His grandfather, Josiah Trow, was an Englishman, and took an active part in the French-and-Indian war, and also fought in defense of the colonies during the Revolutionary struggle. His wife was Elizabeth Weeker, a native of Germany, by whom he had eight children, four sons and four daughters. The third son, Nathaniel, was the father of the subject of this notice.

He was born in Beverly, Mass., on the 25th of October, 1775, and was married in Salem, on the 13th of August, 1799, to Elizabeth Gilman, who was a native of Portsmouth, N. H. To them were born eight children, five sons and three daughters. Four of the sons became physicians.

Nathaniel G., the eldest son, pursued the usual elementary branches of education in the common schools of his native town, and was instructed in the higher branches and the classics in the Cunnington Academy, from which he graduated when twenty-four years of age. Immediately afterward he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Kittridge, of Hinsdale, Berkshire Co., Mass., and in the mean time also took three full courses of lectures at the Berkshire Medical College, from which he graduated in 1837. In the autumn of that year he commenced the practice of medicine in Buckland, Franklin Co., Mass., where he remained over thirteen years. Then, exchanging practice with his brother Josiah, he removed to Sunderland, where he has since resided, in the uninterrupted and successful practice of his profession. It is now nearly forty-two years since he commenced to practice, and during that time he has earned, by his ability and good judgment, a wide reputation as a physician and surgeon, and has also won a place in the hearts of the people as a man of honor and a Christian. His experience and superior ability are frequently called into requisition for counsel, not only in questions of a medical nature, but also in those of public and social import.

He has never in any way sought public office, preferring to devote his attention to other interests. The only position he has held is that of justice of the peace, in which capacity he served twenty years. He takes an interest in educational subjects, and has always endeavored to raise the standard of our public schools. At different times he has had under his tuition fourteen medical students, among others his brothers, Josiah and William M. They have all succeeded in their profession, and those now living are in successful practice.

Dr. Trow has been a member of the Congregational Society forty-eight years, and throughout his life, both by precept and example, has cast his influence on the side of Christianity and morality. In the Sunday-school he has been a teacher for nearly half a century, and in that cause his zeal is indeed untiring.

Dr. Trow was married, on the 9th of April, 1839, to Catharine, daughter of Alpheus Brooks, of Buckland. Their marital relations were blessed with six children, of whom four died in infancy.

The only living son is Dr. Cornelius G. Trow. He was born in Buckland in March, 1847, and practices his profession in Sunderland, where he is highly esteemed. He is married to Genevra, daughter of S. A. Shaw, of Springfield, Mass.

to dispense the Word to those that are removed hither, if one can be conveniently procured on reasonable terms." A committee was thereupon appointed "to seek after and procure a minister." No record indicates that a minister was procured at that time, and in November, 1716, it was voted "that Goodman Arms and Sergt. Isaac Hubbard do take a journey to ye President of ye College in Cambridge, with letters to him to advise where and whom they may obtain to be a minister in Swampfield at Lest for this winter half-year, our said Messengers to proceed accordingly, and if no success there, then to come home by way of Norwich to Mr. Willard or any other likely man in Connecticut, and if possible, to bring him home with them."

It was in November, 1716, also, that it was resolved to build a meeting-house "thirty foot wide and forty-five foot long, and in height eighteen foot betwixt joints." At a meeting held June 13, 1717, it was agreed "that all the proprietors of Swampfield shall appear early in the morning the next Tuesday to assist in raising the meeting-house, or else each man that absents himself to pay the sum of four shillings per day."

According to this, therefore, the first meeting-house was erected June 18, 1717. It stood in the Street, a little northeast of where the present Congregational Church in Sunderland village stands. Shortly after this date, Rev. Joseph Willard, of Norwich, Conn., who had doubtless been preaching at Swampfield previously, was offered a call to settle permanently, and he was ordained Jan. 1, 1718, and received for a settlement the gift of the minister-lot and £170 to build a house thereon.* His salary was to be £65 a year and his firewood. No mention is made of there being any difficulty between Mr. Willard and the town, but he retired in 1721, and removed to Rutland, Mass., where, in 1723, he was slain by Indians.

The task of seating the church to the satisfaction of everybody was a difficult one, and created no end of complaint and a vast deal of trouble. In 1722 it was voted "that the house be seated; that the (gallery) pews shall be esteamed in Dignity to be equall with the third seate in the Body of the House, and that the Rule which the seatters shall gow in by seatting shall gow by age, estate, and Qualifications." Until 1737 the sexes were always apart at the church services,—the women on one side the house, the men on the other.

The signal for calling people to church in 1734 was a flag, which was hung outside the meeting-house just before the holding of services. Widow Root was, in 1734, employed to "tend the Flagg," and received for her services that year £1 10*s*. The Widow Barrett performed this service in 1736, and in 1744 a contract was made with Samuel Clary, who agreed "to sweepe the meeting-house and blow the Conk-shell on the Sabbath for £2 10*s*. during that year." Later, Jonathan Graves was engaged to sweep the meeting-house and beat the drum each Sabbath.

In 1751 the town purchased a bell for the church, and to raise the purchase-money ordered the sale of "the Little Boggie Meadow." It was further voted "to sell as much land at Hunting Hills as will procure as much money as Little Boggie Meadow feteheth, to be improved either to the building a Meeting-House or settling a Minister there." The bell was placed in the church-tower in 1754.

Rev. Wm. Rand began to preach in Sunderland in August, 1723, and in May, 1724, was ordained as Mr. Willard's successor. He preached until 1746, when—there arising between him and the town's people differences touching the new religious sentiments created by the advent in New England of George Whitefield—he resigned and removed to Kingston, where he died in 1779.

In December, 1742, the town voted that "we are inclined to allow traveling preachers to preach among us;" and this, it is believed, is the rock upon which Mr. Rand and the town split. Rev. Joseph Ashley, a native of Westfield and graduate of Yale, was installed in November, 1747, as Mr. Rand's successor, and received a settlement of £700 and the promise of a salary of £240, all in old tenor.

In 1761 the town authorized Deacon Samuel Montague "to get all the necessary work done, and prevent the meeting-house from spreading any further." In 1764, Rev. Mr. Ashley's salary was £500, old tenor, equal to £66 13*s*. 4*d*. In 1773 it was voted by the town to sequester, during the town's pleasure, for the use of the singers, "the two fore and the two second seats in the front gallery, and the two fore seats in the south gallery, and the fore seat in the lower tier and the second seat in the upper tier in the north gallery."

In 1780 the town began to look with disfavor upon Rev. Mr. Ashley, but the cause of the displeasure is not revealed. In that year a committee was appointed to ask the pastor upon what terms he would desist from officiating in his ministerial office. Nothing seems to have come of this request, for Mr. Ashley continued to preach as formerly; but in 1784, upon a second request to him to desist from preaching, he answered that he would stop preaching if the town would agree to give him a yearly sum of £35 and 30 cords of wood until another minister should be settled, and after that he would take one-half of his agreed annual salary during the rest of his life. To this the town refused to agree, and, after determining to dismiss Mr. Ashley, a change of resolution was effected, and an agreement made to leave the controversy to a church council for decision.

Meanwhile, Mr. Ashley sued the town for salary which had been withheld from him, gained his suit, and then renewed his offer to desist from preaching, conditioned that he should receive one-half his usual salary and 30 cords of wood yearly. The council was not called, but the matter was left for settlement to an arbitration, and, according to the committee's decision, Mr. Ashley refrained from preaching, and received yearly thereafter until his death, in 1797, one-half his agreed salary and 30 cords of wood.

The second meeting-house was built in 1792, and was supplied with a steeple and tower at one end, a porch at the other, 35 windows, each containing 40 squares of 7 by 9 glass, and it contained on the lower floor 41 pews.

Rev. Asa Lyon was ordained in October, 1792, as Mr. Ashley's successor, and was to have a settlement of £200, a salary of £80 while Mr. Ashley lived, and £90 after Mr. Ashley's death. There was some trouble with Mr. Lyon, and in August, 1793, it was voted "to call a council to determine the immoral conduct of Mr. Lyon." He was dismissed in October of that year. After him, Rev. David H. Williston was settled in 1804, just previous to which time the meeting-house tower was supplied with a clock "with three faces." Mr. Williston preached two years, and was succeeded by Rev. James Taylor, who was ordained in 1807, and died while in the pastoral office, in 1831. His successors have been the Revs. Henry B. Holmes, Solomon B. Ingram, Austin Carey, Henry B. Hosford, Sereno D. Clark, E. D. Root, David Peck, and Wm. F. Arms, the latter being the pastor in charge in 1879.

The First Church has adhered steadfastly to the orthodox faith, from the date of erection of the first meeting-house, in 1717, to the present time (1879). The second meeting-house, erected in 1792, was replaced in 1835 by the present structure, By a vote in town-meeting in 1831, the church society was instructed to form a parish separate from the town, and the measure was at once carried into effect.

There were Baptists in Sunderland in 1783, and they objected to paying the town rate assessed for the minister's support, whereupon legal measures were brought to bear upon them;

* This lot is the first one north of the Congregational Church. The first minister's house was the one now occupied by E. A. Delano.

but they triumphed over the town, and in 1784 it was voted to relieve the Baptists of the minister's rate.

A Baptist Church was organized in the north part of the town in 1822, near the Montague line, and was long known as the Sunderland and Montague Baptist Church. A church edifice was built in 1822, and since that time the society has continued to flourish. Among the early pastors were Revs. Hosea Trumbull, David Pease, Elias Johnson, Elijah Montague, Moses Curtis, Erastus Andrews, L. W. Wheeler, Lorenzo Rice, J. D. Donovan, Artemas Piper, Charles Farrar, A. W. Goodnow, and Samuel Everett. The present pastor (1879) is Rev. J. Robinson; number of present members, 42.

SCHOOLS.

Although in their petition for incorporation, in 1718, the inhabitants petitioned for land for school purposes, they took no public action concerning educational matters until December, 1719, when it was determined to hire a schoolmaster for the winter, on condition that writers should pay 4*d.* a week, readers 3*d.*, "the rest to be paid by the town." Joseph Root taught school in 1721, 1722, and 1723, but who preceded him —for it is likely that there was a teacher before him—is not known.

The first school-house was probably erected in 1731, and its location "as near as convenient to the middle of the street, near about the south side of Capt. Scott's home-lot." This school-house, which was destroyed by fire in 1762, was used until 1749 as an exclusive winter school, after which date summer schools came into favor. It was located on the Street, near the road now leading to the Sunderland bridge. For many years there was but one school-house in the town, but in December, 1760, £4 were appropriated for schooling in the east part of the town, which is now Leverett.

A new school-house—to succeed the one destroyed by fire—was built in 1763, and set in the town street north of the meeting-house, "on a certain heap of earth carried there, known as the monument." In 1771, when Caleb Billings taught the school, it was voted to build a school-house in the east part of the town; but this vote was rescinded, for the reason that one school was thought to be as many as the town could afford to support. In 1779, John Montague received $6 a month for keeping school in the winter, and he taught, it is said, as many as 100 scholars.

In 1791 the town was divided into three school districts, the first including all north of Clay Brook; the second, all south of Clay Brook to what is now Cold Spring; and the third, all south of the latter point. In that year, too, the old school-house was sold to Melzar Hunt, at public vendue, for £2 16*s.* Its successor, built in 1791, did duty in Sunderland village as the shoe-shop of Ira Benman until 1875, when it was taken down. Between 1816 and 1862 the districts provided their own schools, engaged teachers, etc., but in 1862 the charge of town schools passed to the care of the town. The first schoolmistress of whom mention is made was Elizabeth Wair, who taught in 1779.

There were in the town in 1879 four school districts, in which, during 1878, 205 scholars attended school. There is at Sunderland Street an excellent graded school, divided into three departments, and popularly known as the high school. For the support of schools during 1877 the town expended $1668.

The town has an excellent public library, containing 1600 volumes. It was founded in 1869 by a donation of $1000 from Rufus R. and Augustus Graves, descendants of Erastus Graves, one of the early settlers of Sunderland. To this was added $200, offered by the late Horace Greeley to the town first reporting to him the growth of two grape-vines upon each homestead within its borders. Later, Mr. A. J. Johnson donated $500, and from the estate of the late R. R. Graves $2000 were received as a perpetual fund for the use of the library.

Among the natives of Sunderland who became college graduates were Rev. E. Billings, the first minister of Greenfield, Mass., William Billings, Elisha Billings, Rufus Graves, Rev. Joseph Field, Rev. Eli F. Cooley, Rev. H. N. Graves, Rev. A. O. Hubbard, Rev. Jonathan Hubbard, Rev. O. G. Hubbard, R. B. Hubbard, and Nathaniel Smith.

BURIAL-PLACES.

The oldest burying-ground in Sunderland is found at Sunderland Street, where it occupies a commanding and picturesque site upon the east bank of the Connecticut, about half a mile from the village. The oldest headstone is one recording the death of Elizabeth Graves, in 1722. Another old stone bears in roughly-cut letters the words, "of Lebanon C. C., 1734," and still another simply "E. S., 1767." Other old inscriptions are here given as follows:

Hannah Clary, 1747; Lieut. Joseph Clary, 1748; Mrs. Isaac Hubbard, 1744; Joseph Dickinson, 1755, Thomas Hovey, 1727; Deacon Joseph Field, 1754; William Scott, 1759; Elizabeth Scott, 1762; Miriam Graves, 1760; Benjamin Graves, 1756; Abigail Smith, 1767; Elizabeth Montague, 1753; Mary Graves, 1769; Mrs. Moses Clark, 1754; Isaac Hubbard, 1763; Mary Field, 1767; Elizabeth Leonard, 1770; Sarah Clark, 1772; Moses Clark, Jr., 1776; Jeremiah Ballard, 1774; Stephen Cooley, 1776; Zinas Cooley, 1777; Oliver Cooley, 1778; Zebina Leonard, 1777; Samuel Graham 1781; Moses Clark, Sr., 1785; Lieut Abner Cooley, 1788; Catherine Smith, 1787; Eunice Russell, 1786; Tryphena Hubbard, 1788; Anna Ashley, 1791; Lieut. Lemuel Delano, 1792; Huldah Graves, 1793; Deacon Samuel Montague, 1789; David Hubbard, 1787; Lieut.-Col. Noadiah Leonard, 1790.

There are said to be in this burying-ground about nine hundred graves, and among those buried therein are 42 Hubbards, 35 Montagues, 85 Graves, and 31 Smiths. Six clergymen—Revs. Jos. Ashley, Jas. Taylor, Solomon Ingram, Austin Cary, and Wm. Hawley—lie buried there, as do twelve deacons. Of the forty persons who made the first settlements in Sunderland, the graves of but seven thereof can be found in the old church-yard. There is a cemetery fund of $1000 left to the town by the late R. R. Graves. The income of the fund is used to keep the cemetery in repair and to beautify it from time to time.

INDUSTRIES.

The industrial pursuits of Sunderland are confined almost exclusively to agriculture. There are a few saw-mills, but no other manufactories. There was at North Sunderland, several years ago, the wicking-factory of Thos. E. Munsell, but it has been abandoned.

Along the valley of the Connecticut the lands are fertile and richly productive, while generally the farming interest is a prosperous one, and the inhabitants of the town a thrifty and well-to-do people.

The town contains 135 farms, which, in 1875, yielded agricultural and domestic products of the value of $184,520. For the same year the value of manufactures was but $800. The total assessed valuation of the town in 1878 was $398,402, of which the value of real estate was $349,073. The total tax—State, county, and town—was $5786.87, or a rate of about $1.66 per $100. The debt of the town, March 1, 1878, was $12,334.

Sunderland has a flourishing Farmers' Club, which was organized in 1866, and which since that date has continued to have periodical assemblies, at which the members discuss agricultural topics and exchange opinions upon proposed schemes or newly-discovered ideas for the advancement of the interest of agriculture. It includes upon its membership-roll nearly every farmer in the town.

MILITARY.

SUNDERLAND'S REBELLION RECORD.

The following list of soldiers who served during the war of the Rebellion, 1861–65, is taken from the adjutant-general's report:

James W. Stebbins, 1st sergt., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. G; disch. June 11, 1863, for disability.

Edgar J. Pomeroy, 1st sergt., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. G; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.

A. Smith Munsell, corp., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. G; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.

James B. Whittemore, corp., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. G; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.

James R. Warner, corp., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. G; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.

James Mason Armstrong, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. G; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.

John R. Banks, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. G; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.

William F. Bowman, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. B; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.

Leander Brigham, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. G; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.

Israel Childs, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. G; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.

Jesse L. Delano, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. G; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.

Henry J. Grover, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. G; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.

Parker D. Hubbard, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. G; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.

George W. Miller, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. G; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.

Arthur Montague, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. G; disch. Feb. 27, 1863, for disability.

Merrick Montague, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. G; disch. April 11, 1863, for disability.

Charles L. Russell, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. G; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.

Wylie J. Russell, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. G; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.

Austin N. Russell, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. G; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.

Waters Tower, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. G; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.

Edwin W. Ball, artif., enl. Feb. 23, 1864, Co. L, 1st H. Art.; died Sept. 10, 1864, at City Point, Va.

Otto Peterson, enl. Sept. 3, 1864, 2d Inf., Co. G; disch. July 10, 1864.

Samuel Graves, enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Regt., Co. C; disch. July 1, 1864.

John Hemenway, enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Inf., Co. G; disch. to reenl. Dec. 21, 1863; trans. June 20, 1864, to 37th Inf.

Abraham C. Puffer, enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Inf., Co. G; died Nov. 28, 1861, at Washington, D. C.

Charles M. Whitmore, enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Inf., Co. G; disch. Nov. 21, 1862, for disability.

George A. Whitmore, enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Inf., Co. G; disch. July 1, 1864.

James Harrington, enl. May 14, 1861, 19th Inf.

Charles Wood, enl. Aug. 23, 1861, 21st Inf., Co. D; disch. Aug. 30, 1864.

George H. Page, enl. Feb. 9, 1865, 21th Inf., Co. I.

John Walsh, enl. Sept. 12, 1864, 24th Inf.

James Hill, enl. Sept. 3, 1863, 32d Inf., Co. A; died of wounds, May 12, 1864, at Laurel Hill, Va.

Richard N. Blodgett, enl. Nov. 12, 1861, 32d Inf., Co. C; disch. Dec. 22, 1862, for disability.

Thomas Archibald, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 34th Inf., Co. G; died of wounds April 26, 1865.

Geo. L. Cooley, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. F; disch. June 21, 1865.

Frederick B. Crocker, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. F; killed June 21, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.

Martin S. Hubbard, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. F; killed May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.

Geo. D. Whitmore, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. F; died of wounds, April 13, 1865, at Petersburg, Va.

James P. Thorne, enl. Aug. 26, 1864, 54th Inf.; trans. to 55th Inf.

Anson S. Munsell, 2d Lieut., enl. May 16, 1865, 61st Inf.; disch. June 4, 1865.

BERNARDSTON.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

Bernardston, one of the northern towns of Franklin County, borders upon the State of Vermont, which is its northern boundary, and has upon the south the towns of Greenfield and Gill, upon the east the town of Northfield, and upon the west the town of Leyden. Fall River, an important mill stream, enters the town in the north, near the village of North Bernardston, and, flowing almost due south, empties into the Connecticut at Turner's Falls.

The Connecticut River Railroad enters Bernardston in the southwest, and, touching at Bernardston village, passes out on the southeast at the Northfield line. The area of the town is equivalent to about five miles square, and covers about 16,000 acres.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The town abounds in attractive natural features, and in the valley through which Fall River pursues its way, or in the mountainous regions which lie on the east and the west, varied and picturesque displays of charming scenery meet the eye upon every hand. West Mountain, which overlooks Bernardston village on the west, is a notable eminence, 779 feet in height above the village level; Bald Mountain, in the northwest, is said to be still higher; and Wild Cat Mountain, just north of West Mountain, although the lowest of the three elevations, is a hill of more than ordinary pretensions. Besides Fall River, already noticed, there are many smaller streams, such as Dry Brook, Mill Brook, and Shattuck Brook.

Clay slate, calcareous gneiss, lower sandstone, and limestone abound, and in the east there is a quarry whence an excellent quality of sidewalk-flagging is taken in considerable quantities. About a mile and a half north of Bernardston village there is a bed of iron-ore, but as it is heavily charged with sulphur it is not much valued.

Bernardston is a popular summer resort, especially at a place called Sylvan Grove, about half a mile west of Bernardston village. Here, in a delightful grove on the line of the railway, the Connecticut River Railroad Company expended several thousand dollars, in 1870, in the construction of inviting picnic-grounds, and hither come every summer great numbers of people, bent upon healthful and pleasant recreation.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In November, 1734, the following was presented to the General Court:

"A petition of Samuel Hunt, of Billerica, for himself and other *survivors* of the officers and soldiers that belonged to the company of Capt. Turner, and the representatives of them that are dead, shewing that the said company in 1676 engaged the Indian enemy at a place above Deerfield, and destroyed above three hundred of them, and, therefore, praying that this court would grant them a tract of land above Deerfield suitable to make a township."

The petition was answered and granted by the General Court as follows:

"*Voted* that the prayer thereof be so far granted as that the petitioners have leave by a surveyor and chainman upon oath to lay out a township of the contents of six miles square, to the northward of the town of Deerfield, in the unappropriated lands of the Province, and return a plat thereof to this Court for confirmation within twelve months, and that the said township is hereby granted to the petitioners and such other officers and soldiers that were in said fight above Deerfield, commonly called the Falls Fight, and to the descendants of any of the officers and soldiers that were in said fight and are deceased, that shall be admitted by the committee hereafter named:

"*Provided* the grantees do within four years settle sixty families in said township, and have each of them a house eighteen feet square, and five acres brought to English grass, or broken up by plowing, and also build a convenient meeting-house, and settle a learned orthodox minister among them, laying out a home-lot for the first settled minister, and another for the ministry, each of which to draw a seventieth part of said township; also a lot for the school, of one hundred acres, the remainder to be divided into equal parts among those that are admitted, and that John Stoddard, Joseph Dwight, Charles Church, and Samuel Danforth, Esqrs., with such as shall be appointed by the Honorable Board, be a committee to receive the claims of all such as shall challenge by this grant, and are empowered and required to admit all such officers and soldiers as shall within twelve months from this time put in their claims and give a satisfactory account of their being in the fight, and shall also admit one, and only one, of the descendants of each of the officers and soldiers that were killed in said fight, or since deceased, provided they put in their claims and make their challenge within twelve months as aforesaid. And the committee are further directed always to give preference to the oldest of the sons of each officer and soldier, deceased, that shall put in their claims, and in case no son does put in his claim within twelve months, then to give preference to the oldest male descendant from any such officer or soldier, deceased, that shall put in their claims as aforesaid, and all others shall be excluded."

Thursday, Nov. 28, 1734.—The committee appointed by the General Court to ascertain the names of the claimants under the grant reported the following:

"Joseph Atherton, of Deerfield, only son of Hope Atherton; Nathaniel Alexander, of Northampton, son of Nathaniel Alexander; Thomas Alvard, Middleton, eldest son of Thomas Alvard; John Arms, Deerfield, son of William Arms; John Baker, Northampton, son of Timothy Baker, Samuel Bedortha, Springfield, son of Samuel Bedortha; John Field, Deerfield, descendant of James Bennet; John Barber, Springfield, son of John Barber; John Bradshaw, Medford, son of John Bradshaw; Isaac Burnap, Windham, son of John Burnap; Samuel Closson, Northampton, descendant of Peter Bushnel; Samuel Boltwood, Hadley, son of Samuel Boltwood; Samuel Bardwell, Deerfield, son of Robert Bardwell; John Hitchcock, Springfield, descendant of Samuel Ball; Stephen Belden, Hatfield, son of Stephen Belden; Richard Beers, Watertown, son of Elnathan Beers; Samuel Beldin, Hatfield, son of Samuel Beldin; Preserved Clapp, Northampton, son of Preserved Clapp; Thomas Chapin, Springfield, son of Japhet Chapin; Samuel Crow, Hadley, son of Samuel Crow; Joseph Crowfoot, Wethersfield, descendant of Joseph Crowfoot, Wm. Clark, Lebanon, son of Wm. Clark; Noah Cook, Hadley, descendant of Noah Colman; Benjamin Chamberlain, Colchester, son of Benjamin Chamberlain; Nathaniel Camberlain, descendant of Joseph Chamberlain; Samuel Cunliall, Boston, son of John Cunliall; John Chase, Newbury, son of John Chase; William Dickeson, Hadley, son of Nehemiah Dickeson; Samuel Jellet, Hatfield, descendant of John Dickeson; Benjamin Edwards, Northampton, son of Benjamin Edwards; Joseph Fuller, Newtown, son of Joseph Fuller; Samuel Field, Deerfield, son of Samuel Field; Nathaniel Foot, Colchester, son of Nathaniel Foot; John Flanders, Kingston, son of John Flanders; Isaac Gleason, Enfield, son of Isaac Gleason; Richard Church, Hadley, descendant of Isaac Harrison; Simon Grover, Malden, son of Simon Grover; Samuel Griffin, Roxbury, son of Joseph Griffin; John Hitchcock, Springfield, son of John Hitchcock; Luke Hitchcock, Springfield, son of Luke Hitchcock; Jonathan Holt, Deerfield, son of David Holt; Jonathan Scott, Waterbury, descendant of John Hawks; Eleazer Hawks, Deerfield, son of Eleazer Hawks; James Harwood, Concord, son of James Harwood; John Dond, Middleton, descendant of Experience Hindal; Samuel Hunt, Tewksbury, son of Samuel Hunt; Wm James, Lebanon, son of Abell James; John Ingram, Hadley, son of John Ingram; Samuel Jellet, Hatfield, son of Samuel Jellet; Wm. Jones, Almsbury, son of Robert Jones; Medad King, Northampton, son of John King; Francis Keel, Northampton, son of Francis Keel; Martin Kellogg, Suffield, son of Joseph Kellogg; John Lee, Westfield, son of John Lee; John Lyman, Northampton, son of John Lyman; Joseph Leeds, Dorchester, son of Joseph Leeds; Josiah Leonard, Springfield, son of Josiah Leonard; John Merry, Long Island, son of Cornelius Merry; Stephen Noble, formerly of Enfield, descendant of Isaac Morgan; Jonathan Morgan, Springfield, son of Jonathan Morgan; Thomas Miller, Springfield, son of Thomas Miller; James Munn, Colchester, son of James Munn; Benjamin Munn, Deerfield, son of John Munn; John Mattoon, Wallingford, son of Philip Mattoon; John Nims, Deerfield, son of Godfrey Nims, Ebenezer Pomroy, Northampton, son of Medad Pomroy; Samuel Pomroy, N. H., son of Caleb Pomroy; Samuel Price, Glastenbury, son of Robert Price; Samuel Preston, Hadley, descendant of John Preston; Thomas Pratt, Malden, son of John Pratt; John Pressey, Almsbury, son of John Pressey; Henry Rogers, Springfield, son of Henry Rogers; John Read, Westford, son of Thomas Reed; Nathaniel Sikes, Springfield, son of Nathaniel Sikes; Nathaniel Sutliff, Durham, son of Nathaniel Sutliff; Samuel Stebbins, Springfield, son of Samuel Stebbins; Luke Noble, Westfield, descendant of Thos. Stebbins; Ebenezer Smead, Deerfield, son of William Smead; Joseph Smith, Hatfield, son of John Smith; James Stephenson, Springfield, son of James Stephenson; Thomas Seldon, Haddam, son of Joseph Seldon; Josiah Scott, Hatfield, son of Wm. Scott; John Salter, Charlestown, son of John Salter; Wm. Turner, Swanzey, grandson of Capt. Turner; Benjamin Thomas, Stratford, son of Benjamin Thomas, Joseph Winchell, Jr., Suffield, descendant of Jonathan Tuller; Samuel Tyley, Boston, son of Samuel Tyley; Preserved Wright, N. H., son of James Wright; Cornelius Webb, Springfield, son of John Webb; Jonathan Webb, Stamford, son of Richard Webb; John Wait, Hatfield, son of Benjamin Wait, Eleazer Weller, Westfield, son of Eleazer Weller; Thomas Wells, Deerfield, son of Thomas Wells; Ebenezer Warriner, Enfield, son of Joseph Warriner; Jonathan Wells, Deerfield, son of Jonathan Wells; Wm. Worthington, Colchester, son of Nicholas Worthington; John Scott, Ellows, grandson of John Scott; Samuel Colby, Almsbury, Irgal Newberry, Malden."

The report was made in June, 1735, and, being accepted by the court, the grant was finally confirmed, Jan. 21, 1736. January 27th, of the same year, the proprietors held their first meeting at the house of Benjamin Stebbins, in Northampton, and chose Ebenezer Pomeroy moderator, and proprietors' clerk as well. A committee was appointed to survey the tract, and at the next meeting, in October, 1736, it was agreed to lay it out in fifty-acre home-lots, save the meadow-lands on Fall River, which were to be laid out in five-acre lots. The tract included the present towns of Bernardston and Leyden, and a portion of the town of Coleraine, and, according to the grant, was of the contents of about six miles square. The place was at first called Falls Fight township, and this name it retained until Oct. 22, 1741, when the name of Falltown was substituted, and as such it was known until the incorporation of Bernardston, in 1762.

In October, 1736, the proprietors petitioned the General Court for an additional grant of land, on the plea that the grantees of Falls Fight township were more numerous than the grantees of other tracts granted on account of similar meritorious services, but the petition seems to have been rejected.

In May, 1737, the proprietors, numbering 97, determined to make the number of lots 100, so that the ministry should have two and the school one. The proprietors accordingly drew for their lots, and it was agreed about this time that 60 of the proprietors should settle upon the land, and that the remaining 37 should be relieved of the obligation to settle upon the payment of £18 each toward the building of a meeting-house and settlement of a minister.

At a meeting of the proprietors, held in Deerfield in October, 1737, it was decided to raise £40 for the building of a saw-mill on Fall River near the meadow-lands, and a committee appointed for the purpose was instructed to have the mill set up by the following summer, and to agree with Joseph Mitchell or some other person to do the work. The committee was further directed to see about the erection of a grist-mill, to be devoted to the use of the proprietors, near the saw-mill; and it was conditioned further that the person who set up the saw-mill should be entitled to the exclusive mill-privileges of that part of Fall River only in the event of his setting up the grist-mill for the benefit of the proprietors. For the purpose of erecting the grist-mill each proprietor was taxed 10*s*.

At a meeting in February, 1738, it being reported that 60 settlers could not be obtained for the fund created by the assessment of £18 apiece against the 37 proprietors relieved from the obligation of settling, it was voted to increase that assessment to £22 each. These 37 non-settlers were to give bonds for the above amount, each payable May 1, 1739, and the 60 settlers were to give bonds of £100 each for the faithful performance of the injunctions laid upon the proprietors by act of General Court in issuing the grant.

The following persons thereupon agreed to settle in the township, and gave the required bonds: Thos. Miller, Reuben Lockwood, Samuel Bardwell, Judah Wright, Elijah Williams, Thomas French, Benjamin Munn, Elizer Hawks, Joseph Bascom, John Nims, Jr., Joshua Wells, John Catlin (3d), Nathaniel Foot, Thomas Wells, Chas. Coats, Adonijah Atherton, Ebenezer Smead, Jr., Josiah Scott, David Field, Hezekiah Newcomb, Aaron Smith, John Hitchcock, Jr., John Hitchcock, Aaron Stebbins, Nathan Tuttle, Jonathan Clary, John Wait, Shem Chapin, John Burk, Nathaniel Sikes, Ebenezer Sheldon, Hezekiah Wright, Eleazer Weller, Hezekiah Lanphear, Samuel Smith, Simeon Wait, Noah Cook, Wm. Janes, Thos. Alvard, John Ely, Jonathan White, Stephen Belden, Ichabod Allies, Samuel Connable, William Jones, John Lyman, Josiah Leonard, Samuel Bennett, Henry Rogers, John Reed, Nathaniel Sutliff, Joseph Winchell, Jos. Mitchell, Wm. Scott, Benjamin Rugg. These settlers took up the 60 lots required to be occupied, and in the autumn of 1738 the township received its first settlers in the persons of Maj. John Burk, Lieut. Ebenezer Sheldon, Deacon (probably Elisha) Sheldon, and Samuel Connable, who built the first houses of the settlement.

At this time the saw-mill was doubtless completed; but the grist-mill was not begun, and, nothing being done toward it as late as October, 1740, a new committee was appointed to push the project. A bridge was ordered to be built over Fall River near the saw-mill, in October, 1740, and highways were ordered to be laid out in the township as the committee should think proper. Settlements not being made to any extent by October, 1740, the proprietors decided to assess each right ("except ye publick rights") £22 for the purpose of encour-

aging settlers building the bridge over Fall River, finishing the meeting-house, and paying other charges.

A proprietors' meeting was held Oct. 16, 1740, in the house of Ebenezer Sheldon, in Falls Fight township, and at the next meeting, October 19th, in Deerfield. Thomas Wells was employed to petition the General Court for an additional grant of land lying between Falls Fight township and Boston township No. 2 (Coleraine), and for his services in securing the grant he was to have 150 acres in said grant. At this meeting a committee was appointed to lay out a burying-ground of about 3 acres. The additional grant (known as The Gore) above petitioned for was obtained by Thomas Wells for the proprietors, but, for some reason unexplained, they refused to give him the 150 acres as the price of his services in the premises. Subsequently, they paid him £50 for his trouble.

The grist-mill project was still in embryo in September, 1742, when a new committee was chosen, and instructed to have the mill set up by "some meet person" within eighteen months.

The settlement was seriously disturbed during the exciting period of Indian warfare between 1745 and 1750, and, many of the settlers retiring temporarily to towns of greater security, those who remained busied themselves chiefly in effecting measures for protection against apprehended Indian attacks. The settlement was, however, not much of a sufferer at the hands of the savages, and in 1750 the wanderers therefrom had returned, and the business of pushing the settlement forward was briskly resumed.

Among the earliest roads laid out were: one from Lieut. Sheldon's to the saw-mill; one from the country-road by the saw-mill to Simeon Hall's; one from the saw-mill to Sergt. Allen's; one from Moses Scott's to Deacon Sheldon's; one from Samuel Hastings' to Dry Brook; one from the country-road to Amasa Sheldon's; one from Benjamin Green's southward; and the road from Deerfield to Coleraine, which passed through Falltown.

NOTEWORTHY INCIDENTS.

In 1771 certain persons residing in Bernardston petitioned the General Court to be set off to Coleraine, but Bernardston opposed the petition successfully at that time, although later, in 1779, the petition was renewed and granted in accordance with a vote of the town of Bernardston, by which 2576 acres of land belonging to that town, and lying west of Green River, were set off to Coleraine. Although efforts were frequently made during the earlier years of the settlement of Falltown for the erection of a grist-mill, the enterprise appears to have remained unrealized until 1770 or thereabouts. This mill was owned by Samuel Connable, and was located on the northwest branch of Fall River. The first tavern in the town was kept by Elijah (or Elisha) Sheldon as early as 1760, and perhaps previous to that date, near Huckle Hill.

Maj. John Burk, one of the first settlers in the Falls Fight township, and for many years an important man in the affairs of Bernardston, kept a tavern in 1763 in the centre of the town, just south of where Weatherhead's saw-mill now is. The sign which used to swing in front of Maj. Burk's tavern is still preserved among the curious relics owned by the Pocomptuck Valley Association at Deerfield, Mass.

The first mention of a physician dates from about 1777, when Dr. Polycarpus Cushman flourished in Bernardston. In 1779 it was voted to divide the land of the town, east of Green River, into two towns or districts, as follows, viz.:

"To set off at the south line of the town, one mile west of Zebul n Allen's house, and so to run a line northerly that will extend half a mile west of Joseph Edwards' house, and so to extend the same course to the north line of the town."

The first recorded birth in Falltown was that of Ebenezer, son to Moses and Miriam Scott, September, 1743; and the first death, that of Seth, son of Job Wright, in August, 1763. It is worthy of mention that when the first meeting-house was erected on Huckle Hill, in 1740, an approach to it was made, under town orders, by cutting and burning the brush which surrounded it upon every side. This meeting-house, it may be added, was the first frame building erected in the town. *Apropos* of the erection of the first dwellings in the town, elsewhere noted:

Lieut. Ebenezer Sheldon located in the east part, Deacon Sheldon on Huckle Hill, Maj. John Burk in the centre, on the highway leading to Brattleboro', and Samuel Connable in the north. Near the house of each of these four settlers was subsequently built a town fort, to which the inhabitants in the vicinity repaired every night during the periods of Indian troubles. Maj. Burk's fort (so called because near his house), the largest of these forts, was located on the west bank of Fall River, on the site now occupied by L. M. Weatherhead's saw-mill. It was six rods square, and constructed of timber 12 feet in length. In 1746 an attack was made on this fort by a large force of Indians, and, although there were in the fort only two men besides Maj. Burk, the savages were beaten off with the loss of two of their number.

In 1747, Eliakim, son of Lieut. Ebenezer Sheldon, was shot by the Indians while he was walking near his father's house, and about the same time a band of savages attempted to destroy Deacon Elisha Sheldon's house on Huckle Hill, but were routed by Lieut. Ebenezer Sheldon, who appeared on the scene with aid just in the nick of time. Lieut. Sheldon was famous as an Indian-fighter, and was known far and near as the Old Indian-Hunter. Maj. Burk was widely noted for skill and daring in Indian warfare, and frequently served in campaigns against the Indians.

Among the inhabitants of Bernardston who went into the service against the Indians were Caleb Chapin and his two sons, Joel and Hezekiah. They were with Col. Ephraim Williams at Lake George in 1755, where Caleb Chapin was killed. He was wounded in the thick of battle while fighting by the side of his sons, and when he fell they sought to bear him away, but he sternly commanded them to save themselves and leave him to his fate. They left him accordingly where he fell, and when, after the fight, they returned in search of him, they found him dead, with a tomahawk buried in his brain. This tomahawk is still preserved in the cabinet of the New England Antiquarian Society at Worcester.

Bernardston lent a helping hand to the insurgents during the Shays rebellion, and Capt. Jason Parmenter, a citizen of Bernardston, was conspicuous as one of Shays' chief supports. Toward the close of the rebellion, in 1787, a party of government authorities visited Bernardston for the purpose of apprehending Parmenter. The latter, being overtaken while attempting to escape, fired upon his pursuers and killed one, Jacob Walker, of Whately. He then fled for safety to Vermont, but was captured the next day and conveyed to jail at Northampton. He was subsequently condemned to death, but eventually pardoned.

The first census of Bernardston was taken in 1765, when the population was shown to be 230, and of these a majority were settled in the eastern part of the town, probably near Huckle Hill. Bernardston celebrated, Aug. 20, 1862, the centennial of its civil organization, on which occasion there was a large gathering of people in Bernardston village, Leyden taking also a conspicuous part. The features of the celebration were a procession, picnic, addresses, and a collation.

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES.

The records show but vaguely the action of the town during the stirring years of the American Revolution, but they show that Bernardston was prompt and patriotic in dealing with the issues of the day, and in devoting its energies to a noble contribution of men and means in behalf of the common cause.

The committee of correspondence in 1776 consisted of Capt. Elisha Burnham, Aaron Field, Lieut. Joseph Slate, Daniel Newcomb, and Caleb Chapin. In 1778 a bounty of £50 per

man was offered for eight months' men. Quite a number of men were fined for failing to enter the service when drafted, and from these fines a fund was raised to pay bounties for three nine months' men early in 1778. Samuel Connable and his son, John, were excused from fine upon the elder Connable's sending his son, Samuel Barnard, into the service for nine months, and he was further repaid the sum of £40, which he had paid the town in fines. It was determined to take a new average in the town with respect to the charges of the war, and that a poll should be estimated at £10, as money went in 1774, and that £166 13*s.* 4*d.* of estate of the same money, free of all charges, should be reckoned equal to a poll. The committee appointed to make the average was directed to take into consideration what each man had done in the war, the time he had served, and the wages he received, the bounties he had obtained, the value of the money, and the hardship he had endured, and the extraordinary expense he was at in purchasing necessaries for his subsistence; the fines paid by drafted men and the value of the money when it was paid.

William Fox was allowed the privilege of joining with three other men to make one man to serve as a militia soldier for the term of eight months, and Stephen Webster, Jr., was allowed £63, out of the money collected by fines, for serving as a militia soldier eight months. Joshua Wells, Jr., went out also at this time as an eight months' man, and the west part of the town was instructed to make him "a reasonable satisfaction" for so doing. Joseph Allen, Jr., was likewise permitted the privilege of joining with three other men to make one man to serve eight months.

Aug. 16, 1779, the town placed on record its disapproval of the doings of the convention at Concord in July of that year, and chose a committee to write to the convention called to meet in Concord, October, 1779, giving the town's reasons for the disapproval. It was voted to send a committee to Boston to make a claim in behalf of the town to Samuel Farrar and Jonathan Wright, or any other soldier returned by this and some other town; and it was further agreed to prepare a petition to the General Court asking to be eased of the great burden laid upon them, above other towns in the State, respecting the charge of the war. In December, 1779, it was determined not to do anything touching the resolves of the Concord Convention, and the town also refused to pay the money subscribed to hire soldiers.

In June, 1780, 40*s.* silver money per month were offered as wages to such as would enlist, and, at this rate, 11 Continental, and 11 militia soldiers were hired. In January, 1781, the bounty offered was £60 silver money for each soldier who would enlist for three years or during the war, £20 to be paid at the beginning of each year for three years. Six more three years' men were sent out in July, 1781, and they were given $10 in silver per man as a bounty. In December, 1781, the town purchased three horses for the army,—one from Lieut. David Rider for £6 11*s.*, one from Ensign John Connabel for £6, and one from Aaron Field for £6.

That Bernardston sent men into the service promptly upon the sounding of the Lexington alarm is evidenced by an entry in the town records under date of May, 1775, resolving that "the town shall provide 16 men, with what have already enlisted;" and later, "those persons who took powder from the common stock last spring in the alarm, and returned home soon after from Cambridge, are to be accountable to the town for the same."

Capt. Joseph Slate, who served heroically through the French-and-Indian war, was plowing on the east side of West Mountain on the day the battle of Bunker Hill was being fought, and, without knowing anything about it, he declared that fighting was going on somewhere, and that he could hear the sounds of the conflict. So impressed was he with this conviction that before nightfall he was *en route* to Deerfield to satisfy himself, and, there learning that his conjectures were correct, he set out the following day for Boston, where he joined the army. There were, it is said, six Tories in Bernardston at the breaking out of the Revolution, but they were heavily overawed by the patriotic citizens, and wisely kept their own counsels.

There are now living in Bernardston two survivors of the war of 1812,—Hosea Aldrich, aged eighty-six, who went from Bernardston, and David Pratt, aged ninety-one, who entered the service from Shutesbury. The town took no formal action in the opposition to the declaration of war in 1812, although Hezekiah Newcomb and Caleb Chapin were self-chosen delegates to the anti-war convention at Northampton, and claimed to represent Bernardston.

ORGANIZATION.

December 16, 1761, "some of the proprietors of Falltown" presented to the General Court the following petition:

"To His Excellency Francis Bernard, Esq., *Captain-General, &c.:*

"*To the Honorable his Majesty's Council and House of Representatives:* The memorial of some of the proprietors of Falltown Humbly Sheweth that whereas the proprietors of Falltown did, in the year 1741, settle a minister who was obliged to leave said town on account of ye war, and the said proprietors did the last year settle another minister, which has been very heavy upon ye said proprietors, your Memorialists therefore humbly pray that the inhabitants of said Falltown may be incorporated into a town by the name of Barnard, and be invested with all the privileges of the rest of the Towns in this province, and may be directed to raise their taxes and defray their charges as the rest of the towns do, excepting a reasonable tax upon the unimproved lands for the present; and considering the large number of proprietors in said township, their great expense in settling two ministers, and a large tract of land falling into New Hampshire, your Memorialists humbly ask that the proprietors of said Falltown may have a tract of land granted to them, to make them equal with other grantees of the government, for service done, etc.

"Ebenezer Sheldin, Jr.	John Burk.
John Severance.	Daniel Dexter.
Elijah Sheldin.	Jona. A. Ashley.
Joseph Allen.	Thomas Williams.

"Falltown, Dec. 16, 1761."

In accordance with the foregoing petition, the town was incorporated March 6, 1762, and called Bernardston, honoring, as will be seen, Francis Bernard, then governor of the province. The boundaries given in the act were the province line on the north, Greenfield and Deerfield on the south, Northfield on the east, and Coleraine on the west. This tract included what is now Bernardston and Leyden, a part of Coleraine, then known as Falltown Gore, and a strip on the north about half a mile wide, afterward found to belong to Vermont. It was in 1761 that, upon a survey, the north line of Massachusetts was found to be farther south than supposed, and a strip half a mile wide, on the north side of Falls Fight township (or Bernardston), was decided to belong to New Hampshire, which then claimed what is now the State of Vermont. To compensate the proprietors for this strip of land the General Court gave them 7500 acres in what is now Florida, Mass. The original tract above noted contained 36 square miles.

In 1779 the Falltown Gore (so called), containing 2576 acres, was set off to Coleraine, and in 1781 Leyden was set off as a district, leaving to Bernardston about 24 square miles. To this tract a few acres were added from the northeast corner of Greenfield, in 1839.

Ebenezer Sheldon, Jr., served the warrant for the first town-meeting, which was held at the house of Lieut. Ebenezer Sheldon, May 11, 1762. The names of those who have served the town as selectmen and clerks from that time to 1879 will be found here appended:

SELECTMEN.

1762.—John Burk, Moses Scott, Remembrance Sheldon.
1763.—Zebulon Allen, Moses Scott, Remembrance Sheldon.
1764.—John Burk, Zebulon Allen, Remembrance Sheldon.
1765.—John Severance, Aaron Field, Amasa Sheldon.
1766.—John Burk, Remembrance Sheldon, Zebulon Allen.
1767.—John Burk, Ebenezer Sheldon, Sampson Howe.
1768.—John Burk, Ebenezer Sheldon, Remembrance Sheldon.
1769.—John Burk, James Couch, John Severance.

Photo. by Popkins.

N. S. Cutler

NAHUM S. CUTLER was born in Vernon, Vt., on the 7th of April, 1837. His grandfather, Thomas Cutler, was a native of Guilford, Vt., and was born on the 24th of May, 1774. His great-grandfather, whose name was also Thomas, was a native of Paxton, Mass., and removed to Guilford, Vt., where he and his brothers were the first settlers. Zenas Cutler, his father, was born in Wilmington, Vt., on the 18th of March, 1804. He was married on the 5th of December, 1826, to Lucy, daughter of Thomas Wood, of Warwick, by whom he had seven children, viz.: Lucy J., born Oct. 14, 1828 (deceased); George T., born Oct. 9, 1830 (deceased); Leroy Z., born Aug. 14, 1834, and is now a resident of Springfield, Mass.; Nahum S.; Laura S., born Dec. 16, 1840, and married D. C. Warner, of Springfield; George T. born Aug. 18, 1844, and now residing in Nebraska; and Ella B., born Nov. 21, 1849 (deceased).

Mr. Zenas Cutler removed to Vernon, Vt., in 1840, and thence to Bernardston, and bought what was known as the Connable farm, in the north part of the town, where he resided until his children reached their majority. He now lives with his son, and, at the advanced age of seventy-five years, retains a fair degree of health and vigor. He has occupied various town-offices, and now holds the office of deacon in the Unitarian Church, of which he has been a member for many years, and as a man is highly esteemed by all who know him.

The subject of this sketch, after pursuing the usual elementary branches in the common schools, was also classically instructed in the Goodale Academy and Powers' Institute.

A part of his minority was spent on the farm. He also taught school two winters. When he reached his majority he entered the employ of L. C. Smith, of Springfield, Mass., as clerk in his boot and shoe store, and remained with him three years, when he formed a copartnership with his brother-in-law, D. C. Warner, in the same business.

He remained with Mr. Warner something over two years, when they sold out, and engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe trade as members of the firm of Cutler, McIntosh & Co. They also manufactured a few goods, and the business was carried on very successfully for nine years, at which time Mr. Cutler withdrew from the firm, and removed to Bernardston, where he purchased what was known as the "Dr. John Brooks' place," and established a manufactory of ladies', misses', and children's fine shoes. His goods have always been in good demand, being made of first-class material and by good workmen. He employs from thirty-five to sixty hands, and turns out from two hundred to three hundred pair of shoes per day.

Mr. Cutler is a thorough business man, but also takes an active part in promoting the social and educational interests of the community in which he lives. He is a trustee of Powers' Institute, and has been prominent in all the important public enterprises of his town. He is a great lover of music and a good musician, possesses a genial and generous disposition, and throughout his life has been governed by principles of honor and integrity.

He was married on the 24th of November, 1864, to Hattie I. Hoyt, by whom he has two children,—Lucy J., born Oct. 3, 1866, and Henry H., born Oct. 15, 1868.

Mrs. Cutler is a daughter of Richard Hoyt, of Bernardston, who is a descendant of the Deerfield family of that name renowned in the Indian war, and a prominent and influential citizen; he has held many public offices of trust, is now a member of the Legislature, a trustee of Powers' Institute and of the Cushman Library.

Photo. by Popkins.

Imla K. Brown was born in Guilford, Vt., May 4, 1815. Isaac Brown, his grandfather, removed to Guilford from Dover, about the year 1803. His father, whose name was also Isaac, was born in Dover, Vt., March 1, 1793, and was ten years old when he went to Guilford, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a farmer, and as a man was widely known and respected. He was ever active in promoting the public and social interests of the community in which he lived. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and in the town held various public offices, serving as selectman thirty successive terms. He also held, in 1813, a commission as captain in an independent company of militia in Guilford. He married Delinda Keep, who was born in Groton, Mass., in August, 1790. They had a family of seven children, viz.: Imla K., Hannah D., Mary M., Isaac E. (deceased), Abigail A. (deceased), George R. (deceased), and Alfred S., who resides on the old homestead in Vermont.

Imla K., like most farmers' lads, and particularly elder sons, was required at an early age to assist in the farm labor. He, however, attended the district schools a portion of each year until he was nineteen years of age. Subsequently he attended the academies of Brattleboro' and Townsend, and during the winters of 1837 and 1838 he taught school in Bernardston, Franklin Co., Mass. While there he was married, March 27, 1838, to Emma Eunice, daughter of Captain Jonathan and Aseneth Connable, who was born in Bernardston, July 2, 1814. To them were born three children,—two daughters and one son,—all of whom are living. They are Laura K., born Jan. 16, 1841; Emma W., born April 2, 1846; and Abbott E., born April 23, 1849. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Brown removed to Bernardston, and located on the place where he now resides, and which at that time was owned by Mr. Connable, his father-in-law. He afterward purchased the property, which he has considerably improved. He has devoted his attention to farming, and has been uniformly successful.

In politics he is a Republican, but not a partisan or office-seeker, his aim being rather to promote the best interests of the community without reference to party or creed, and the offices he has held are such only as contribute to the general welfare of the town in which he lives. He has been a trustee of the Powers' Institute since its establishment, and is a trustee of the Cushman Library, of which he has also been president since the decease of Mr. Cushman in 1866, and is, besides, agent for the town of Bernardston in the Cushman estate. Mr. Brown is a member of the New England and the Franklin County Agricultural Societies, and for two years has been president of the latter. He has also for three years represented the county in the State Board of Agriculture at Boston. He has been a member of the board of selectmen a number of terms, and in the various positions to which he has been called he has won, by the fidelity with which he has discharged the duties of each, the confidence and respect of the people.

His first wife died June 4, 1872. He married for his second wife, Nov. 17, 1874, Hallie C., youngest daughter of Capt. Hart and Clarissa Larrabee, who was born in Greenfield, March 26, 1838.

1770.—John Burk, Aaron Field, John Severance.
1771.—John Burk, Elijah Sheldon, Joel Chapin.
1772.—John Burk, Elijah Sheldon, James Couch.
1773.—John Burk, Samuel Hastings, Moses Scott.
1774.—Elisha Burnham, Elijah Kingsley, Caleb Chapin.
1775.—Elijah Burnham, David Rider, Ezekiel Foster.
1776.—John Burk, Aaron Field, Jona. Sheldon.
1777.—John Burk, Elisha Burnham, Amasa Sheldon.
1778.—Moses Scott, Ezekiel Foster, Samuel Hastings.
1779.—Hezekiah Chapin, Hezekiah Newcomb, John Burk, Joseph Slate, James Couch.
1780.—Aaron Field, Moses Scott, Elisha Burnham.
1781.—Caleb Chapin, Samuel Guild, Daniel Loomis.
1782.—Amasa Sheldon, Joseph Slate, Hezekiah Chapin, Jared Crandall.
1783.—David Rider, Hezekiah Chapin, Alphens Barstow, Hezekiah Newcomb, Charles Packer.
1784.—Aaron Field, Reuben Shattuck, Zebulon Allen.
1785.—Job Wright, Jonathan Sheldon, Zebulon Allen.
1786.—Job Wright, Asaph Allen, Artemas Cushman.
1787.—Job Wright, Joseph Slate, Hezekiah Newcomb.
1788.—Elisha Burnham, Samuel Hastings, Artemas Cushman.
1789.—Job Wright, Hezekiah Newcomb, Joseph Allen.
1790.—Jonathan Sheldon, Artemas Cushman, Seba Allen.
1791.—Jonathan Sheldon, Caleb Chapin, Jr., Seba Allen.
1792.—Joseph Slate, Artemas Cushman, Seba Allen.
1793.—Joseph Slate, Caleb Alvord, Seba Allen.
1794.—Asaph Allen, Caleb Alvord, Samuel Hastings.
1795.—Elias Parmenter, Caleb Alvord, Samuel Hastings.
1796.—Elias Parmenter, Caleb Alvord, Seba Allen.
1797.—David Severance, Prince Snow, Seba Allen.
1798–99.—David Severance, Stephen Webster, Gideon Ryther.
1800.—Samuel Hastings, Caleb Chapin (2d), Jona. Allen.
1801.—Thomas Hoseley, Gideon Ryther, David Severance.
1802.—Samuel Flagg, Stephen Webster, David Severance.
1803.—Samuel Flagg, Stephen Webster, Samuel Sykes, Jr.
1804.—Thomas Hoseley, Gideon Ryther, Jonathan Allen.
1805–6.—Samuel Sykes, Jr., Gideon Ryther, David Severance.
1807.—Samuel Sykes, Stephen Webster, Jona. Allen.
1808.—John Hamilton, Stephen Webster, Oliver Cooley.
1809.—John Hamilton, Gideon Ryther, George Alexander.
1810.—Samuel Root, P. L. Cushman, George Alexander.
1811.—Samuel Root, S. Webster, Ezra Purple, Jr.
1812.—John Hamilton, Samuel Green, Ezra Purple, Jr.
1813.—John Hamilton, S. Webster, Jona. Allen.
1814.—John Hamilton, S. Webster, Socrates Sheldon.
1815.—John Hamilton, Job Goodale, David Denison.
1816.—John Hamilton, Jonathan Allen, P. L. Cushman.
1817.—P. L. Cushman, Jonathan Allen, Rufus Hastings.
1818.—Job Goodale, Ralph Cushman, Orra Sheldon.
1819.—Jonathan Allen, Hatsel Purple, George Parmenter.
1820.—Jonathan Allen, Hatsel Purple, John Hamilton.
1821.—Jonathan Allen, Hatsel Purple, Oliver Root.
1822.—Pliney Warner, Hatsel Purple, John Hamilton.
1823.—George Parmenter, Joseph Comable, John Hamilton.
1824.—George Parmenter, Joseph Comable, Z. C. Newcomb.
1825.—Hatsel Purple, Elizer Chamberlain, Samuel Root.
1826–28.—Hatsel Purple, Elizer Chamberlain, Jona. Allen.
1829.—Hatsel Purple, Isaac Burrows, Joseph Slate.
1830.—Oliver Root, Isaac Burrows, Adolphus Hale.
1831.—Ralph Cushman, Isaac Burrows, Hatsel Purple.
1832.—Ralph Cushman, Isaac Burrows, Adolphus Hale.
1833.—Oliver Root, Joseph Slate, Rufus Chase.
1834.—Oliver Root, Adolphus Hale, Rufus Chase.
1835–37.—Isaac Burrows, Adolphus Hale, Rufus Chase.
1838.—Ralph Cushman, Adolphus Hale, Joseph Slate.
1839.—Luke Gove, Adolphus Hale, Isaac Burrows.
1840.—Otis Warner, Adolphus Hale, S. B. Slate.
1841.—Otis Warner, Adolphus Hale, Isaac Burrows.
1842.—A. E. Parmenter, A. Hale, D. W. Temple.
1843.—A. E. Parmenter, Isaac Burrows, D. W. Temple.
1844.—A. E. Parmenter, A. R. Kingsley, John E. Burk.
1845.—D. W. Temple, Rufus Chase, John E. Burk.
1846.—D. W. Temple, John S. Allen, John E. Burk.
1847.—D. W. Temple, John S. Allen, A. E. Parmenter.
1848.—D. W. Temple, Isaac Burrows, Richard Montague.
1849–51.—John E. Burk, Samuel I. Green, Ed. H. Snow.
1852.—John E. Burk, Joel N. Dewey, L. H. Sprague.
1853.—D. W. Temple, Israel P. Hale, R. B. Park.
1854.—D. W. Temple, Israel P. Hale, S. B. Slate.
1855–56.—S. B. Slate, Israel P. Hale, Zenas Cutler.
1857.—S. B. Slate, Samuel J. Lyons, I. K. Brown.
1858–59.—Marcus Chapin, P. L. Cushman, I. K. Brown.
1860.—Lathrop Cushman, P. L. Cushman, S. J. Lyons.
1861.—Imla K. Brown, P. L. Cushman, S. J. Lyons.
1862.—J. M. Slate, P. L. Cushman, G. J. Green.
1863.—J. M. Slate, P. L. Cushman, John F. Hale.
1864.—J. M. Slate, B. S. Burrows, J. F. Hale.
1865.—H. B. Butler, B. S. Burrows, J. F. Hale.
1866.—H. B. Butler, R. H. Hoyt, Henry O. Root.
1867–72.—Almon Newcomb, R. H. Hoyt, H. O. Root.
1872–78.—E. S. Hulbert, S. H. Atherton, H. O. Root.
1878.—E. S. Hulbert, C. R. Hills, H. O. Root.

TOWN CLERKS.

Maj. John Burk, 1763–87; Job Wright, 1787–88; Seba Allen, 1788–90; Job Wright, 1790; Seba Allen, 1791–98, Gideon Ryther, 1798–1801; Jonathan Allen, 1801; Gideon Ryther, 1802–10; Jonathan Allen, 1810–13; Ralph Cushman, 1813–19; Jonathan Allen, 1819–22; Ralph Cushman, 1822; Jonathan Allen, 1823; Zebina C. Newcomb, 1824; Jonathan Allen, 1825; Ralph Cushman, 1826–34; Henry W. Cushman, 1834–53; Silas N. Brooks, 1853–72; S. J. Green, 1872–77; Henry Slate, 1877–79.

REPRESENTATIVES AT THE GENERAL COURT.

Bernardston was first represented at the General Court in 1764, when Maj. John Burk was the representative. From that date to 1857, when Bernardston became a part of district No. 1, the town was represented by the following persons:

Elisha Burnham, Hezekiah Newcomb, Alphens Barstow, Caleb Alvard, Jonathan Bucington, Lemuel Foster, Gideon Ryther, Stephen Webster, George Alexander, John Hamilton, P. L. Cushman, Hatsel Purple, John Brooks, Jonathan Allen, Henry W. Cushman, Adolphus Hale, Daniel W. Temple, Isaac Burrows, John E. Burk, Samuel S. Wright, E. S. Hulbert.

In 1784, Leyden was set off from Bernardston as a district, and in 1809 became a town. Between those years Bernardston and Leyden joined in the election of a representative.

VILLAGES.

Of the two villages in the town, BERNARDSTON VILLAGE, on Fall River, and about a mile and a half from the Greenfield line, is the most important. It is a station on the Connecticut River Railroad, is the seat of town government, and peopled chiefly by thrifty and prosperous farmers, whose neat and homelike residences materially beautify the village, which covers a broad sweep of river valley overlooked on both the east and the west by towering hills.

Here, too, are a fine town-house, built in 1877, at a cost of $3000, the Powers Institute, Cushman Hall, the Cushman Library, Cushman Park, five churches, three stores, one hotel, and a large shoe-factory. It is worthy of mention that its two chief thoroughfares, Main and Church Streets, are lighted at night with street-lamps provided by individual enterprise.

NORTH BERNARDSTON, near the Vermont line, a small agricultural settlement, contains, besides about a dozen dwellings, a store and a hotel, the latter familiar for years as "the old Chase tavern."

CHURCHES.

At a proprietors' meeting in June, 1739, a committee was chosen to see to the building of a meeting-house, which was to be 50 feet in length, 40 feet in breadth, and 23 feet between joints. This house was set up and framed in the fall of 1739, and, after some discussion, it was finally set upon lot No. 3, owned by Capt. Wells, on Huckle Hill, and on land now owned (1879) by P. L. Cushman. It is northeast of Bernardston village and a half-mile south of where J. B. Field lives. The house was finished in the summer of 1740, when £20 where appropriated to procure preaching for the ensuing winter. In September, 1741, it was agreed to engage Rev. John Norton, of Berlin, Conn., to settle in the ministry. As a settlement he was to have a seventieth part of the township, or an equal part of the township with each proprietor, the use of the ministry right during his abode in the ministry, and £200, of which latter one-half was to be in money, and one-half in labor or materials for building. His salary was to be £130 per annum for the first five years, and then to advance £5 yearly until it amounted to £170 (the bills to be equal to silver at 29s. per ounce), and his firewood brought to his door. Mr. Norton, accepting the call, was ordained in Deerfield, November, 1741, and at the same time a church was organized. In March, 1745, it was decided, owing to the distractions brought about by the Indian war, to abandon the efforts heretofore made in support of the ministry, and a committee was appointed to ascertain from Mr. Norton upon what

terms he would consent "to remove from the work of the ministry in Falltown for the present." What the agreed terms were does not appear, but Mr. Norton relinquished his charge, and shortly thereafter was appointed to be chaplain at Fort Massachusetts, and was there subsequently captured by the Indians and taken a prisoner to Canada, whence he returned, and settled in Chatham, Conn.

The prevalence of Indian troubles between 1745 and 1750 caused a partial abandonment of the township, and it was not until 1750 that anything more was done touching church matters, when the proprietors appointed a committee to procure some person to preach for them. There was, however, no settled preacher until 1761, when Rev. Job Wright, of Easthampton, was settled, with a salary of £66 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly, together with 40 cords of wood and a settlement of £133 6*s.* 8*d.* Incidental to the preparations for the ordination of Mr. Wright, in July, 1761, it was voted "to carry 3000 of boards to lay in the galleries of the meeting-house, so that the people may set with more convenience at the time of the ordination."

In the latter part of 1764 the meeting-house was much out of repair, and during the winter of that year it was not used for worship, services being held at the houses of Joel Chapin and Hezekiah Chapin, who were paid 1*s.* 6*d.* each for every Sabbath their houses were so used. In the spring of 1767 the meeting-house had doubtless been repaired, but of pews there were probably none. The town voted "that any two persons, —that is, heads of families,—or any four young men that are agreed to set together, they belonging to this town, shall have liberty to build a pew in the meeting-house, but that they shall be entitled to that place no longer than the town shall give liberty." The meeting-house must have been in disfavor again in the winter of 1767, when Sabbath worship was held at the houses of Joel Chapin and Remembrance Sheldon. Previous to that time and for several years thereafter, there was a vast deal of discussion about repairing and moving the meeting-house to some location more convenient for those residing in the east part of the town. There was a great waste of words in the controversy, committees were appointed to name a location for the house, and their reports were subsequently rejected; all proposed plans met with sturdy opposition, and the meeting-house remained where it was, and in such bad condition that it was unfit for use in the winter season. These fruitless discussions about locating the meeting-house continued until 1772, when, a committee from neighboring towns being called in to choose a location, the vexed question was settled, and in December, 1772, the structure was moved bodily, by men alone, from Huckle Hill to a spot just south, near where Albert G. Chapin now lives. It took some time to make the meeting-house fit to meet in after its removal, and meanwhile public worship was held at the houses of Deacon Sheldon, Samuel Connable, and Remembrance Sheldon.

In December, 1773, it was voted "to fling up the plan the pews in the meeting-house were builded upon, and the seating, and go altogether upon a new plan, and that the pews shall be built the same for largeness every way as the pews in the Greenfield meeting-house." Those who chose to build pews were to have the use of them for one year, and the seating committee were enjoined to be governed in seating the house by the rule of age, estate, and qualification.

In 1779 the meeting-house began to run to ruin again, and a committee was chosen "to nail on the boards that are come off; to nail up the windows, and ye windows in ye lower part to be made so as to slip up." In 1781 it was agreed that the people in the west part of the town should be relieved from the minister rate, and have preaching among themselves. In 1782, Rev. Mr. Wright, who had served the church twenty-one years, was dismissed at his own request, brought about by reason of the town's being largely in arrears to him, on salary. Mr. Wright continued, however, to reside in the town.

Rev. Amasa Cook, of Hadley, was ordained December, 1783, as Mr. Wright's successor, and received a settlement of £140 and the promise of a salary of £60, which was to be increased £3 yearly until it reached £75.

In 1791 the meeting-house was again moved, to the forks, just south of Mr. John Morey's place. Here it remained undisturbed until 1823, when, following the concentration of the town's settlement, it was removed to the site now occupied by the Unitarian Church in Bernardston village.

Rev. Mr. Cook served the church until 1805, when he was dismissed by reason of certain alleged immoralities. His successor, Rev. Timothy F. Rogers, was ordained in 1809, and continued in the ministry until his death, in 1847. During Mr. Rogers' term of service the church became Unitarian, in obedience to his teachings, and as such has always remained since his time.

The church was rebuilt in 1824, and in 1850 it was remodeled, repaired, and enlarged, as it now appears. Mr. Rogers' successors were Revs. Asaeleh Bridge, Thomas Weston, William Hubbard, Mr. Renney, John B. Green, Charles Canfield, S. Barker, Henry F. Campbell, and Samuel B. Flagg, the latter being now in charge, 1879. This church has a fund of $9000, of which the income goes toward the support of the pastor. Its Sunday-school has a fund of $500, and the church owns also a fine parsonage, the former residence of Hon. H. W. Cushman. The funds and the parsonage were left to the church by Mr. Cushman upon his death, in 1863. The church structure is supplied with a fine pipe-organ purchased in 1871, at a cost of $1200.

THE BAPTISTS

flourished in Bernardston as early as 1782, when the town generously voted to relieve the people of that faith from the payment of a minister's tax. In 1788, however, they were called upon to pay the tax, but in 1789, at the request of Rev. Amasa Cook, the Baptists were again relieved, and were not afterward called upon to pay it. A Baptist society was organized in that year, and in 1790 a meeting-house was erected, although a church was not organized until 1808. The first church building, which was located near where the present Baptist Church stands in Bernardston village, gave place to a new one in 1817, and this latter to the present edifice in 1851. The building erected in 1817, and replaced in 1851, is now occupied as a residence by Mrs. I. Phillips. The last of the members composing the church at its organization, in 1808, died in Bernardston village in 1878. His name was Reuben Park, and his age was ninety-eight. The other members present with him at the church organization were Moses Smith, William Fox, Samuel Sikes, Jr., Jonathan Sanderson, Selah Hastings, Reuben Alger, Eunice Smith, Mary Park, Susanna Hastings, Abigail Green, Rachel Carey, and Louisa Darling. Elder Hodge, who was the society's first pastor, was ordained in 1790, and remained in the pastorate until 1800. After him the ministers were Revs. Peter Rogers, Edward Green, B. L. Remington, Aaron Burbank, Erastus Andrews, Charles Farrar, John Green, George E. Fuller, Calvin L. Baker, Henry Crowley, George Stockwell, George L. Ruberg, Thomas Wrinkle, B. L. Tuck, and J. H. Parmelee, the latter being the present pastor (1879).

A METHODIST CLASS

is said to have been formed in Bernardston as early as 1799, although existing records do not mention a society previous to 1811, when there was a class numbering 13, of whom 8 resided in Bernardston and 5 in Gill, the teacher being Peter Jacobs, of Bernardston. A church was, however, not organized until 1852, in which year also the present house of worship in Bernardston village was built. Among the early pastors were Revs. Bromley, Ward, J. S. Day, John Beckwith, Horace Smith, and Randall Mitchell. The present pastor is Rev. Ichabod Marcy. The church owns a neat parsonage, erected in 1873, at a cost of $1500.

THE UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY OF BERNARDSTON

was organized in 1820, and in 1823 the present church edifice in Bernardston village was erected. A church organization was not effected until 1872. The pastors have been Revs. Jacob Wood, John Brooks, Orin Perkins, H. B. Butler, Edwin White, John B. Thompson, Edward T. Danforth, Lucius Holmes, and E. W. Coffin, the latter being the pastor in 1879.

THE ORTHODOX CHURCH

was revived in 1824 by the organization of the Second Congregational Church, but no church building was erected until 1833, previous to which time the church worshiped in the Baptist meeting-house. The first settled pastor was Rev. Vincent Gould. Among his successors were Revs. Bancroft Fowler, Frederic Janes, Chas. Kendall, W. Brigham, H. Greenough Park, T. J. Clark, D. H. Rogan, A. B. Foster, T. A. Merrill, and L. M. Pierce. Mr. Pierce, the present pastor (1879), entered upon his charge in November, 1873. The church building now occupied—enlarged and improved in 1844—was built in 1833 by Mr. Job Goodale, and presented to the society. The parsonage belonging to the church was the gift of the heirs of Mr. Goodale. The church has a fine organ, bought in 1870 for $900.

Joseph P. Hale, a native of Bernardston, now residing in New York, donated to the religious societies of Bernardston $1000, the interest of which is to be expended for an annual picnic of all the Sunday-schools of the town.

SCHOOLS.

There was some discussion in the winter of 1769 about providing a schoolmaster "to teach the youth of the town," but nothing more was done in the matter until December, 1770, when £6 were appropriated for the use of a school, and the selectmen were instructed to provide a schoolmaster, and to appoint a time and place for keeping said school. In December, 1772, it was

Voted "to raise one shilling and six pence for each scholar in town for schooling, which is £7 10s., and that boys from six to sixteen years of age, and girls from six to twelve years of age, shall be reckoned as scholars, and that the scholars at ye south end of ye town, up as far as Maj. Burk and Daniel Loomis on ye river, and on ye east side of ye town up as far as Amasa Sheldon's, shall go to Mr. Remembrance Sheldon's house to school; and that all the scholars on ye hill from Mr. Wright's, north, shall go to Sergt. John Severance's house to school; and that all ye scholars from Benjamin Green's, north, and s'out to Simeon Edwards', shall go to Samuel Connable's house to school; and that those people in ye west part of ye town may have a school where they can agree, and if the money that has been raised and is now raised for schooling is not expended for that purpose in the term of one year from this time, the scholars shall not be entitled to said money."

December, 1773, it was

Voted that "all the schoolers south of ensign Sheldon and Daniel Loomis shall go to one school, and all the schoolers north of Wm. Wright's shall go to one school on the hill; and all the schoolers north of Benjamin Green shall go to one school on the river; and all the schoolers on Beaver meadow and on Frizzel's hill shall go to one school; also, that all schoolers joining on Cohain be allowed their proportion of the school money."

Nothing appears to have been done by the town about school affairs between 1773 and 1784; but in the latter year it was ordered that the town should be divided into four school districts, and that each district should build a school-house at its own cost. In 1786 an appropriation of £20 for schools was the first made for that purpose since 1772.

Bernardston now enjoys educational advantages far superior to those ordinarily possessed by towns of its size, and, while the cost of these advantages is now but nominal, as will be seen farther along, provision has already been made whereby that cost will, one day in the future, be reduced to almost nothing.

There is, firstly, a school fund of $716, created by the sale of school lands as far back as the latter part of the eighteenth century, and the income of this fund must forever be devoted to the support of schools. Secondly, the common schools receive the income of $5000, bequeathed by Edward E. Powers, a citizen of Columbus, Ga., but a native of Bernardston. Thirdly, the town has a fine classical school at Bernardston village, called the Powers Institute, which is free to the inhabitants of Bernardston, and to its support Mr. Powers, above named, bequeathed the income forever of $5000; and, fourthly, Mr. Job Goodale, a resident of Bernardston, gave the town, in 1836, $200, conditioned that the fund be allowed to accumulate until it should reach the sum of $20,000, after which the income of the $20,000 is to be devoted to the support of schools, the town poor, and the town library.

As the town raises now but $550 for schools, it will be seen that by the time the Goodale fund becomes available, the cost to the town for the support of its schools will be trifling.

The Powers Institute receives, in addition to home students, many pupils from other towns, and enjoys high distinction as an institution of learning. The school building was erected by the town in 1856, at a cost, including furniture, of $6700. The lot upon which it stands was donated by Col. A. Ferry, and its valuable scientific apparatus was the gift of Mr. John Sanderson. A large boarding-house, connected with the institute and situated opposite thereto, was bequeathed to the town by Hon. Henry W. Cushman, and in his honor is called Cushman Hall.

Bernardston had in 1833 a school of some note called the Goodale Academy, which was endowed in 1833 by Job Goodale, conditioned that the pastor of the Congregational Church should be the preceptor, and should have the benefit of tuition fees. The school continued to prosper from 1833 to 1856, when the Powers Institute entered upon its career.

Bernardston has, besides the Powers Institute, six common schools, with an average daily attendance of 141 pupils. The institute had, in the winter term of 1878 and 1879, 90 pupils, of whom 47 were from Bernardston and 43 from other towns.

The town has also a free public library, containing upward of 3500 volumes. It was founded in 1862, upon a donation by Hon. Henry W. Cushman of $1000 for the purchase of books; another one of $500, by the same donor, for the erection of a library building; and a third one, by which he agreed, if he lived so long, to give $100 a year for ten years, for the support of the library. Dying in 1863, Mr. Cushman left for the library a fund of $2500, the annual income of which was to go toward the purchase of books. The library building, a neat brick edifice in Bernardston village, is owned in part by the town and in part by John Sanderson, Esq., who added to the structure a second story, known as Sanderson Hall.

EMINENT MEN.

Among the noted men to whom Bernardston has given birth, none hold so firm a place in the grateful remembrance of the town as Hon. Henry W. Cushman. His father was Hon. Polycarpus L. Cushman, a native of Bernardston, a man of considerable local distinction, and for many years landlord of the tavern still standing in Bernardston village. This tavern was first kept by a Mr. Cooley, of Worcester, previous to the year 1800, and after him by Stephen Webster, who was in turn succeeded by P. L. Cushman. The tavern passed into the hands of Henry W. Cushman, who for many years conducted it prosperously, and who, by that and other business enterprises, acquired a handsome competence, of which, as will be hereafter seen, he bequeathed a large share to his native town. Mr. Cushman frequently represented Bernardston in the State Legislature; was State Senator in 1844, lieutenant-governor of the State in 1851 and 1852, and fulfilled, during his life, many important public trusts at home. Upon his death, in 1863, it was found that he had bequeathed to the town of Bernardston $2500 for the support of the Cushman Library, in addition to $2500 donated for the same purpose in 1862; the structure known as Cushman Hall; a large plat of ground in Bernardston village, known

as Cushman Park, and $1000 for the benefit of Bernardston Cemetery. He left, also, to the Unitarian Church a fund of $6000, a parsonage (his own former residence), and $500 for a Sunday-school fund.

He provided further, in his will, that upon the decease of his widow, $10,000 of the bequest made to her should be given to the town of Bernardston, should the town change its name to that of Cushman. In the event of Bernardston's declining to accept the conditions of the bequest, then any town in the United States of over 1000 inhabitants, first fulfilling the conditions, shall be entitled to the fund.

Another of Bernardston's benefactors was Mr. Edward Powers, who, in 1855, left $20,000 to the town as a permanent fund for the support of schools and for the foundation of the present Powers Institute.

Edward E. Powers, a citizen of Columbus, Ga., but a native of Bernardston, bequeathed to the latter town, in 1836, a fund of $200, which is to remain on investment until it reaches $20,000, and thereafter the income is to be devoted to the support of schools, the town poor, and a public library. He bequeathed also to the town five acres of land to found a school of useful sciences, a farm for the support of the town poor, and gave also to the Congregational Church a meeting-house and the land upon which it was erected.

The oldest man known in Bernardston's history was Israel Bagg, who died there, in 1878, at the age of one hundred and one years. Reuben Park died the same year, aged ninety-eight years. The oldest living persons now in the town are Daniel Pratt and the widow of Seorim Cushman, each aged ninety-two years.

BURIAL-PLACES.

Of the two public burying-grounds in the town, one is in Bernardston village and the other about a mile north of the village. The former was laid out in ——, and is the only one in general use. It is a beautifully-shaded spot on an eminence between the Baptist and Unitarian Churches, and contains numerous handsome monuments. The latter is the "old burying-ground," and since the laying out of the new cemetery has been little used, principally because of its out-of-the-way location, although it was convenient enough previous to the removal of the First Church from the Huckle Hill region to Bernardston village. Among the names to be found on the oldest headstones in this burying-ground are the following:

Seth Wright, 1763; Reuben Slate, 1775; Thaddeus Parmenter, 1775; Nehemiah Wright, 1777; Samuel Wright, 1777; Sybil Parmenter, 1775; Salma Parmenter, 1775; Sarah Chapin, 1781; Samuel Hale, 1786; Joel Slate, 1781; Joanna Pinks, 1785; Miriam Wright, 1785; Sophia Allen, 1782; Huldah Parmenter, 1785; Zebulon Allen, 1786; Esther Webster, 1782; John N. Parmenter, 1785; Maj. John Burk, 1781; Joseph Allen, 1786; Sarah Fox, 1783; Mehitable Sheldon, 1787; Elizabeth Webster, 1787; Luther Edwards, 1792; Hannah Allen, 1790; Roger Fox, 1795; Reuben Keeny, 1797; Seba Allen, 1798; Polycarpus Cushman, 1797; Abigail Squires, 1798; Sophronia Parmenter, 1798; Sarah Couch, 1799; Charity Keeny, 1799; Capt. Moses Scott, 1799.

There are also three very old and well-worn headstones, inscribed respectively, as can best be deciphered, D., E. S., and J. E. S. In 1863, Hon. Henry W. Cushman bequeathed to the Bernardston Cemetery Corporation $1000, the income of which is devoted to the repair and improvement of the cemetery in Bernardston village.

INDUSTRIES.

Bernardston is a prosperous agricultural town, and contains many rich farms, both on the lowlands in the Fall River valley and on the elevated region which skirts the western border. The soil, which is chiefly loam and gravelly, produces abundantly, corn being the principal product, although tobacco (which is now but little cultivated) took the lead some years ago. Butter and cheese are manufactured to some extent, and fat cattle are conspicuous among the products of the Bernardston agriculturists. The great ox "Constitution," which was killed in New York City in April, 1862, and sold for the benefit of the families of New York volunteers in the war of the Rebellion, was raised by Mr. John Sanderson, of Bernardston. It weighed 3800 pounds, and was said to have been the largest animal of its kind raised in this country.

There is in Bernardston village an important shoe-manufactory, which was established in 1873 by Mr. N. S. Cutler, who still controls it. In that year he employed fourteen people, and manufactured about 10,000 pairs of shoes; in 1878 his force was thirty-eight people, and the product 32,000 pairs of shoes. This product is the present year (1879) to be increased to about 60,000 pairs. Mr. Cutler manufactures nothing but ladies' shoes, which find their principal market in the West.

E. S. Hulbert is engaged—in the south part of the town, near the Greenfield line—in the manufacture of steel hoes, corn-knives, and rakes, in the production of which he employs fifteen men. Mr. Hulbert started in this business at his present location in 1853, and since that year has continued it uninterruptedly. The annual product of his manufactory will aggregate $25,000.

The value of the town's manufactures in 1875 was $103,700, and in the same year the value of agricultural and domestic products was $114,465. The total assessed valuation in 1878 was $378,184, of which $298,872 was on real estate. The State, county, and town tax was $4850.53, or a rate of .0128, while the town was (in 1879) entirely clear of debt.

MILITARY.

BERNARDSTON'S WAR RECORD.

Bernardston furnished soldiers for the government in the war of the Rebellion as follows:

Chas. O. Frizzell, 21st Mass.
Jas. W. Hale,* 21st Mass.
Lucius C. Hale, 21st Mass.
John Manning, 27th Mass.
Geo. W. Wells, 10th Mass.
Chas. C. Harris, 10th Mass.
Edward Lachore,* 21st Mass.
Geoffrey Vaile, 21st Mass.
Geo. E. Hale, 21st Mass.
Dennis Battis, 21st Mass.
W. A. Thompson, 27th Mass.
Wm. H. Scott, 10th Mass.
Henry Baldwin, 31st Mass.
D. R. Scott, 10th Mass.
F. D. Hale, 21st Mass.
J. J. Aldrich, 37th Mass.
C. O. Haley, 4th Vt.
John Haley, 4th Vt.
H. G. Hatton, 33d Mass.
C. J. Hutchins, 33d Mass.
T. L. Sheldon, 33d Mass.
D. L. Farman, 33d Mass.
J. C. Farman, 33d Mass.
J. H. Weeks, 33d Mass.
Enos H. Burt, 33d Mass.
A. F. Thompson, 33d Mass.
David Newell, 33d Mass.
Chas. A. Boyle,* 15th Conn.
B. R. Morrison, 10th Mass.
L. B. Streeter, 10th Mass.
M. F. Slate,* 10th Mass.
Mason Drury, 33d Mass.
Geo. Thompson, 10th Mass.
H. J. Hale,* 9th Mass.
Z. A. Butterfield, 9th Mass.
E. S. Hulbert, 52d Mass.
R. F. Newcomb, 52d Mass.
Dwight Park, 52d Mass.
H. P. Lyons, 52d Mass.
Wm. F. Oaks, 52d Mass.
D. H. Wheeler, 52d Mass.
L. P. Chase, 52d Mass.
J. S. Slate, 52d Mass.
F. R. Park, 52d Mass.
I. L. Thomas, 52d Mass.
E. C. Newton, 52d Mass.
H. W. Hale, 52d Mass.
L. M. Weatherhead, 52d Mass.
Jas. M. Thompson,* 52d Mass.
F. C. Slate, 52d Mass.
Geo. W. Thornily, 52d Mass.
C. R. Gould, 52d Mass.
Q. W. Benjamin, 52d Mass.
L. B. Grout, 52d Mass.
Rev. A. N. Field, 6th Mass.
Hector Murphy, —— Conn.
A. W. Kingsley, 52d Mass.
W. S. Whitcomb, 52d Mass.
Wm. Woodrough,* 56th Mass.
Geo. W. Woodrough,* 56th Mass.
Wm. Vanali, 3d Cav.
Fred. Hale,* 4th Cav.
A. N. Johnson, 31st Mass.
Anson Booter, 57th Mass.
Wm. H. Walbridge, 14th Bat.
Geo. W. Haskins, 4th Cav.

* Died in the service.

E. J. Hulbert

Henry T. Sheldon,* 2d H. Art.
Chas. T. Scott, 2d H. Art.
Chas. Huber, ——.
Josiah P. Day, 10th Mass.
Henry O. Streeter, 23d Mass.
Joseph Slate, 23d Mass.
A. T. McClure, 2nd Mass.

John W. Temple, 23d Mass.
Geo. A. Willey,* 2d H. Art.
Joel N. Nash, 2d H. Art.
Asa L. Haskins, 4th Cav.
Wm. Palmer, 2d H. Art.
Jas. Quinn, 2d H. Art.
R. C. Briggs, 27th Mass.

Mich. Sullivan, 27th Mass.
Dwight A. Reed, 27th Mass.
John Allett, 27th Mass.
Geo. Hughes, 1st H. Art.
Geo. Norwood, 57th Mass.
Bart. Sullivan, 37th Mass.
H. A. Wolf, 37th Mass.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. EBENEZER S. HULBERT

was born in Burlington, Otsego Co., N. Y., May 27, 1820. His maternal grandfather was Jonathan Sheldon, son of Ebenezer, who was a son of Lieut. Ebenezer, the great Indian-fighter. The latter was a son of the John Sheldon whose family was captured by the Indians at Deerfield, and was descended from Isaac Sheldon, one of three brothers who came to this country about the year 1626.

William Hulbert, one of his paternal ancestors, emigrated to this country and landed in Boston in 1626. He was a native of Wales, and a blacksmith by trade. It is somewhat remarkable that in every generation of his descendants up to the present time, one or more members of each family have followed that trade.

Ambrose Hulbert, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Bennington, Vt. He served as a private soldier in the Revolutionary war, and died in the service in 1780. He was a blacksmith, and above the average in mechanical ability. He made the swords for the officers of his regiment, and their silver shoe-buckles with the owners' names engraved upon them. Indeed, he fashioned almost any metal article then in use. His son, whose name was also Ambrose, was born in Bennington, on the 26th of February, 1781. He learned his father's trade, and when eighteen years of age removed to Burlington, Otsego Co., N. Y., where he spent the remainder of his life, and died there at the age of eighty-eight years. His wife was Elizabeth Sheldon, of Bernardston, Mass. They were married in September, 1814, and had a family of five children,—two sons and three daughters,—viz.: Ebenezer S.; Louisa N., born Feb. 17, 1823, wife of Edward Colban, of Plainfield, N. Y.; Charles, born March 30, 1826, now residing in Rushford, Minn.; Mary M., born Oct. 15, 1831, wife of O. B. Green, of Gill, Mass.; and Abbie L., born April 2, 1835, now residing in Bernardston.

The subject of this notice had the advantages of a good common-school education, and during his minority worked with his father in the latter's foundry and blacksmith-shop. When twenty-two years old he went to Chicago, Ill., and was there employed as clerk in a dry-goods store, in which position he, however, remained but one year, and then, returning to Burlington, worked with his father until August, 1846. He then moved to Waterville, N. Y., where his services were engaged by E. and J. Wilber & Co. in the manufacture of hoes. In this employment he remained three years, after which he entered into partnership with S. A. Willard, in Clayville, Oneida Co., with whom he was associated three years in the same business. In December of 1852 he removed to Bernardston, Franklin Co., Mass., where he established a manufactory of hoes, under the firm-name of E. S. Hulbert & Co. Thus the firm remained until 1861, when Mr. Hulbert assumed the entire control of the business, which he has continued to the present time (1879). In the mean time he has greatly increased the business, and in connection with hoes now manufactures brick- and plastering-trowels and corn-cutters, turning out two thousand dozen hoes and one thousand dozen corn-cutters and trowels per annum.

Mr. Hulbert is a thorough business-man, and has been identified with most of the leading interests of Bernardston since he has been a resident of the town. He is a trustee of Powers Institute, and also of the Cushman Library. In 1851 he was elected to the Legislature, in which he served one term. He has also held the office of justice of the peace twelve years, and has served eight terms as member of the board of selectmen.

Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he at once espoused the cause of the Union, and in 1862 was commissioned lieutenant in Co. A of the 52d Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. The duties of that office he most honorably and faithfully discharged, taking part in the siege of Port Hudson and in the campaigns of 1862–63 in Louisiana.

Mr. Hulbert was married, in December, 1863, to Laura Burr, daughter of Chauncey P. Burr, of Mercer, Maine. They have one child, Julia B., born on the 6th of July, 1867.

COL. ARETAS FERRY

was born in Granby, Mass., on the 19th of June, 1800. The family of which he is a member is descended on the paternal side from Charles Ferry, Sr., who was a native of Holland, and came to this country about the year 1660. He stopped for a short time in Wethersfield, Conn., but soon removed to Hartford, and subsequently settled in Springfield, Mass., where he spent the remainder of his life. Noah Ferry, grandfather of Aretas Ferry, was born in Springfield in 1712. He removed to Granby, and died in that place on the 4th of November, 1798, at the age of eighty-six. He married Experience Allis in 1736. She was born on the 11th of March, 1711, and her death occurred exactly four years previous to that of her husband, in the same month, and on the same day of the month. Noah Ferry, Jr., father of the subject of this memoir, was born in Granby, Mass., on the 18th of October, 1748. He was a man of great benevolence of character, and actively concerned in promoting the social interests of the community in which he lived. He died on the 29th of October, 1819. His wife was Hannah Montague, daughter of James Montague, of Granby. They were married on the 9th of December, 1776, and had a family of nine sons and one daughter, viz.: Abner, born Nov. 1, 1777; Simon, born Aug. 16, 1779; Amos, born July 3, 1781; Alpheus, born Nov. 30, 1783; Heman, born Aug. 4, 1786; Zenas, born Sept. 9, 1789; Medad, born Nov. 22, 1791; Hannah M., born March 18, 1794; William Montague, born Sept. 8, 1796; and Aretas, subject of this notice, and the only one now living. William Montague (the eighth son) removed to Michigan, and Senator Ferry of that State (who was also Vice-President during Johnson's administration) is his son. Aretas Ferry received his education in the common schools of his native town, which he attended during the winter months of each year until fifteen years of age. The schools of Granby were perhaps as good as any of the country schools of that day, but they were certainly of a very inferior order, and it was only to the few who were gifted with great perseverance, and possessed of that thirst for knowledge which overcomes all difficulties, that they were of any benefit, and to these they were but the stepping-stones to something higher.

When sixteen years of age, he was employed to work on the farm by the month. He remained two years, when his health failed and he was obliged to discontinue hard labor for

two years. In his twentieth year he entered the employ of Capt. Luther Henry, as clerk in a store. At the expiration of fourteen months he established a partnership with his employer in the same business, in Granby, and remained with him in that capacity four years, when the partnership was dissolved, and he removed to Montague, Mass., where he remained for twelve years, engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1837 he located in Bernardston, where he entered the same business, and also for fifteen years manufactured scythe-snathes. In 1867 he retired therefrom, and has since devoted his attention to agriculture, with which he has also combined public service and an active assistance in promoting the best interests of the town.

He donated the ground upon which Powers Institute is built, and has been a trustee of that institution for many years, and also of the Cushman Library. In 1868 he represented his district in the Legislature, and was renominated for a second term, but declined to serve longer in that capacity. He has been agent of the town a number of years, and has held the office of justice of the peace forty years. It may be added that during that time there has never been an appeal from any of his decisions. He was a member of the State militia (3d Regiment, 2d Brigade, 4th Division), first in the capacity of paymaster, after as adjutant, then lieutenant-colonel, and then colonel, subsequently declining the promotion to the office of brigadier-general. Mr. Ferry is public-spirited, warm-hearted, and courteous and agreeable in his social and business intercourse. He is seldom if ever called upon in vain to aid any worthy charity, and for these and other excellent qualities is highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He was married in 1821 to Mary J. Ward. She is a daughter of Wm. Ward, of Shutesbury, a lawyer by profession, and a nephew of the famous Gen. Artemas Ward. They have two children,—Susan Sanderson, born Jan. 13, 1822, and Ward A., born Aug. 21, 1829. The son resides with his father in Bernardston. The daughter (by whom this biography and the accompanying portrait are contributed) was first married to Judge Henry Perkins, of Hartford, Conn., and is now the wife of Rev. Dr. George H. Clark, also of Hartford.

HON. JOHN R. SANDERSON

was born in Petersham, Worcester Co., Mass., on the 10th of July, 1814. His paternal grandparents were Jonathan Sanderson (born Sept. 6, 1740) and Molly Curtis, his wife (born March 13, 1748). Jonathan was a Revolutionary soldier. His maternal grandfather was Dr. Joshua Morton, who removed from Hatfield, Mass., to Athol, and was one of the early settlers of that town.

John Sanderson, Sr., was the eldest of six children, and was born May 21, 1769. He married Lydia Morton, and had two sons, the elder of whom is the subject of this biography; the younger died in boyhood. John Sanderson, Sr., was a man of sterling integrity and great financial ability. He started in life comparatively poor, and during his comparatively short life amassed what was considered quite a property in his time. He acquired this principally in working at the tanner's trade, which he learned from a colored man in his employ, and afterward in farming. He was among the first to join in the temperance reform and to give up the custom of supplying the men in his employ with intoxicating drinks. He was killed in his own barn by a pair of oxen on the 25th of July, 1831.

Thus, at the early age of seventeen, the subject of this notice was called upon to take charge of a somewhat extensive business (his mother having been appointed administratrix of the estate), and in addition the care of his grandparents, then living at a very advanced age, both feeble and infirm. After their decease he removed with his mother to Bernardston, and for several years resided in the family of Col. Aretas Ferry. In October, 1840, he married Mary Osgood, daughter of Elihu Osgood, of Wendell, Mass., and finally settled in Bernardston. His homestead consists of a valuable piece of meadow-land in the very centre of the village (which was reclaimed by him from an almost worthless swamp and brought to a high state of cultivation), a fine house-lot, and substantial buildings, his barn being perhaps the first in that vicinity built with an underground cellar and a slate roof. These, with large pastures, woodlands, etc., in other parts of the town, constitute one of the largest, most valuable, and finest estates in that section. This being especially a grass-farm, he has devoted his attention to stock-raising, and in addition to this he has a farm in Barre, Mass., of about four hundred acres, also well adapted to grazing, etc. As a product of his farm he raised in 1862, and sold to Bryan Lawrence, of New York City, the great ox "Constitution," pronounced the handsomest, as his dressed weight showed that he was the largest, ox ever slaughtered in America. His live weight, upon shipment from Bernardston, was three thousand eight hundred and sixty pounds. Mr. Lawrence at first intended to give the beef to the needy families of absent volunteers from New York City, but, as it brought a very high price, he used the proceeds therefrom, with which he purchased over twelve thousand pounds of meat. The animal's skin was stuffed and placed in a building in Central Park.

Mr. Sanderson has never held any regular town office, though often solicited to do so; but he has been constantly connected with many public interests of the town, and has aided pecuniarily and otherwise almost all valuable enterprises therein. He has contributed liberally to the support of Powers Institute, and has been especially instrumental in obtaining for it good teachers. At one time, in order to secure the services of Prof. L. F. Ward, one of the earliest, ablest, and best known of its teachers, he paid a bonus of three hundred dollars over and above what the trustees had been able to offer.

He has been closely identified with the First Congregational (Unitarian) Society, though not a member of the church, having been parish clerk and treasurer for twenty years or more, and has been known as one anxious to obtain and keep good, sound preachers of the gospel. In addition to this he was one of the committee appointed to build the church edifice for the Baptist Society, of which his mother and wife were members, and here, as elsewhere, he gave unostentatiously, but with a liberal hand, besides taking upon himself much pecuniary risk in building the same. The present Sanderson Hall, over Cushman's Library, was built by him fully as much in the interests of the town as in his own, they having the privilege at any time to buy it at cost. In public enterprise and in charitable interests he has always been among the first to be called upon to contribute, and although he always exercises good judgment in giving he has seldom failed to respond in a substantial and liberal manner. Mr. Sanderson was president of Powers Institute from the decease of Gov. Cushman, the first president, until 1877, a period of nearly ten years, and has been a member of the board of trustees of that institution from its beginning; is trustee of the Cushman Library, and was appointed one of the executors of the will of the late Henry W. Cushman. He is president of the Bernardston Cemetery Association, and has held the same office in the Farmers' Club for many years.

Mr. Sanderson was Senator from Franklin County during the important period of 1861. He is honorary trustee and life-member of the Franklin County Agricultural Society, and life-member of the Worcester West Agricultural Society. He was formerly trustee in the Franklin Institute for Savings, but upon the organization of the Greenfield Savings-Bank he became president of the latter, and has since that time been annually chosen to fill that office. He is also a director

John Henderson

Henry W. Cushman

of the Franklin County National Bank. It can be said without exaggeration that the interests with which he has been connected are almost numberless, and that, like the "tree whose branches are shaken by the storms of many winters," he has taken deep root in the confidence and affection of the community. Of the nine children born to him only seven are living at present (February, 1879). They were John, Horatio (now one of the Warner Manufacturing Company, of Greenfield), La Valette O. (died Oct. 14, 1874), Lucien Morton (died Feb. 19, 1857), Henry Hunt (a farmer residing in Bernardston), Mary Osgood (wife of A. J. Woods, late of Bath, N. H., now of Bernardston), Ellery Herbert (member of the firm of Walker & Sanderson, of Northfield), Maria Cushman, at home, Lydia, wife of Charles W. Scott, of Dummerston, Vt., and Lucien, clerk in the employ of H. A. Turner & Co., of Boston.

HON. HENRY W. CUSHMAN,

the only child of Hon. Polycarpus L. Cushman and Sally Wyles Cushman, born in Bernardston, Aug. 9, 1805, was in his day, and for many years, one of the most active, influential, and useful citizens of Bernardston, and no citizen of the town was more widely known or more highly respected.

He was a lineal descendant of Robert Cushman,—the first of the name who came to this country, and who was "one of the most active promoters of the migration from Holland, in 1620, of the Pilgrims of the 'Mayflower,'"—as follows: Robert Cushman, Elder Thomas Cushman, Rev. Isaac Cushman, Lieut. Isaac Cushman, Capt. Nathaniel Cushman, Dr. Polycarpus Cushman, Hon. Polycarpus Cushman, and Henry Wyles Cushman.

He received his early education in the common schools, and in the well-known academies of Deerfield and New Salem. At the age of eighteen he entered the military academy of Capt. Alden Partridge, at Norwich, Vt., where he pursued his studies for two years. From this institution, in 1827, he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

After leaving the military academy, he for some years labored on his father's farm in the summers and taught school in the winters. Then, for a short time, he had charge of a public-house in Bernardston, which, under his care, was noted for perfection of management; then, and to the close of his life, he devoted himself to political and public trusts, to the care of his own means and of the means of others, to literary and antiquarian researches, to a round of recurring duties, public and private, which he discharged with unfailing precision, honesty, and judgment. The mention of a portion of the offices and trusts which he filled will best indicate the amount and variety of his labors. He was for nineteen years the clerk and treasurer of his town, and for fifteen years a member of its school committee. In 1837, 1839, 1840, and 1844 he represented his town in the State Legislature. In 1841 he was chosen by the Legislature to fill a vacancy in the Senate caused by the death of Hon. William Whitaker. Here, by a singular coincidence, he sat side by side with his father, Hon. P. L. Cushman, of opposite politics, who had been elected to the Senate for that term by the votes of the people of Franklin County. In 1847, and for five years thereafter, he was the Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor; and in 1851–52, there having been no choice by the people, he was elected by the Legislature to that office. In 1853 he represented his town as a delegate to the convention held for the purpose of revising the State constitution. His legislative record is that of an industrious and judicious legislator. He was a director of the State Life Assurance Company, at Worcester, and of the Conway Fire Insurance Company, and a member of the State Board of Agriculture, which he actively aided in founding in 1852. He was a trustee of the New Salem and Deerfield Academies, a resident member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and a corresponding member of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. He became, in 1819, the first president of the Franklin County Bank, located at Greenfield, and so continued by annual re-elections till his death. He was for many years a trustee of the Franklin Savings Institution, and president of it when he died. He was also for many years president of the Franklin County Agricultural Society, and held that position when he died. He held for many years the position of a trustee of the State Reform School at Westboro'. He gave much of his time and attention to the Powers Institute, an institution of education situated in his own town, and also to the Common School Association of Franklin County. In his own religious denomination his views were well defined, and his labors incessant. For many years he was superintendent of the Sabbath-school of his religious society. He was a life member of the American Unitarian Association and of the American Bible Society. He was much resorted to for the settlement and management of estates, and as an arbiter in controversies between men; and all that he undertook to do was sure to be faithfully and exactly performed.

In 1834, Mr. Cushman published in the *Franklin Mercury*, a newspaper printed in Greenfield, an historical sketch of Bernardston, carefully prepared and constituting the foundation of a more elaborate work, which he had nearly completed at the time of his death. He prepared and delivered several able and instructive lectures, among them a lecture on "The Shays Insurrection," which combined and preserved many interesting local details. He prepared and published, in 1855, in a volume of 650 pages, embodying a vast amount of labor, a genealogy of the Cushman family, from 1617 to 1855, a work remarkable for accuracy and thoroughness. In 1855 and 1858 he was active in promoting, and presided at, the great gatherings, at Plymouth, Mass., of members of the Cushman family, who then assembled from all parts of the United States to do honor to the ancestry whose virtues had rendered the name illustrious.

In August, 1863, one of the most cherished plans of his life took shape in the completion and dedication of a public library, now well known as the "Cushman Library," which he had endowed and presented to the town of Bernardston, under conditions and limitations which make it practically certain that all the people, without distinction of sect or position, will, for generations to come, enjoy the benefits of his wise beneficence.

In his domestic relations Mr. Cushman was fortunate and happy. In 1828, June 16th, he married Miss Maria Louisa Dickman, daughter of Thomas Dickman, Esq., whose tombstone bears the record that he was "the first printer, the first bookseller, and the first postmaster of Greenfield." This lady died Oct. 11, 1855. In 1858, June 2d, he married Miss Anne Williams Fettyplace, daughter of the late Thomas Fettyplace, Esq., of Salem, who is (in 1879) still living. He left no children. He died in Bernardston, Nov. 21, 1863, after a severe illness of some weeks' duration, and was followed to the grave by the regrets of the community in which his life had been passed, and on which he had exerted an influence equally conspicuous and beneficial. In his will, prepared by himself not long before his death, leaving the bulk of his large estate to public uses, is embodied the prevailing idea to which the labors and economies of his life were mainly directed,—that, in the region where he and so many successive generations of his ancestors had lived, the name of Cushman "should be identified from generation to generation, and from age to age, with education, and with the moral and industrial progress of the people." "And his works do follow him."

BUCKLAND.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

This town occupies an interior position west of the centre of the county, and lies south and west of Deerfield River, which separates it from Charlemont and Shelburne. On the southeast is the town of Conway, south is Ashfield, and west are the towns of Hawley and that part of Charlemont lying south of the Deerfield River.

As incorporated April 14, 1779, it embraced a part of Charlemont and the unsurveyed territory lying between that town and Ashfield, known as "No Town." The area is small, and the surface is broken by many hills, rising to a height which renders them untillable. The most prominent are Moonshine, in the southeast, Putnam, near the centre, and Johnson's Hill, in the northeastern part, all terminating in well-defined peaks. West of the centre of the town is a range of hills of great elevation extending nearly across the town. These modify the course of the principal stream, Clesson's Brook, which, flowing from Hawley eastward, is bent to the southern line of the town, and then flows northward to the Deerfield River, through a small but fertile valley. In this valley, and along the Deerfield, are the principal settlements. Other streams are the First, Second, Third, and Clark's Brooks, all draining into the Deerfield River. Agriculture is at present the chief pursuit of the people.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The better parts of the present town were originally comprised in small grants, whose bounds were extremely vague. In that part belonging to Charlemont were the Taylor grants and several public lots, one of the latter being at Shelburne Falls. South of the Taylor grant, along Clesson's Brook, was a tract of 400 acres belonging to parties in Hatfield, the southern line of which was described as Ashfield; and in the southwestern part of the town Col. Jonathan Ward, of South Boro', had received a grant of 400 acres, located almost in the form of a square. On this the first settlement was made, about 1769, by Capt. Nahum Ward, of Upton. He was a relative of General Artemas Ward, and had served in the French-and-Indian war when a minor. He located east of the present residence of G. K. Ward, who is a descendant of the same family. Here was born, Jan. 24, 1770, the first child, which was named Jonathan Ward. Another child, Anna Ward, was born here in 1773. About 1774, Capt. Ward moved to Charlemont, and seven years later returned to Upton, where he died.

About the same time Gershom Ward settled on the western part of the Ward grant, and died in that part of the town in 1806. It is said that one of his children died soon after his settlement, and this was probably the first death in the town.

About 1773, John Ward brought his family from Upton and settled on the place now owned by Arnold Smith, where he died in 1805. He had sons named Luke, Jeremiah, and Josiah. The first removed to the West in 1800; the others remained.

Daniel Ward, a brother of the above, came at a later period, and settled on Clesson's Brook, on the present E. M. Smith farm. His sons, living in Buckland, were John and Alexander. From this family came the Rev. Windsor Ward, a Methodist clergyman of distinction.

In 1789, Kerly Ward, a nephew of Capt. Nahum Ward, the first settler, came from Upton, with his family,—consisting of Hannah, John, Graham, Jonathan, Jesse, Samuel, Catherine, and Jane,—and settled on the Ward grant. Much of this became the property of Jonathan, and is now owned by his son, Graham K. Ward.

In 1783, Edward Forbes settled near the east end of what is now known as High Street, on the farm at present owned by his grandson, Caleb E. Forbes, and which has never been out of the family. Edward Forbes had three children,—a daughter, named Sarah; Edward, who became a famous teacher in Boston, and was known as Master Forbes; and William, who remained on the homestead.

Other early settlers in this part of the town were Elisha Smith, Amos Wood, Joseph Shepard, Seth Knowles, and Jasper Taylor.

At the centre Samuel Taylor was an early settler, and in his day one of the most prominent men in town. He was a son of Capt. Othniel Taylor, of Charlemont; was born in Deerfield in September, 1744; and died at Buckland in 1837. His wife (Esther White) died in 1830. They reared a large family. The oldest daughter, Mary, married the Rev. Jonathan Grout, of Hawley. One of their sons, Samuel, lived to be more than ninety years old, and another, Henry, about eighty. One of the latter's sons, Lawrence, is still a resident of town, nearly all the rest of the once numerous Taylor family having removed or died.

Lemuel Taylor, born in 1749, married Abigail White, and settled in the northern part of the town, on the present Deacon Purrington place. He was a brother of Samuel, and the second son of Capt. Taylor, and was also prominent in early town affairs. He had sons named Lemuel, Othniel, and Erastus, none of whom remained in town. Lemuel Taylor died July 26, 1834.

A third son of Capt. Taylor, Enos, lived in Buckland, on the Eber Stratton place. He was born in Charlemont in 1751, and died at his home in 1831. His wife was Eunice Longley, of Hawley, and they had sons named Asa, Enos, Joseph, and Josephus, and two daughters.

William Taylor, a brother of the foregoing, was born in 1758, lived in Buckland, on the R. N. Allen place, and died in 1826. He had sons named Orrin and Hart, and five daughters.

John Taylor, of another family, was an early settler on the the tract owned by H. S. Warfield. His father, Rev. James Taylor, visited him in 1785, and while assisting in clearing a piece of ground was killed by a falling limb. This is said to have been the first death of an adult in town. John Taylor soon after removed to New York.

In 1772, Gardner Wilder, of Worcester County, purchased 200 acres of land, south of the Taylor grant, on Clesson's Brook, and some years after came to live with his two sons and two daughters. One of his sons, Nathaniel, moved to New York; the other, Gardner, remained on the homestead, which is now occupied by his son, Charles. His brother, Gardner, lives near the centre of the town. Wilder was accompanied from Leominster by Elias and Elisha Carter. The former lived until his death on the Samuel Wood place, and Elisha on a farm near the village. Both were active citizens.

West of the village were Samuel, James, Benjamin, Nathan,

and Jonathan Bracket,—early settlers and participants in the Revolutionary struggle.

In the northern part of the town, east of the Clesson Brook, Josiah Johnson, who married Martha, the daughter of Capt. Othniel Taylor, settled after 1774. He had a family of fourteen children, and his son, Josiah, had sixteen. Near by lived Othniel Johnson, a brother of the former, with a family of thirteen children. Farther eastward were Elijah Thayer and his son Elijah and Capt. Zebulon White, a mariner,—all early settlers. The latter was killed near his home by a falling tree. Daniel Woodward also lived in this locality; and near the Falls were Nathaniel and Gershom Coleman and Stephen Allix, pioneers in that part of the town.

Daniel Trowbridge came from Deerfield to Buckland about 1783, and settled on the place now occupied by his son, Deacon Silas, who was born there, in 1799. Another son, Rufus, died in town, at the age of eighty-seven.

At the "Pine Mills," Benjamin Ellis was an early settler, and later lived here Capt. Levi White, the father of seven sons, the youngest of whom, Bushnell, became a noted lawyer in Ohio. In the northern part of the town were also Solomon Hastings and Daniel Townsley, the latter having sons named Dan, Newell, Abner, Enoch, and Gad, some of whom became largely identified with the interests of the town. In the northwest part Benjamin and Joseph Ballard are reported among the first settlers, and descendants of the latter still remain.

In the neighborhood of the village lived Nathan Batchelor, with whom was John Porter, as an adopted son; and about 1785, Elias Griswold, of Litchfield, Conn., with his sons Elias, Simeon, Whiting, Horace, and Joseph, came to this locality. The latter reared a large family, and some of the sons became men of note in the county. Among his neighbors were the Brooks families, Alpheus having sixteen children, and Jabez a less number, whose worth is well remembered. Southeast, on the hill which yet bears his name, settled Wm. Putnam, the father of Elisha, William, Abner, and Daniel Putnam. The latter married a sister of Mary Lyon, and also lived in this neighborhood.

Beyond the hill, and not far from the Ashfield line, settled Nathan and Aaron Lyon, some time about 1780. They were farmers of small means, but bore excellent characters, and were much esteemed for their integrity. The latter died here in 1802. He was the father of that noble Christian woman, Mary Lyon, who was born on this bleak mountain farm Feb. 28, 1797, the fifth of seven children, one of whom was a son, who moved to New York in 1819. The life and character of Mary Lyon, better known as the founder of Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, are elsewhere portrayed in this book, but the honor of having given birth to one of the purest and most worthy women of the State must ever belong to Buckland. The old Lyon place has been altogether abandoned, hardly anything of the original surroundings remaining except a few apple-trees and the old stone fence, near where the little brown house stood.

Down the slope of the hill, and in the "Four Corners" neighborhood, lived Peter Butler, a Revolutionary pensioner, Enos Pomeroy, Chandler Burgin, Jonathan Whiting, Jacob Spafford, Thomas Orcutt, Seth Wyman, and Samuel Perkins,—all early settlers. There were also in town at that period (1784) Eli Butler, Isaac Alden, John Blackmer, six families bearing the name of Cook, Abel Cross, Josiah Drake, Jesse Edson, and the Jones, McNitt, Sprague, Savage, Ware, Wood, and Veber families, all living east of Clesson Brook. In 1790 the population was 718, and rapidly increased during the following years. It is now nearly treble that number.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The entire records of the town from its organization, in 1779, to July 22, 1876,—a period of almost one hundred years,—were destroyed by fire at the last-mentioned date; and the possibility of giving a civil list and much other matter of interest pertaining to roads, schools, etc., is, therefore, precluded. It is said that Samuel Taylor held the office of town clerk from 1779–1820, and that the subsequent clerks were John Porter, Ames Shepard, Ezra Howes, William Sherwin, Ebenezer Maynard, Josiah W. Griswold, Samuel L. Bardwell, Samuel Tobey, and, since 1868, R. L. Packard.

The selectmen since 1876 have been J. W. Griswold, A. W. Ward, E. D. Bement, and, in 1878, S. W. McKnight, William B. Caswell, and Zophar Woodward.

Lemuel Tryon and Samuel Taylor were among the early justices, and the latter was also one of the first representatives to the General Court.

The basement of the Congregational Church at the centre is used for a town-hall; and there is a poor-farm of 70 acres, half a mile west of this place, which is the property of the town, and on which from ten to fifteen persons are supported annually. The entire amount expended for this purpose in 1878 was $1830.47, which gave full support to 13 persons, partial to 22, and relieved 189 vagrants.

The town has a debt of $15,000, and in 1878 appropriated $5000 to defray its expenses, $1600 for schools, and $1000 for highways. Most of the roads are in good condition, and the streams are well bridged. The town owns half of the bridge at Scott's, which was first built in 1830, and also of the one at Shelburne Falls, first built in 1822, both spanning the Deerfield River. At the latter place is a fine iron structure, erected after the freshet in 1869, and improved three years later.

The Troy and Greenfield Railroad traverses the town along the Deerfield River, and has a well-appointed station at Shelburne Falls, where the company has an engine-house with two stalls and a small repair-shop. Here is one of the best shipping-points in the county.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Clesson's River, in Buckland, affords much water-power, which was well improved at an early day. Near the Hawley line, and at what was called the "Upper City," Silas Dodge had a saw-mill, and handle-factories were carried on by Alpheus Smith and others. A trip-hammer and a forge were also operated. At a power lower down on that stream was a grist-mill, having two run of stones, which was erected by Josiah Davis about 1800. The Ruddocks thoroughly repaired it in 1827, and it was last operated by Harris White, about 1868. About 1835 this power also drove cloth-dressing and fulling machinery for Abel Parker, and afterward broom- and brush-handles were turned here by Smith, Ames, and others. On the opposite bank was a small saw-mill. An eighth of a mile below, a member of the Ruddock family had a saw-mill, and A. Davis the turning-shop, which is yet standing. Eighty rods lower down, Silas Smith had carding-machines, a cider-mill, a turning-shop, and flax-dressing machinery; and yet a little below was a saw-mill operated by Silas Smith and Josiah Pratt. Near by, J. T. Ward had a saw-mill, and at a power below was a grist-mill, the latter abandoned many years ago. One hundred rods farther down the stream, Amos Wood had a grist-mill, near where Lilley & Kinney's saw-mill and turning-shop now are; and still farther below, on the site of a former turning-shop, are a cider-mill, brandy-still, and mechanic shop, owned by Arnold Smith. A quarter of a mile below, Zur Hitchcock built a shop, in 1817, for grinding and polishing cutlery. Two fatal accidents occurred here: A. Perkins was killed by the bursting of a grindstone, and Oscar Hitchcock by being caught in the belting. The building is at present used for a dwelling. Farther down, Perry & Demming built a wooden-ware shop, in which the Goodell Bros. began the manufacture of their patent bit-brace. Close by, Enos Pomeroy had a carding-machine and cloth-dressing works. The manufacture of files is at present carried on here

by William Clark, and formerly gave employment to six men. Aaron Chambers also made files at this point in former years; and southeast from the "corners" was a wood- and iron-turning shop, carried on by Peter Butler. Here, too, was formerly a shop for the manufacture of sash and blinds, operated by Joseph Griswold and others, and at one time this place promised to become a manufacturing centre. Between this point and the village of Buckland was one of the first improved powers in town, which operated a good saw-mill, and a grist-mill having two run of stone, for John Ward. In later years Horace F. Taylor carried on a grist-mill and turning-shop. The flood of December, 1878, destroyed this power, and the machinery has been removed.

At the village Newell Townsley improved the water-power for tannery purposes about 1828. In this branch of business he was succeeded by Wm. B. Caswell, who enlarged the works and carried them on until about 1868, when the tannery was abandoned. About 1835 a part of the water-power was sold to Newton Griswold, who erected a large two-story building for a sash-and-blind factory, and for the manufacture of wooden-ware. In after-years mill machinery was supplied, and this is at present operated by Horace Elmer.

The power below the village was improved some time before 1840, by Porter, Ballard & Lazell, for a saw-mill. Among the later owners were John Porter, Bartlett Ballard, Palmer Ware, and Sumner Ward. The latter's family now carry it on, and it is doing a large business.

Near the mouth of Clesson's River, in the midst of a pine forest, a pioneer saw-mill was built before 1790, by Samuel Taylor, Josiah Johnson, Daniel Trowbridge, and others, which was widely known as the "Pine Mill." After 1800, Levi White became the owner, and carried on these mills—saw and grist—many years. After the old mills had become useless David Crittenden erected a saw- and shingle-mill. Subsequently, H. S. Swan erected a large building, in which was first mill machinery, but which was afterward used to finish cutlery. Later, Fred Bamer here made surgical instruments. The freshet of 1869 destroyed this power.

HAMLETS AND VILLAGES.

In the northern part of the town was formerly a business point, called the "MILL-YARD," where Henry Taylor was engaged as a merchant, and was followed by Ebenezer Maynard, who for many years transacted a large business. This trade was diverted to other places, and the little hamlet in consequence declined. Near the southern extreme of the town were shops, mills, and other adjuncts constituting a hamlet, the last store being kept by William Patch, but when these became inoperative the place became, in fact as well as in name, simply a "four corner;" nor did the busy and once promising hamlet at the Hawley line continue to live to merit the name of "Buckland Upper City." One after the other of its industries passed away, and the place has long borne a deserted appearance. A store was formerly kept here by Harvey White, and on the road below was a public-house kept by Elias Smith.

BUCKLAND

is a small but pleasantly located village on both sides of Clesson River, near the centre of the town, four miles from Shelburne Falls. It contains Congregational and Methodist Churches, a good school-house, three stores, shops, and a number of fine residences. Samuel Taylor was one of the prominent settlers in early days, and after the custom of those times was an innkeeper. His house stood on the lot now occupied by Dr. Trow's residence. Other hotels have been kept by Joseph Hubbard, and the last by Zenos Graham.

The first to engage in trade was Alfred Jones, in a small building on the east side of the street. Joseph Hubbard and Zur Hitchcock established a trade in a long, low building, nearly opposite, at an early day. Near by, Lorenzo Griswold engaged in business. Other merchants have been Ebenezer Maynard, Frank Ballard, Samuel Townsley, Henry Maynard, W. B. Caswell, S. B. Taylor, John Temple, and Elisha Harris.

The Buckland post-office was established at the "Mill-Yard," in the store of Henry Taylor, who was appointed the first postmaster. Joseph Hubbard was the next appointed, and removed the office to the present village. The subsequent postmasters have been N. G. Trow, Ebenezer Maynard, Josiah Trow, Samuel Townsley, Henry Maynard, Alanson W. Wood, William B. Caswell, John Porter, Samuel B. Taylor, and John Temple. The office has a daily mail from Shelburne Falls.

The first resident physician was Dr. Silas Holbrook, about 1800. Dr. Joseph Allen came next, and, soon after, Dr. Lawson Long. About 1830, Sylvester Axtell located as a physician, and, ten years later, Dr. N. G. Trow. Since 1851, Dr. Josiah Trow has been the resident physician.

Among the physicians originating here have been Wayne Griswold and Sidney Brooks; and attorneys, Whiting Griswold, Abner Taylor, and Enos Pomeroy.

SHELBURNE FALLS.

About half of this flourishing village is on the Buckland side, the two parts being connected by a very fine iron bridge. In Buckland are the railway depot, the Methodist Church, Odd-Fellows' Hall, and the interests detailed below. There are about 1000 inhabitants.

The village site was formerly embraced in the Coleman farms, and, aside from the Coleman house, but few buildings were erected before 1850; since then the growth has been steady, notwithstanding several fires have somewhat checked it. The most destructive of these occurred July 22, 1876, about eight o'clock in the evening, and before eleven had completely destroyed Anawansett Block, containing the town clerk's office, the Methodist Episcopal Church, Woodward's Hotel, and several dwelling-houses. It is said the reflected light from this fire could be seen twenty-eight miles.

Anawansett Block was erected in 1853, of brick, 42 by 60 feet, and three stories high, and contained the first stores in the Buckland portion of Shelburne Falls. These were kept by L. M. Packard and Chase & Green. When burned, the Newell Bros. occupied it, and did a heavy business. This firm, A. W. Ward, and Andrew Sauer are the present merchants.

On the site of Odd-Fellows' Hall a hotel was opened by Ambrose Kelley, and subsequently continued by Ariel, Abner, and Philip Woodward. The latter is still the keeper of a public-house near his old stand.

The principal interest in the place is the Lamson & Goodnow Manufacturing Company's cutlery establishment. This enterprise was inaugurated by Ebenezer G. and Nathaniel Lamson, sons of Silas Lamson, inventor of the bent scythe-snathe. About 1835 the Lamsons came to this place and began the manufacture of snathes on the east side of the river, and were long engaged in this branch of business, aggregating some years as many as 20,000 snathes. This work necessitated the employment of iron- and brass-working machinery, and, about 1842, the manufacture of cutlery was begun in this connection, the work being done after the manner of that day. At that time it was not thought possible for American artisans to produce anything in cutlery which would equal European products, and the demand for the work of this shop was so small that only 10 persons were employed.

In 1844, A. F. Goodnow was associated with the Lamsons, the firm becoming Lamson, Goodnow & Co., and by the introduction of machinery, most of which was invented and manufactured by the firm, the establishment was enabled to produce work of uniformly good quality, at prices which allowed it to compete with foreign countries, where skillful labor was more abundant and less expensive. The firm has

originated many devices in the cutlery business, making the application of machinery so general that this branch of manufacturing has been completely revolutionized, not only in this country, but in Europe.

One of the most important was the invention, by J. W. Gardner, of their firm, of a machine for forging the bolster of knives and forks, so as to leave them in the required form and shape by the simple operation of the machine. This bolster permits the handles to be fastened so firmly that they cannot become loose, and the control of this valuable device has given the company great superiority in its manufactures. The establishment also claims excellence for the methods employed in getting an exact, evenly and uniformly finished blade, which is hardened by a process peculiarly its own. In every department of the work the most perfect mechanism and skillful supervision are employed to produce the most superior work. More than 500 styles of cutlery for table use, cook-, butcher-, hunting- and carving-knives are made, from the common to the most elaborate kinds, consuming annually in their manufacture 200 tons of steel, 1800 pounds of ivory, 150 tons of ebony, 300 tons of rosewood, 300 tons of cocoanut, 400 tons of coal, 100 tons of grindstones, 10 tons of emery, 5 tons of sheet brass and brass wire, and about 300,000 pieces of shin-bones.

Until 1851 the establishment was carried on in the old smithe-shops, which had been greatly enlarged, but the growth of the trade demanded larger facilities, and in that year the present works on the Buckland side were occupied. In 1864 the old buildings were burned.

The shops are arranged in the form of a hollow square, and cover about 7 acres of ground. The main building is 45 by 208 feet, two stories high, and forms the north side of the square; on the east is the forging-shop, 45 by 128 feet, in which are 21 trip-hammers, 10 drop-hammers, and the heavy machinery used; opposite this, and joining at the west end of the main building, is the polishing-shop, 25 by 116 feet, containing two rows of polishers; and in front are a shop for hand-forging and blade-tempering, and a building containing store-rooms and well-appointed offices. The buildings are substantial, constructed of brick, and heated by steam. They accommodate at present about 300 workmen, but have capacity for several hundred more.

The power of the works is furnished by a skillfully-constructed dam across the Deerfield River at the Falls, from four to fourteen feet high, of massive thickness, and about 500 feet long. A raceway leads to three water-wheels, whose force combined is equal to 150 horse-power.

Since October, 1855, the business has been carried on by the present incorporated stock company, whose only president has been E. D. Lamson. The first treasurer was A. F. Goodnow, and since 1866 this office has been held by F. A. Ball. The superintendents have been W. T. Clement, J. W. Gardner, and H. O. Smith, in the order named, the latter since 1876.

Richmond & Merriam's Sash-and-Door Factory.—Before 1860, Murdock & Greene put up a planing-mill on the site of this factory, which became the property of Tobey & Richmond, who added saw-mill machinery. That building was burned in 1863, and the present one erected by Samuel Tobey, who, in addition to the former machinery, added a stone for grinding, but the whole was allowed to become idle in a few years.

In 1868, J. A. Richmond & Co. purchased the property, and, with some changes in the firm-name, have since successfully operated it as a planing-mill and sash-and-door factory. The power is furnished by an 18-horse-power engine. The firm are also builders and lumber-dealers, and employ from 10 to 15 men.

At the railroad station there is a small car-repair shop, and the usual mechanic-shops are also carried on, giving the place a busy appearance.

EDUCATIONAL.

Nothing definite concerning the early schools can be given. Districts were formed soon after the town was organized, and an unusual degree of interest was manifested in early times, the schools being well attended and the instruction, for those times, thorough. At present the interest is not so great, and the amount appropriated per scholar attending the schools falls below that of most towns in the county. In 1876 the number of children of school age—between five and fifteen years—was 421. Of this number 310 were in the Shelburne Falls district. The average attendance was 326; the entire cost, $2448. At the Falls are five schools, graded from primary to grammar departments, taught in convenient and substantial buildings, and in the four other districts are comfortable houses.

It is said that Mary Lyon began her career as a teacher in her native town, teaching a school near the Falls for the princely salary of seventy-five cents per week.

THE BUCKLAND FEMALE SCHOOL

was established by her in Graham's Hall, at the centre, in the fall of 1826. It was attended by about 50 pupils, and was very successful, but the prospect of a more extended field of labor induced her to leave for a few years. In the fall of 1829 the school was again opened with nearly 100 pupils, living not only in the surrounding towns, but in States even so remote as Michigan. Miss Lyon was assisted by Louisa S. Billings and Hannah White as teachers, and Clarissa Ranney, Jerusha W. Billings, Mary W. Billings, Lucinda Butler, and Susan N. Smith, pupil-teachers. Fourteen girls from Buckland attended, and a prosperous future awaited the school, but it could not be here continued for lack of accommodation, and in 1830 it was permanently removed.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The early settlers of Buckland were long dependent on the neighboring towns for their religious instruction, many belonging to the churches in Charlemont and Ashfield, and a few to the Shelburne Church. But in October, 1785,

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF CHRIST

was formed, with the following constituent membership: Samuel Taylor, Lemuel Taylor, Thompson Maxwell, James Butler, Enos Taylor, Elias Carter, Tertius Taylor, Josiah Brown, Nathan Brackett, Jonathan Brackett, Anna Carter, Sybil Maxwell, Martha Johnson, Sarah Butler, Eunice Taylor, Deborah Carter, Susannah Brown, Hannah Brackett, and Samuel Carter.

From this period till 1800 other members were added, as follows: Jonathan Whiting, Othniel Taylor, Samuel Edson, Eliza Griswold, Rhoda Griswold, Abraham Stebbins, Lydia Stebbins, Chandler and Jemima Burgin, Elias Carter, Benjamin Ballard, Jacob Spafford, Seth and Mary Wyman, Samuel Truesdell, Abigail Carter, David Johnson, Prudence Johnson, Dina and Rebecca Whiting, Sarah Harris, Lucy Pomeroy, Mrs. J. Spaulding, Joseph Shepard, Edward Damon, James Brackett, Zebulon White, Joseph Taylor, William Flower, Samuel Moody, Joseph F. Griswold, and Mrs. John Wood.

In the winter of 1799 a revival took place, by means of which 17 members were added to the church. In the same way there was an addition of 66 in 1822, and 44 in 1842. In 1851 the church had more than 200 members, but this number was diminished by removals and other causes until there were less than 100. In the winter and spring of 1876 a general revival prevailed, which increased the membership by the addition of 45. There were, Jan. 1, 1879, 55 male and 84 female members, 16 of whom were non-residents.

On the 23d of June, 1793, Elias Griswold and Chandler Burgin were appointed deacons. Four years thereafter these offices were held by Benjamin Ballard and Lemuel Taylor. In

1807, Nathan Sherwin was a deacon; and at later periods Enos Pomeroy, Joseph Griswold, John Potter, Silas Trowbridge, F. Forbes, H. L. Warfield, and Charles Howes have served in that capacity.

The church was first supplied with preaching by the Revs. Jacob Sherwin, of Ashfield, and Jonathan Leavitt, of Heath, but on the 15th of October, 1794, the Rev. Josiah Spaulding was installed the first pastor, and remained with the church until his death, May 8, 1823, aged seventy-two years. He was a native of Plainfield, Conn.; graduated at Yale in 1778, and was ordained to preach in 1780. Previous to coming to Buckland he had been settled over the churches of Uxbridge and Worthington. He was an author of merit, as a Christian was irreproachable, and his ministry of twenty-eight years had a powerful influence in Buckland. His tombstone is inscribed with this epitaph: "Merciful men are taken away, none considering that the righteous is taken away from the evil to come."

The Rev. Benjamin F. Clarke was ordained as pastor of the church Feb. 4, 1824, and was dismissed May 2, 1839. He was born in Granby, Jan. 18, 1792, graduated at Williams in 1820, and finished his theological course at Andover in 1823.

The third pastor was the Rev. Preston Cummings, who was installed Jan. 1, 1840, and remained until Dec. 31, 1847. He was a native of Seekonk, a graduate of Brown University in 1822, and ordained to the pastoral office Aug. 22, 1825, at Lebanon, N. Y.

The Rev. Asa B. Smith was next installed, March 22, 1848, and remained until the summer of 1859. He was a native of Williamstown, Vt., and graduated at Middlebury in 1834. He was ordained as missionary in 1837, and labored in Oregon and the Sandwich Islands until ill health compelled him to return to this country.

In the fall of 1859 the Rev. P. Cummings became the acting pastor of the church, and served in that capacity several years.

In 1864 the Rev. Charles Lord was settled as the pastor, and continued in this relation until his death, in April, 1872, while he was on a visit to New York.

Since 1873 the Rev. L. C. Guild has been the acting pastor of the Buckland and East Charlemont Churches.

The first meetings of the church were held in dwellings, and for a short time in a barn. In 1793 the frame of a meeting-house was put up at the village of Buckland by Col. John Ames, in which worship was thereafter held, although the house was not completed until 1800. The nails used in this building were wrought by hand by Jabez Brooks. There is a tradition that the town appointed a meeting to decide whether a house should be built that year, and that so anxious were the people of the northern part of the town to have a house, and to have it located at a point no farther from them than the centre, that they emphasized their opinions by bringing building material with them; and at a later period their zeal to complete the house led to the death of one of the young men of the town. While several teams were engaged in drawing lumber the wagons came in contact with each other at the creek crossing, near Deacon Forbes' present place, with such force that one of the drivers, Thomas Carter, was thrown off and killed.

The meeting-house was used at its old site, on the south side of the square, until 1846, when it was rebuilt in its present location; and subsequent repairs have rendered it an attractive and comfortable place of worship. The basement has been fitted up for a hall for town-meetings and other appropriate public gatherings. A Sunday-school is held in the church, having at present 125 members, and H. L. Warfield as superintendent.

The Congregational ministers hailing from Buckland have been the following: Rev. Jesse Edson, who graduated at Dartmouth in 1794, was licensed to preach in 1795, and died while pastor of the Halifax, Vt., Church, in 1805, aged thirty-two years.

Rev. Washington A. Nichols, who was born in Buckland in 1808, graduated at Amherst in 1834, and at Andover in 1838, and removed to Chicago.

Rev. Lebbeus R. Phillips was born in Ashfield, but in early life moved to Buckland, graduated at Williams in 1836, and was licensed soon after.

Rev. David Rood was born in Buckland, April 25, 1818, graduated at Williams in 1844, and was ordained a foreign missionary in 1847. In that year he embarked for his field of labor among the Zulus of South Africa.

Rev. Lathrop Taylor was born in Buckland, Aug. 3, 1813, graduated at Middlebury, Vt., in 1839, and at Andover in 1842, and was ordained the following year.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF BUCKLAND.

The organization of this body is obscured by contradictory statements, one account placing the origin as early as the 22d of July, 1789, "when 10 persons were delegated from the Ashfield Church to form a branch in Buckland." It is probable that the mission was not successful, and that the church was not permanently established until November 21, 1828, although occasional Baptist meetings may have been held meanwhile in the southeastern part of the town. There being no records, a full list of the constituent membership cannot be produced; but among the *early* members were Deacons Japhet Chapin, Harris Wright, William Putnam, and Nathaniel Dodge; Heman Farnum, William Farnum, Dr. Lawson Long, Samuel Taylor, Henry Green, Newell Townsley, Mantor Ware, Lurana Putnam, Elmina Wright, Julia Farnum, Lucy Ware, Mary Dole, Esther Green, Louisa Long, Submit Townsley, Rachel Willis, Lydia Daniels, Noah Willis, and Rufus Trowbridge.

The meetings were first held in the school-house, but some time about 1832 a small church was built at the centre, which was occupied as long as the church maintained an existence. It was then used for other purposes until 1869, when it was taken down and removed to Ashfield, where it was rebuilt for a Baptist Church.

Among the clergymen who served the Baptist Church in Buckland were the Revs. Linus Austin, James M. Cooley, Benjamin F. Remington, John K. Price, Amherst Lamb, A. B. Eggleston, P. P. Sanderson, James Parker, James Clark, and one or two others for a short time. No regular meetings were held after 1860, and at present but one member of the extinct church is left in town.

Rev. William Wilder, a Baptist minister, was from Buckland.

BUCKLAND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Methodist meetings were held as early as 1795, though no church organization was formed until many years after,—probably not until 1820. Lorenzo Dow was one of the early preachers who proclaimed the word in the western part of the town, in a grove, or at the house of Edward Forbes, who was one of the early members, if not the first, in Buckland.

After 1825 the future of the society was so encouraging that measures were taken to build a church, but not until April 3, 1828, was this purpose acted upon. At that time a committee, composed of Eliphaz Woodard, Levi Sprague, Jonathan Youman, Alexander Ward, James Clark, Cale Pelton, and Oliver Rawson, was appointed to build a house on the last street at the centre, at the foot of the street leading up Putnam Hill. It was completed in that year, and used until the summer of 1849, when it was taken down and more eligibly located on the upper street. Recent improvements have changed its appearance and rendered it an attractive place of worship, and it is said to be valued at $2000. The society also owns a parsonage in the village, rated at $500. The trustees are Graham K. Ward, Alfred Rood, S. A. Ruddock, Anson

Photo. by Popkins

Josiah Trow

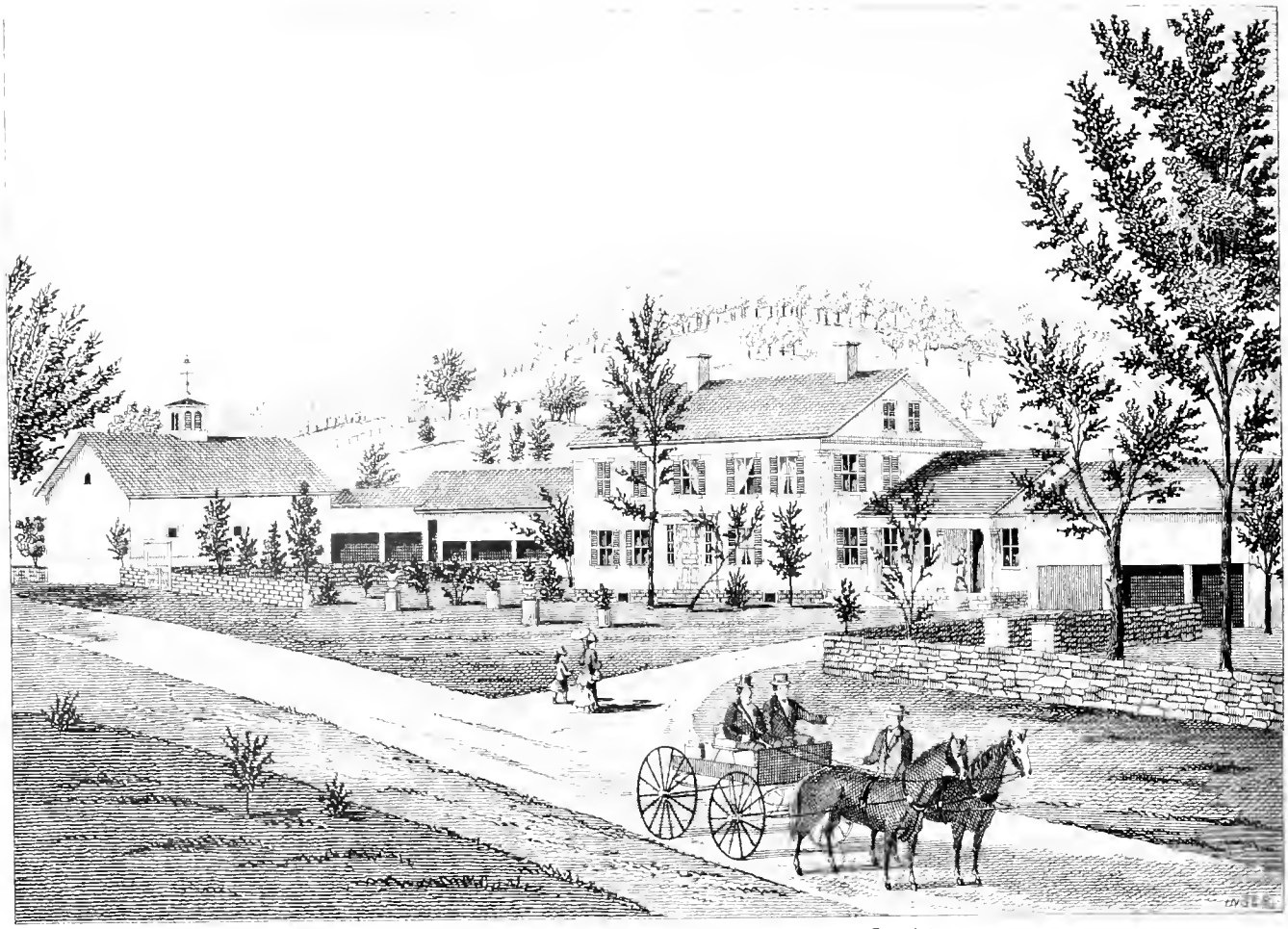
Dr. Josiah Trow is a well-known and successful physician of Franklin Co., Mass. He was born in Wendell, N. H., July 15, 1816. His paternal grandfather (whose name was also Josiah Trow) was an Englishman, and took an active part in the French-and-Indian war, and was also a soldier in the Revolutionary army. He married Elizabeth Meeker, who was a native of Germany, and by whom he had four sons and four daughters. Of this family the third son, Nathaniel, was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Beverly, Mass., Oct. 25, 1775, and was married in Salem, Aug. 13, 1799, to Elizabeth Gilman, who was a native of Portsmouth, N. H. To them were born eight children (five sons and three daughters) who reached the age of manhood and womanhood. Four of the sons became physicians.

The subject of this notice received a common-school and academical education, and when eighteen years of age commenced teaching school, which he continued to do during the winter months of each year until 1841, a period of seven years. In the mean time he pursued the study of medicine and attended the academy, and in 1840 graduated from the Berkshire Medical College. During the following year he commenced the practice of his profession in Windham, Conn., but remained there only two and one-half years. In 1842 (June 21) he was married to Caroline A., daughter of Alpheus Brooks, of Buckland, Mass., by whom he has had three children, viz.: infant son (not named), born May 26, 1843, and died June 1, 1843; Luey E., born Oct. 25, 1845; and Francis W., born Jan. 22, 1847.

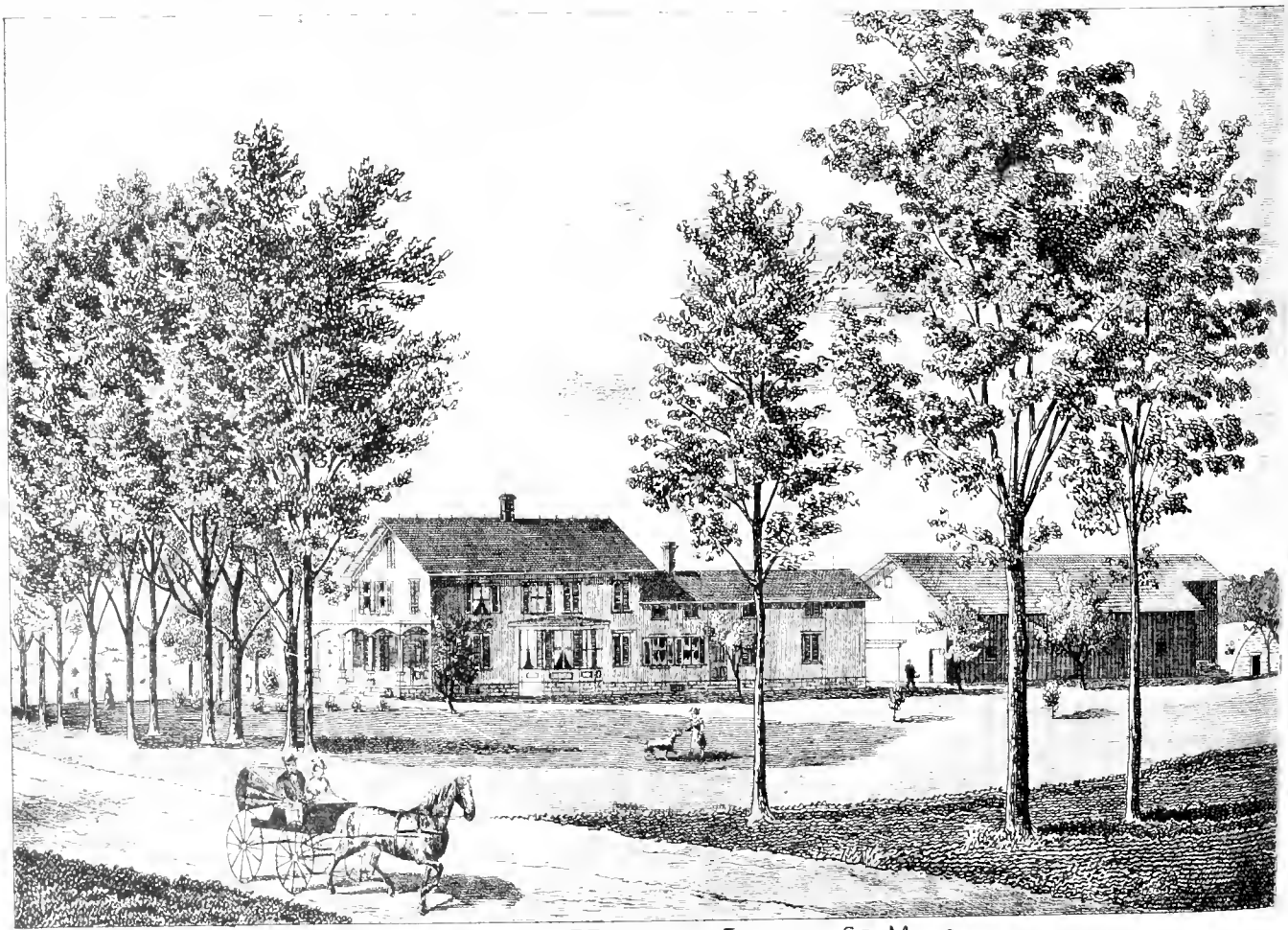
From Windham he removed to Sunderland, and his two younger children were born in that town, where he remained eight years, after which he exchanged with a brother in practice and removed to Buckland, where he has since resided, a period of twenty-seven years, making in all thirty-nine years of active practice. Dr. Trow has gained not only as a physician the confidence and patronage of the people, but has also won their respect and affection as a man of sterling qualities and unaffected piety. He is a firm supporter of the ordinances of the Christian Church, and a member of the Congregational Society of Buckland, as are also his children. He has been actively interested in Sunday-school work, and has taught a class in Buckland twenty-seven years.

In politics he is a Republican, but has subordinated politics to the duties of his profession, and has never been a partisan or an office-seeker. The only public office he has held is that of justice of the peace, in which capacity he served twenty-six years.

Greatly interested in agriculture, he has from early life familiarized himself with both the science and practice of farming, and when the Deerfield Valley Agricultural Society was organized he was chosen its first president. Subsequently he held the office of vice-president and trustee of that society at different times. He is public-spirited, and ever ready to promote, to the extent of his ability, all the best enterprises of the town, and is thoroughly identified with the people of his locality. In his profession he is well informed and independent, and commands the respect and esteem of his associates.



RES. OF G. K. WARD, BUCKLAND, FRANKLIN CO., MASS.



RES OF W. O. BASSETT, HAWLEY, FRANKLIN CO., MASS.

Goodell, William B. Caswell, Joseph Ballard, Cyrus Howes, Jonathan Howes, and Alfred Perkins.

Buckland, first connected with other points in forming a circuit, finally became a separate station, and since 1873 has been connected with the church at Shelburne Falls. The ministers who have preached in town have been the Revs. Ibri Cannon, Orrin Peir, Henry Hatfield, John Nixon, Samuel Avery, John J. Matthias, Moses Amidon, Robert Travis, J. B. Husted, Alexander Hulin, Elias Crawford, John Luckey, John Parker, H. H. White, William Todd, Joel Knight, Noble Shepard, Philo Hawks, Ziba Loveland, Erastus Otis, Otis Wilder, Windsor Ward, Daniel Graves, Simon Pike, Wm. Gordon, —— Oakes, C. C. Barnes, Wm. Taylor, E. K. Avery, S. Drake, Leonard Frost, Proctor Marsh, P. R. Sawyer, Henry S. Shedd, George W. Green, Homer W. Clarke, Moses Palmer, A. G. Bowles, Solomon W. Johnson, Solomon Cushman, George E. Chapman, A. S. Flagg, M. Leffingwell, Austin F. Herrick, L. Fish, J. Capen, J. H. Gaylord, J. W. Lee, E. J. Moore, W. D. Bridge, C. N. Merrifield, J. H. Lord, Fayette Nichols, John Cadwell, J. M. Avann, W. H. Cook, W. J. Parkinson, and (1878) W. S. Jagger.

The number of members reported was 41; in the Sunday-school, 40. Graham K. Ward superintendent.

THE SHELBURNE FALLS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

has its house of worship on the Buckland side, the membership of the church being from both towns. It was organized in the fall of 1842, with 12 members, but a board of trustees was not chosen until ten years later. This was composed of John Kellett, Albert Pelton, E. A. Baldwin, Zorah Scott, Edward Bannister, Samuel J. Mantor, Luther Ballard, Peter Edwards, D. A. Barnard. Their first meeting-house was built about this time, and was destroyed by the great fire, July 22, 1876. The present house was immediately built on the old site. It is a large two-story frame, containing below two business rooms, and in the front above several offices. It is valued at $4000. The trustees in 1878 were Edwin A. Stebbins, A. W. Ward, Alvin Goodnow, Lester T. Brown, Nelson Sprague, Jared G. Gragg, Walter Turton, and Oswin Johnson.

In addition to the regular preaching which is here maintained, the church supports a Sunday-school, which has 88 members, and which is superintended by Edwin A. Stebbins. In 1878 the church membership was 77, and the Rev. W. S. Jagger was the pastor. Other clergy have been, in the order named, from 1842 to 1878, the Rev. G. W. Green, H. Clark, A. A. Cooke, W. Ward, —— Taylor, S. Cushman, A. G. Bowles, S. W. Johnson, Wm. Butler, John Butler, P. Wallingford, L. Fish, L. Brewster, J. H. Gaylord, W. J. Pomfret, D. K. Merrill, C. H. Vinton, E. W. Virgin, J. W. Fenn, J. M. Avann, William H. Cook, W. J. Parkinson, W. S. Jagger.

Rev. Lucius Carter, an Episcopalian, and Rev. Windsor Ward, a Methodist, were from this town.

SECRET ORDERS.

At the village of Shelburne Falls, on the Buckland side, the order of Odd-Fellows instituted, Sept. 16, 1848,

ALETHIAN LODGE, NO. 128,

with eight charter members, and S. L. Bardwell, N. G.; Levi Smith, Sec.; E. M. Whitney, Treas.

Four members were initiated at the first meeting, and the lodge at once entered upon a career of uninterrupted prosperity, the meetings ever since having been regularly maintained.

The lodge-room and all its contents, in Anawansett Block, were destroyed by fire, July 22, 1876, and for a time the meetings were held in Shelburne, in Masonic Hall, but on the 1st of May, 1877, the present room was occupied. It is in a large three-story block which was erected by the lodge,—which became a corporate body in March, 1877,—and occupies the site of the old hall.

Alethian Lodge has at present 160 members, and its officers are J. C. Perry, N. G.; J. H. Tooley, V. G.; H. A. Bowen, Sec.; and G. W. Jenks, Treas.

ALETHIAN ENCAMPMENT, NO. 35,

was instituted in Anawansett Hall, Dec. 5, 1865. It has been moderately prosperous, but suffered in the fire of 1876. There are now 60 members, and the following officers: G. R. Pierce, C. P.; N. F. Buzzell, H. P.; E. G. Ost, S. W.; A. H. Smith, J. W.; S. Stevens, Sec.; and G. W. Jenks, Treas. The meetings are held in Odd-Fellows' Hall.

MILITARY.

BUCKLAND REBELLION RECORD.

The following is a list of those who served in the Union army during the war of 1861-65:

Josiah A. Richmond, 1st lieut., must. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. E; pro. capt. Oct. 23.
Samuel A. Little, 1st sergt., must. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. E.
Joseph W. Whiting, sergt., must. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. E.
Jno. H. Bingham, must. Oct. 11, '62, 52d Regt., Co. E.
Herbert L. Brooks, must. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. E.
Geo. B. Carter, must. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. E.
S. C. Clements, must. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. E.
Milford J. Cranson, must. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. E.
Hiram A. Davis, must. Oct. 11, '62, 52d Regt., Co. E.
George C. Farnam, must. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. E; died March 7, 1863.
Charles B. Gunn, must. Nov. 19, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. E.
Wm. Halligan, must. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. E.
Jno. A. Halligan, must. Oct. 11, '62, 52d Regt., Co. E.
Horace Holbrook, must. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. E.
Charles B. Hubbard, must. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. E.
Thomas Joyce, must. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. E.
Austin S. Maynard, must. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. E.
Dwight L. Meekins, must. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. E.
Joseph R. Meekins, must. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. E.
Wm. N. Richmond, must. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. E; died at sea Dec. 7th.
Edward R. Ishe, must. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. E.
Orland C. Sweet, must. Oct. 11, '62, 52d Regt., Co. E.
Henry D. Townsley, must. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. E.
Joseph G. Wilder, must. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. E; died June 19, 1863.
Winsor Woodward, must. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. B.
Michael Atkins, must. Dec. 5, 1863, H. Art., Co. B.
William Tracy, must. Dec. 5, 1863, H. Art., Co. B.
Wm. H. Ballard, must. Feb. 1864, 1st Regt. Cav., Co. E.
John M. Herman, must. Feb. 1864, 1st Regt. Cav., Co. E.
Walter T. Young, corp., must. Feb. 1864, 2d Regt. Cav., Co. G.
Alexander Johnson, lieut., must. Apr. 19, 1863, 54th Regt.
William Johnson, must. April 9, 1863, 54th Regt.
Elijah Brigham, Jr., must. June 21, 1861, 10th Regt., Co. H.
Charles D. Cutler, 1st sergt., must. June 21, 1861, 10th Regt., Co. H; killed at Fair Oaks.
Michael Murphy, sergt., must. June 21, 1861, 10th Regt., Co. H.
Valentine Auger, must. June 21, 1861, 10th Regt., Co. H.
Jacob Bringolf, must. June 21, 1861, 10th Regt., Co. H; killed at Fair Oaks.
Jno. Bringolf, must. June 21, '61, 10th Regt., Co. H.
Michael D. Doherty, must. June 21, 1861, 10th Regt., Co. H; died at Washington.
Charles G. James, must. June 21, 1861, 10th Regt., Co. H.
Anthony Leddy, must. Feb. 29, 1864, 10th Regt., Co. H.
William Mehan, must. June 21, 1861, 10th Regt., Co. H; died at Washington.
Emory C. Morton, must. June 21, 1861, 10th Regt., Co. H.
John Murphy, must. Feb. 1864, 10th Regt., Co. H.
Jas. Nelson, must. June 21, 1861, 10th Regt., Co. H.
Jacob Roedell, must. June 21, 1861, 10th Regt., Co. H; killed at Chancellorsville.
Andrew Sawen, must. June 21, 1861, 10th Regt., Co. H.
John Sheean, must. Feb. 20, '62, 10th Regt., Co. H.
William E. Willis, must. June 21, 1861, 10th Regt., Co. H; died in Virginia.
Eliphaz Woodward, must. June 21, 1861, 10th Regt., Co. H.
Marcus M. Woodward, must. June 21, 1861, 10th Regt., Co. H.
Jas. P. Stevens, must. Jan. 5, 1865, 17th Regt., Co. B.
Martin Hitzinger, 19th Regt., Co. G; died 1865.
Thomas Robertson, 19th Regt., Co. H.
Michael Murphy, must. March 21, 1864, 20th Regt., Co. C.
Ferdinand Chausen, must. July 30, 1863, 20th Regt., Co. E.

Henry W. Curtis, must. Jan. 4, 1861, 27th Regt., Co. C.
John Dejod, must. Oct. 1, 1861, 27th Regt., Co. C; killed in Louisiana in 1864.
Luther E. Eddy, must. Nov. 21, 1861, 31st Regt., Co. C.
Jas. Roniff, must. Nov. 21, 1861, 31st Regt., Co. C.
Austin M. Rice, must. Jan. 26, '62, 31st Regt., Co. C.
Wm. Rammely, must. Jan. 26, '62, 31st Regt., Co. C.
Wm. Sandford, Jr., must. Nov. 20, 1861, 31st Regt., Co. C.
Elijah Shaw, Jr., must. Nov. 20, 1861, 31st Regt., Co. C.
William L. Stetson, must. Nov. 20, 1861, 31st Regt., Co. C.
Chas. S. Townsley, must. Nov. 20, 1861, 31st Regt., Co. C.
Henry Weigle, must. Jan. 17, 1865, 31st Regt., Co. C.
Joseph L. Phillips, corp., must. July 31, 1862, 34th Regt., Co. F.
Edwin L. Tobey, corp., must. July 31, 1862, 34th Regt., Co. F.
Thos. Carle, must. Dec. 23, 1863, 37th Regt., Co. H.
Augustus O. Dole, must. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Regt., Co. H.
Calvin Perkins, must. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Regt., Co. H.
Chas. T. Wing, must. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Regt., Co. H; killed at Spottsylvania.
J. Murphy, must. Jan. 20, 1864, 37th Regt., Co. I.
Michael Brannan, must. Jan. 4, 1865, 58th Regt., Co. K.
John Jackson, must. Jan. 4, 1865, 58th Regt., Co. K.
Dennis Harrington, must. Sept. 1, 1864, Vet. R. C.
Jerome Leavitt, must. Jan. 13, 1865, Vet. R. C.
Jefferson Simpson, must. Jan. 5, 1865, Vet. R. C.
George Wiesel, must. July 18, 1864, Vet. R. C.

HAWLEY.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

This town is situated in the western part of the county, and has for its northern boundary the town of Charlemont; east are the towns of Buckland and Ashfield; south, Ashfield and the town of Plainfield, in Hampshire County; and on the west is Savoy, in Berkshire County. It was known as Township No. 7 of the ten townships sold by order of the General Court, June 2, 1762, and was purchased by Moses Parsons for a consideration of £875. Parsons in turn sold to other land-speculators; but the records of their proprietorship are not attainable, and the names of but few are known. It is believed that none of them became actual settlers. The town was incorporated Feb. 7, 1792, with its present name, in honor of the Hon. Joseph Hawley, of Northampton, and was duly organized in the following April.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of Hawley is elevated, and very much broken, in the west and the north, by high hills. In the southeast the land is comparatively level, and here are some fine farms. West of the centre is a hill containing a rich deposit of iron ore, which was mined to supply a furnace near by about 1800, and which gave the name of "Forge Hill" to this locality.

The streams of the town drain north and east. The principal one is Chickley's River, rising on the mountains in Berkshire, and flowing east until it has taken the waters of King's Brook, from the south, when it bears a northerly course to the Deerfield River, in Charlemont. Clesson's Brook rises in the town south of the centre and flows into the town of Buckland. In the northern part is Bozrah Brook, a small stream flowing into the Deerfield River. It received its name from Bozrah, Conn. The other streams were named after the early land-owners. They all afford limited water-power. In the southwestern part of the town is Moody Spring, which possesses strong medicinal properties, and is said to be a certain specific for salt-rheum and other cutaneous diseases. Its location among the hills has prevented it from being much patronized. The soil of the tillable parts of the town is generally fertile, and agriculture at present constitutes the leading pursuit.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement was made about 1770, by Samuel Hitchcock, in the northeastern part of the town, where he lived until his death, Sept. 13, 1819. He had sons named Eli, Erastus, and Ethan. The latter was born Oct. 18, 1773, and was the first male child born in town. He lived to be more than ninety years of age, and died at Shelburne Falls. Arthur Hitchcock settled a little farther northwest. Daniel Burt and Noah Strickland came about the same time, but their location is not remembered. In the north part of the town settlement was made, before 1776, by Asa Blood, Abel Parker, Zepheniah Lathrop, Zebedee Wood, and, later, by Simeon Crittenden, Oliver and Ezekiel Edgarton, and Ichabod Hawks. Many of these were from Bozrah, Conn., and the locality is still known by that name. Southeast from here settled Reuben Cooley, the father of Calvin Cooley, who became prominent in town affairs, and nearer the centre was Abraham Parker; south of this locality was Josiah Graves, and in the northwest Noah Cooley. In later years Joseph and Zenoa Bangs settled in this part of the town, coming from Dennis, both remaining until their death. The latter had a family of 21 children, the youngest of whom became a well-known judge in Chicago. Rufus Sears, then but eleven years old, came with Joseph Bangs in 1781, and lived in town until his death, at the age of eighty years. A son, F. H. Sears, now occupies this place. Ebenezer Hall also lived with Joseph Bangs, and taught the first school in town, in the locality sometimes called "Pudding Hollow." After his marriage he lived on the place now occupied by Sylvester Rice. He was one of the leading men of the town in his day. His half-brother, Roland Sears, was also an early settler.

In the southern part of the town lived Thomas King, as early as 1776, where he reared sons named Jonas, Amos, John, and Ezra. Jonas King was the father of the celebrated missionary, also named Jonas, who was born in Hawley, July 29, 1792. At a later period Elijah Harmon settled in this part of the town, on the farm now occupied by Enos Harmon.

After 1780, Edmund Longley settled in the eastern part of Hawley, and his family became the most prominent in the town. His sons were Capt. Edmund, who had a family of nine children; Gen. Thomas, who had eight children; Col. Joshua, the father of six children; and Luther, who had a family of eight. These all lived on the highway from the meeting-house to the Ashfield line, near which lived Joseph Longley, a brother of Edmund, Sr. Gen. Thomas Longley took rank among the leading men of the county, and held also important civil offices. He died September, 1848, aged seventy-four years.

The town settled so rapidly that in 1790 there were 539 inhabitants; in 1820, 1089; but at present it has only a little more than 600.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The warrant to call the first meeting of the town was addressed to Edmund Longley, and directed that the voters should assemble at Longley's house, April 2, 1792, to transact business and elect officers for the year ensuing. This warrant was signed by David Sexton, a justice of the peace of Deerfield, who also served as moderator at the meeting.

The election resulted as follows: Edmund Longley, Town Clerk; Thomas King, Joseph Longley, Zebedee Wood, Amos Crittenden, and Ebenezer Hall, Selectmen; Joseph Longley,

Treasurer; James Parker, Constable; Zenas Bangs, Samuel Hitchcock, Zepheniah Luthrop, Assessors; David Parker, Whalen Hawks, John Burroughs, Joseph Bangs, Thomas King, Tithingmen; Zenas Bangs, Sealer of Leather; Nathan West, Elisha Wells, Lumber Inspectors.

SELECTMEN.

The following gentlemen have been the selectmen of the town from 1793 to 1878:

1793.—Joseph Longley, Thomas King, Nat'han West.
1794.—Joseph Longley, Thomas King, Ebenezer Hall.
1795.—Hezekiah Warriner, Zepheniah Lathrop, Ebenezer Hall.
1796-97.—Hezekiah Warriner, Moses Clark, Ebenezer Hall.
1798-99.—Hezekiah Warriner, Zepheniah Lat'hrop, Ebenezer Hall.
1800.—Hezekiah Warriner, Moses Clark, Ebenezer Hall.
1801.—Hezekiah Warriner, Zepheniah Lathrop, Ebenezer Hall.
1802.—Edmund Longley, Sylvanus Smith, Ebenezer Hall.
1803.—Edmund Longley, Hezekiah Warriner, Ebenezer Hall.
1804.—Edmund Longley, Sylvanus Smith, Joseph Bangs.
1805.—Nathaniel Newton, Hezekiah Warriner, Joseph Bangs.
1806-7.—Nathaniel Newton, Hezekiah Warriner, Joseph Buttrick.
1808.—Edmund Longley, Hezekiah Warriner, Joseph Buttrick.
1809.—Edmund Longley, Hezekiah Warriner, Zenas Bangs.
1810.—Nathaniel Newton, Hezekiah Warriner, Zenas Bangs.
1811.—Zepheniah Lathrop, Hezekiah Warriner, Zenas Bangs.
1812.—Joseph Buttrick, Hezekiah Warriner, Zenas Bangs.
1813.—Joseph Buttrick, Zepheniah Lathrop, Zenas Bangs.
1814.—Hezekiah Warriner, Ebenezer Hall, Zenas Bangs.
1815.—Zepheniah Lathrop, Joseph Buttrick, Noah Joy.
1816.—Hezekiah Warriner, Zenas Bangs, Noah Joy.
1817.—Edmund Longley, Jr., Zenas Bangs, Noah Joy.
1818.—Edmund Longley, Jr., William Bassett, Noah Joy.
1819-21.—Zenas Bangs, William Bassett, Noah Joy.
1822.—Edmund Longley, Jr, William Bassett, Hezekiah Warriner.
1823.—Edmund Longley, Jr., William Bassett, John Tobey.
1824-25.—Edmund Longley, Jr., Noah Joy, John Tobey.
1826.—Wm. Sanford, Noah Joy, John Tobey.
1827-28.—Edmund Longley, Jr., Noah Joy, John Tobey.
1829.—John Vincent, Noah Joy, John Tobey.
1830.—Thomas Longley, Noah Joy, Warriner King.
1831.—Edmund Longley, Jr., Calvin Cooley, John Vincent.
1832.—Warriner King, John Tobey, John Vincent.
1833.—Warriner King, Calvin Cooley, John Vincent.
1834.—John Tobey, Samuel Hall, Joshua Vincent.
1835.—Jonas Jones, Calvin Cooley, Joshua Vincent.
1836.—Edmund Longley, Jr., Clark Sears, Joshua Vincent.
1837.—Thomas Longley, Warriner King, John Vincent.
1838.—Calvin Cooley, George Lathrop, John Vincent.
1839.—Calvin Cooley, George Lathrop, Samuel Hall.
1840.—Calvin Cooley, John Vincent, William F. Longley.
1841.—Thomas Longley, Warriner King, Francis Mantor.
1842.—John Tobey, Clark Sears, Samuel Hall,
1843.—Levi Harmon, Clark Sears, George Lathrop.
1844.—Levi Harmon, Clark Sears, Calvin Cooley.
1845.—John Vincent, George Lathrop, Freeman Atkins.
1846.—Clark Sears, George Lathrop, Freeman Longley.
1847.—Samuel Williams, George Lathrop, Freeman Longley.
1848.—Clark Sears, Levi Harmon, Wm. O. Bassett.
1849.—John Vincent, Freeman Atkins, Nelson Joy.
1850.—Clark Sears, Freeman Atkins, Samuel Clark.
1851.—Clark Sears, Otis Longley, Milo T. Carter.
1852.—Wm. O. Bassett, Harvey Baker, Joshua W. Tobey.
1853.—William O. Bassett, Nathan Vincent, Joshua W. Tobey.
1854.—William O. Bassett, Joshua W. Tobey, Harvey Baker.
1855.—William O. Bassett, Joshua W. Tobey, J. G. Longley.
1856.—William O. Bassett, Joshua W. Tobey, Harvey Baker.
1857.—William O. Bassett, John Vincent, Charles Baker.
1858.—S. A. Clark, John Vincent, B. P. Mansfield.
1859.—Calvin E. Cooley, John Vincent, David Vincent.
1860.—Charles Baker, John Vincent, A. G. Ayres.
1861.—William O. Bassett, Charles Crittenden, Elijah Field.
1862.—William O. Bassett, Charles Crittenden, F. H. Sears.
1863.—Clark Sears, A. G. Ayres, Willis Vincent.
1864.—Charles Baker, Edwin Scott, A. G. Ayres.
1865.—Charles Baker, Edwin Scott, Elijah Field.
1866.—Clark Sears, W. E. Mansfield, Willis Vincent.
1867.—William O. Bassett, W. E. Mansfield, Harvey Baker.
1868.—William O. Bassett, E. S. Carter, Harvey Baker.
1869.—William O. Bassett, E. S. Carter, E. P. Hunt.
1870.—William O. Bassett, John Vincent, E. S. Carter.
1871.—W. E. Mansfield, F. H. Sears, Willis Vincent.
1872.—W. E. Mansfield, E. S. Carter, Harmon Barnes.
1873.—Charles Crittenden, E. S. Carter, C. H. Dodge.
1874.—Charles Crittenden, M. H. Vincent, C. H. Dodge.
1875-76.—William O. Bassett, Lewis J. Hall, Walter Sears.
1877.—William O. Bassett, Lewis J. Hall, Isaac C. Vincent.
1878.—Charles Crittenden, Lewis J. Hall, Clinton H. Dodge.

TOWN CLERKS.

1792-1804, Edmund Longley; 1805-6, Ebenezer Hall; 1807-23, Thomas Longley; 1829-30, Moses Smith; 1831-36, Thomas Longley; 1837-40, Moses Smith; 1841, Edmund Longley, Jr., 1842, Anson Dyer; 1843-46; Calvin S. Longley; 1847, John Vincent; 1848, C. S. Longley, 1849-50, George Lathrop; 1851-58, C. S. Longley; 1859-66, Dennis M. Baker; 1867-68, F. H. Sears; 1869-70, Freeman Atkins; 1871, Harvey Baker; 1872-74, Edwin Scott; 1875-78, J. W. Deane.

In May, 1794, Edmund Longley was chosen representative to the General Court. In that year it was also voted to provide a town stock of powder, lead, and flints.

"Voted to allow Capt. James Barker 20 shillings for warning parties out of town who have not receive License to remain."

The town owns a hall, built about 1845, near the cemetery, and a poor-farm in the southwestern part of the town, where from four to six persons are maintained annually. The debt of Hawley is about $4500.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

At the first town-meeting, in 1792, Oliver Edgarton, George Eddy, Amos King, Ebenezer Burroughs, Arthur Hitchcock, Josiah Willard, David Parker, A. Rogers, and John Taylor were appointed surveyors of roads. Three years later the appropriations for highways amounted to £200; and in 1878, $1200 was voted for the same purpose, which has placed the roads in good repair. The town has no railroad, but is afforded sufficient shipping facilities at Charlemont.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Before 1790, Moses Rogers had in operation a grist-mill near the centre of the town, on Chickley's River, about where L. J. Hall's saw-mill now stands. While attempting some repairs on his dam Mr. Rogers was drowned. At this point were formerly clothing-works, operated by Harvey Barker, Ebenezer Dickinson, and others, which have long since been discontinued.

In the vicinity of the West Hawley church was a furnace and forge, at the beginning of the present century, which manufactured iron from the ore mined near by. Among the operators was Elias Goodspeed. The buildings were burned and work discontinued before 1825. Martin Brackett had at this place a saw-mill, and at a later day Vincent & Baker put in operation a mill, which is yet continued, as well as the manufacture of handles of various kinds. Here Austin Pease built a tannery about 1835, which was afterward operated by Howes & Sears, and abandoned in 1855.

At the next water-power above, Clark Fuller, A. Sears, and others have had saw-mills and turning-shops, and, west of this place, John Miller and C. Peck erected lumber-mills. Southward, on King's Brook, Horace Thayer built a turning-shop, which is now operated by the Larrabees; and above, on the same stream, Warriner King had a saw-mill, which is yet operated, and a wooden-ware shop, which has been abandoned. Still farther above, near the Hampshire line, is an excellent water-power, which formerly operated saw- and grist-mills, belonging to King, Crittenden, Rice, and others. About 1840, L. Hallock became the proprietor of these privileges, and put up a large tannery, which for a time did a good business; but nothing has been done here for many years past.

On Clesson's Brook, Levi Eldridge erected a saw-mill about 1812, which has since been carried on by his family; and below that power was another mill, owned by Joshua Vincent and Healy Newton. Another abandoned mill-site was improved by Abraham Parker, near the old meeting-house, and on Bozrah Brook were also small powers, employed to operate clothing-works and shops. A saw-mill is here carried on by Charles Crittenden. The foregoing industries employed many persons, and their discontinuance has been a prominent cause of the diminished population.

STORES AND POST-OFFICES.

There is no village in the town, and the stores and post-offices are kept in the eastern and the western parts, in the neighborhood of the churches. Soon after 1800 an attempt was made to found a village in the vicinity of the old church, and here was opened the first store, by Joseph Hubbard. This stand was afterward occupied by Joshua, William, and Calvin S. Longley in the order named; and they were also the postmasters while the office remained here. Some time before 1830, William Sanford had an opposition store and tavern across the way from the Longley place, where was also kept a tavern. At that time there were also several mechanic shops, and the place had a promising future, which came to a sudden termination by the location of the churches elsewhere.

At East Hawley merchandising was begun about 1833, by Whitney Hitchcock and Jonas Jones. They were succeeded by Lucius L. Clark, and he by William Longley and Leonard Campbell. Calvin S. Longley becoming the proprietor, closed his business at the old stand and moved here with the Hawley post-office. Both the store and office are now kept by Edwin Scott. A tri-weekly mail is supplied from Shelburne Falls.

The West Hawley office was established in 1861, at the house of Willis Vincent, where it has since been kept, receiving three mails per week from Charlemont. In this part of the town stores have been kept by Harvey Baker, Aaron Ayers, Clark Fuller, and Foster King, the latter still in business.

About 1830 the South Hawley post-office was established at the house of Col. Noah Joy, an innkeeper. It was afterward in charge of Nelson Joy, Levi Holden, and Henry Clark. While the latter owned the house it was burned, and the office was suspended about 1862.

After 1800 a Dr. Forbes located as a physician in town, living on the place now occupied by J. W. Doane. After his death his widow married Dr. Moses King, who was a practicing physician in Hawley from 1820 till 1849. In the same period Drs. George Hill and Charles Knowlton were also practitioners. Since 1850 there has been no resident physician.

SCHOOLS.

In 1792, £30 were voted for the support of schools, and Edmund Longley, Abel Parker, Amos Crittenden, Zebedee Wood, Abel Warner, Ebenezer Hall, and Jonathan Fuller were chosen a committee to divide the town into school districts. Three years later £60 was voted and the following persons appointed to build school-houses: District No. 1, Reuben Cooley, Zenas Bangs, Ebenezer Hall; No. 2, Joseph Lathrop, Ichabod Hawks; No. 3, Elijah Hammond, Asa Blood, Asher Russell; No. 4, Hezekiah Warriner, Samuel Hitchcock, David Parker; No. 5, Arthur Hitchcock, Phineas Scott; No. 6, Ebenezer Borland, John Campbell; No. 7, Thomas King, Simeon Crittenden.

"Voted that the several school-houses be built fit to keep a winter school in by the first of November next."

In 1878 the town appropriated $1000 for the support of schools, and the committee, composed of Messrs. H. S. Barton, Charles Crittenden, and J. W. Doane, reported eight districts in which schools of six months each had been taught. The number attending school was 164, and the average attendance 138.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The formation of the first society antedates the organization of the town about fourteen years. On the 16th of September, 1778, at a council called for this purpose, at which were present the Revs. Nehemiah Porter and Jacob Sherwin, of Ashfield, Jonathan Leavitt, of Charlemont, and John Emerson, of Conway, was formed

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN HAWLEY.

The articles of faith and covenant were signed by Thomas King, Nathaniel Rudd, Daniel Burt, Silas Hitchcock, Samuel Hitchcock, Abel Parker, Daniel Parker, Benjamin Smith, Nathaniel Parker, Josiah Graves, Mary Burt, Mary Hitchcock, Phebe Parker, Sarah Parker, Thankful Hitchcock, Martha Parker, Rebecca Parker, Abigail Graves, Sarah Cooley, and Elizabeth Smith.

The following additional names are reported: 1779, Nathaniel Hitchcock, Thomas King, Jr., Jane Gilmore, Timothy Baker, Widow Sarah Strickland, Mrs. Noah Cooley; 1780, Lucy King, Elizabeth Taylor; 1781, Phineas Scott, Mrs. Hosea Curtis. From 1781 to 1793 the records are lost; 1794, Catharine Warriner, Jonathan Spafford, Edward Porter, Wm. Farnsworth, Deborah Farnsworth, Noah Cooley, Jr., Asa Blood, Rhoda Blood, Elijah Harmon, Israel Clark, Dorcas Clark; 1794, Mary Longley, Molly Crosby, Elijah Ford, Mercy King, Phebe Crowell; 1795, Sarah Longley, Joshua Scott, Rolland Sears, Thankful Sears, Nathan West, Sarah West, Martha Ruddock, Noah Pixley, Lydia Pixley, Zenas Bangs, Ruth Bangs; 1796, Urbane Hitchcock, A. Hall, Jotham Clark, Moses Clark; 1797, Lucy Longley, Stephen Jenkins, Amos Marsh, Josiah Wilcox, Priscilla Sears, Polly Grout, Rufus Baker; 1798, Elijah Field, Daniel Smith, John Farnsworth, Rebecca Hall, Mrs. Samuel Nims, and Mrs. Moses Clark.

The first meetings were held in dwellings and barns, and the Rev. Jacob Sherwin, of Ashfield, was the preacher, although not having a regular appointment. In 1792 the town voted to have preaching, and that half the meetings should be held at Col. Longley's, and the rest at the house of Abraham Parker; and £20 were voted to support the gospel. This year measures were taken to build a meeting-house, and Samuel Taylor, of Buckland, Aaron Rice, of Charlemont, and Wm. Wood were appointed a committee to pitch a meeting-house spot. After much controversy, it was decided in 1796 to build the meeting-house on 2½ acres of ground purchased of Abraham Parker, "who reserved the spruce growing on the same when the lot shall be cleared up." The house was "to be 40 by 50 feet, and to be built by Joseph Longley, Edward Longley, Thomas King, Nathan West, and Hezekiah Warriner."

This house was used until 1824, when it was replaced by another edifice, near the old spot. In 1847 the present house of worship was built, in the southeastern part of the town. It is surmounted by a tower, and has a basement for vestry purposes. The house presents an attractive appearance, and has ample accommodations for 250 persons.

On the 25d of October, 1793, the Rev. Jonathan Grout was ordained the first pastor of the church, and continued in that relation until his death, June 6, 1835. A few years previous to that event he had the assistance of a colleague. He was born in Westboro' in 1763, and graduated from Cambridge in 1790, receiving his license to preach Aug. 7, 1792. His entire ministerial life, consequently, was spent in Hawley. The people whom he so long served erected a fine tombstone to his memory, bearing this epitaph:

"This stone was erected by the first parish in Hawley to the memory of the Rev. Jonathan Grout, who departed this life June 6, 1835, in the 73d year of his age, and the 42d of his ministry. He was the first minister in Hawley. Great unanimity among his people prevailed during the ministry of this devoted servant of Christ."

The Rev. Tyler Thatcher was installed the second pastor, May 14, 1834, and was dismissed Jan. 31, 1843. He was a native of Princeton, where he was born Sept. 11, 1801, and his ancestors for ten successive generations had been ministers. He graduated from Brown University in 1824, and was licensed to preach in 1825.

After Mr. Thatcher's connection had been dissolved the church was without a pastor six years, and was supplied four years by the Rev. John Eastman and two years by the Rev. William A. Hawley. The third and present pastor, the Rev. Henry Seymour, was installed Oct. 3, 1849, and has since been

its faithful minister. He was born in Hadley, Oct. 20, 1816, and graduated from Amherst in 1838, finishing his studies at the Union Theological Seminary, New York, in 1842.

The original membership of the church was much augmented by frequent revivals. In 1807, 33 were added; in 1831, 64; in 1832, 31; and in 1816 the large number of 118. In that year the membership was reported at 265.

In 1825, 19 male and 25 female members were dismissed to form the West Hawley Church, and the following year only 179 were reported.

The members in 1878 were: males 28, females 48; non-resident, 17. A Sunday-school, organized in 1819, has been pretty successfully maintained since, and is at present superintended by Enos Harmon. It has 60 members. The church clerk is S. A. Clark.

THE WEST HAWLEY CHURCH

was organized Aug. 24, 1825, to accommodate the people living in that part of the town, and embraced, originally, the 44 members that had withdrawn from the First Church for this purpose. In 1831 the membership was increased by 12, the fruits of a revival, and in 1843 a like number was added from the same source. In 1878 there were reported 18 male and 23 female members, of whom 7 were non-resident. The church clerk was Willis Vincent, and the deacon Samuel Williams. This office was held by Ebenezer Hall and Zenas Bangs, and at later periods by Samuel Hall and Ebenezer Crosby.

For the first fifteen years of its existence the church was dependent on ministerial supplies, the Revs. Urbane Hitchcock, Dr. Packard, T. Packard, Jr., Anson Dyer, and Joshua Crosby serving in this relation. The Rev. Moses Miller was installed as the first pastor, May 20, 1840, and retained his connection until Oct. 20, 1846. He was, prior to this settlement, the pastor of the church in Heath, and is mentioned at greater length in a sketch of that town.

After a vacancy of a little more than a year, the pulpit was again occupied by a regular pastor. The Rev. John Eastman was installed Nov. 11, 1847, and continued with the church about eight years. He was born at Amherst, July 19, 1803, and had the honorary degree of A.M. conferred on him by the college of that place in 1851. He was licensed by the Franklin association in 1833, and ordained as an evangelist the following year. After he left the church, the Revs. Lewis Bridgman, Joseph Baldwin, Robert Connell, Robert Samuels, John Eastman, and Lincoln Harlow supplied this people, the interest not being strong enough to maintain a regular pastor.

The first meeting-house was erected in 1825, and used until 1847, when the present structure was built. Repairs made subsequently render it a very comfortable place of worship.

No other church has been formally organized in town, although preaching has been maintained by the Methodists and other denominations. The town, however, has produced a long list of ministers, who are briefly sketched below.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CLERGYMEN

have been as follows:

Rev. Urbane Hitchcock was born in Hawley in 1782; graduated at Williams in 1806; was ordained to the ministry at Dover, Vt., in 1808.

Rev. Jonas King, D.D., was born in Hawley, July 29, 1792; read the Bible through before he was six years old, and every year thereafter; graduated at Williams College in 1816; studied theology at Andover; was ordained an evangelist in Charlestown in 1819; went as a missionary with Pliny Fisk to Jerusalem in 1823; and in 1828 became a missionary to Greece, where his labors in behalf of the struggling Greeks attracted much attention, and resulted in promoting the welfare of the oppressed inhabitants.

Rev. Pindar Field was born in Sunderland, May 1, 1794, but removed to Hawley the following year; studied at Williams, but graduated at Amherst in 1822, and was licensed December, 1824.

Rev. Isaac Oakes was born in Hadley, June 10, 1795; graduated at Williams in 1820, and was ordained at Salem in 1823.

Rev. Thomas H. Wood was born at Bozrah, Conn., in 1772, but removed with his parents to Hawley in 1775; graduated at Williams in 1779, and was licensed to preach in 1803; he died in 1846.

Rev. Marshall L. Farnsworth was born in Hawley in 1799; graduated at Union in 1825, and was soon thereafter licensed. He died at Danby, N. Y., in 1838.

Rev. Oliver A. Taylor was born at Yarmouth, Aug. 18, 1801, but became a resident of Hawley when he was two years old. His parents were poor and unable to educate their children, but gave them the example of devout, consistent lives, and encouraged them in their efforts to educate themselves, with what success is shown by the four ministers the family produced. At the age of twenty, Oliver started to walk five hundred miles to enter Allegheny College, Pa., but graduated at Union in 1825; studied at Andover, completing in 1829, and was licensed in April that year. He became very learned, and died in 1851.

Rev. Timothy A. Taylor was born in Hawley, Sept. 7, 1809; graduated at Amherst in 1835, and at Andover in 1838.

Rev. Rufus Taylor was born in Hawley, March 24, 1811; graduated at Amherst in 1837, and at Princeton in 1840.

Rev. Jeremiah Taylor, the fourth brother of this noted family, was born at Hawley, June 11, 1817; graduated at Amherst in 1843, and at Princeton in 1847.

Rev. Alvah C Page was born in Hawley, March 17, 1806; and was ordained as an evangelist at Charlemont in 1831.

Rev. Thomas A. Hall was born in Hawley, Sept. 2, 1813; graduated at Williams in 1838, and was licensed in 1840.

Rev. O. W. Cooley was born in Hawley, June 18, 1816; graduated at Williams in 1841, and was licensed in 1845.

Rev. Foster Lilley was born in Hawley, June 6, 1812; graduated at Williams in 1838, and was licensed in 1840.

Rev. Alfred Longley was born in Hawley, Nov. 10, 1809; studied at Oberlin, and was licensed in 1843. He died March 16, 1851.

Rev. Moses M. Longley was born in Hawley, June 14, 1815, studied at Amherst, and graduated at Oberlin in 1845. He was ordained an evangelist in 1846.

Rev. Elijah Harmon, a native of Hawley, graduated at Amherst, and is the pastor of a church in New Hampshire.

Rev. Joseph Longley became a Congregational minister, but died before he had engaged in pastoral labors.

As Methodists, the Revs. Judah Crosby, Silas Leonard, and Proctor Marsh originated from Hawley.

Josiah Hunt and Henry F. Sears, natives of the town, graduated at Amherst, and became successful teachers.

MILITARY.

HAWLEY REBELLION RECORD.

The following is a list of those who served in the Union army during the war of 1861–65:

Wm. J. Doane, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, Co. E, 52d Regt.
Geo. C. Brayman, enl. Sept. 4, '62, Co. E, 52d Regt.
Henry C. Damon, enl. Sept. 4, '62, Co. E, 52d Regt.
Homer F. Damon, enl. Sept. 4, '62, Co. E, 52d Regt.
Edwin Warriner, enl. Sept. 4, '62, Co. E, 52d Regt.
David C. Clark, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, Co. E, 52d Regt.
Lucius Hunt, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, Co. E, 52d Regt.
Nathan Baker, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, Co. E, 52d Regt.
Theodore Marsh, enl. Sept. 4, '62, Co E, 52d Regt.
Noah Baker, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, Co. E, 52d Regt.
Edwin Baker, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, Co. E, 52d Regt.
Thomas A. Hall, enl. Sept. 4, '62, Co. E, 52d Regt.
Elijah Harmon, enl. Sept. 4, '62, Co. E, 52d Regt.
Thaxter Scott, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, Co. E, 52d Regt.
Clinton H. Dodge, enl. Sept. 4, '62, Co. D, 52d Regt.
Otis B. Ward, enl. June 14, '61, Co. H, 10th Regt.
Albert Clark, enl. April 30, '61, Co. H, 10th Regt.
Newell S. Rice, enl. May 3, 1861, Co. E, 10th Regt.
John H. Larrabee, enl. May 28, 1861, Co. B, 10th Regt.
Edwin B. Cobb, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, Co. C, 27th Regt.

Alfred L. Manter, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, Co. C, 27th Regt.; killed at Petersburg.
Francis W. Manter, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, Co. C, 27th Regt.; died in North Carolina.
Luther Eddy, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, Co. C, 27th Regt.
Sam. Wodlenden, enl. Oct. 1, '61, Co. C, 27th Regt.
Edmund Loogley, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, Co. C, 27th Regt.; died in the service.
John A. Grout, enl. July 2, 1862, Co. C, 27th Regt.
Chas. H. White, enl. July 2, '62, Co. C, 27th Regt.
Wm. J. Sanford, enl. Nov. 14, '61, Co. C, 31st Regt.
Robert H. Eldridge, enl. Nov. 21, 1861, Co. B, 31st Regt.
Clark F. Sprague, enl. Nov. 22, '61, Co. B, 31st Regt.
Asher B. Sprague, enl. Nov. 22, 1861, Co. B, 31st Regt.
Albert E. Marsh, enl. Nov. 22, '61, Co. B, 31st Regt.
Henry C. Mason, enl. Nov. 14, '61, Co. B, 31st Regt.
Chandler Hathaway, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, Co. C, 31st Regt.
Erastus Henney, enl. July 21, 1862, Co. F, 34th Regt.
Chandler H. Blanchard, enl. July 24, 1862, Co. F, 34th Regt.
Peter L. Baker, enl. July 21, 1862, Co. F, 34th Regt.
Alonzo Holmes, enl. July 24, 1862, Co. F, 34th Regt.
Samuel M. Hall, enl. July 24, '62, Co. F, 34th Regt.
Everett W. Blanchard, enl. Oct. 1862, Co. F, 34th Regt.
Freeman L. Cobb, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, Co. H, 37th Regt.
Sidney P. Wood, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, Co. H, 37th Regt.
Edward Peck, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, Co. H, 37th Regt.
Edmund H. Sears, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, Co. H, 37th Regt.
Ira Larkins, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, Co. H, 37th Regt.
Albert Vincent, enl. Aug. 14, '62, Co. H, 37th Regt.
Freeman Brackett, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, Co. H, 37th Regt.
Alonzo F. Turner, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, Co. H, 37th Regt.
William A. Hallock, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, Co. K, 23d Regt.
John Brown, enl. Sept. 2, 1864, Co. C, 17th Regt.

CHARLEMONT.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL.

Charlemont lies on the western border of the county, south of the towns of Rowe, Heath, and Coleraine, and west of Shelburne; on the south are the towns of Hawley and Buckland, being separated from the latter by Deerfield River. The town is chiefly on the north side of that stream, extending from east to west about eleven miles, and varying from one to four miles in width. It presents an irregular shape.

The arable parts of the town are mostly along the Deerfield River, and consist of alluvial flats from 10 to 80 rods wide. Here are the best improvements, along the winding river and street, whose borders are adorned by large maple-trees, and, with the picturesque hills in the background, form one of the most charming sections in New England. The uplands are broken by high hills and intervals, trending generally north and south. They are best adapted for grazing and fruit-culture, the apple especially yielding bountifully.

The principal elevations are Mount Peak, in the southwestern part of the town, over 1000 feet high; Bald Mountain, in the central part; and Pocomptuck, in the northeast. The latter is reported 1888 feet high above tidewater. Its sides are bold and rugged, and it is one of the grandest hills in the county. The surface in the western part of the town is somewhat mountainous, and here are Coon Hill, Todd's and Hawks' Mountains, and Blue-Berry Peak, all several hundred feet above the general level. The greater part of the surface of the town was formerly covered with a fine growth of timber, and on the hills a liberal supply yet remains.

Deerfield River is the principal stream. It enters at the western extremity, flows southeast, and forms the southern boundary for about five miles. It is a very rapid mountain-stream, and its power cannot be advantageously employed. In Charlemont its tributary streams on the north are Pelham, Rice, Mill, Hartwell, Wilder, and Taylor Brooks; and flowing from the south are Cold and Chickley's Rivers and Hawks' Brook. Most of these streams have been improved to operate machinery. There is also a liberal supply of springs and small brooks, and the town has good drainage.

ORIGINAL BOUNDS, TITLES, AND PROPRIETORS.

The original town was one of three townships granted by the General Court, June 27, 1735, to the town of Boston, each of which was to be six miles square, "and to be laid out in some suitable place or places in the unappropriated lands of the Province;" *provided* the town of Boston would, within five years from the confirmation of the plan of survey, by the General Court, "settle on each of said towns 60 families of his Majesty's good subjects, inhabitants of this Province, in as regular and defensible manner as the lands will admit of, each of said 60 families to build and finish a dwelling-house on his home-lot of the following dimensions, viz.: 18 feet square and 7 feet stud at the least; and fence and cultivate at least 5 acres of the home-lot, and be an actual resident." Five hundred acres were to be reserved for schools, 500 for the support of the ministry, and 500 for the first minister.

A survey was accordingly made by Nathaniel Kellogg, and on the 17th of June, 1736, his plat was laid before the General Court for approval. This tract of land had a southern border of 9.93 miles, an eastern of 5.32 miles, a northern of 7.54 miles, contained 23,040 acres of land, and was bounded on all sides but the east by the unappropriated lands of the province. It was styled "Boston Township, No. 1," and on the east was "Boston Township, No. 2."

The new town was known by various names, in addition to the foregoing, as Chickley's Town, Charley Mount, Chearley's Mont, etc., but, about 1740, the present term, Charlemont, was fixed upon,—in honor, it is said, of the earl of Charlemont.

Instead of carrying out the provisions of the grant, the town of Boston decided, May 3, 1737, to sell "Township No. 1," and on the 14th of July following the selectmen conveyed it to John Read, Esq., for £1020, binding him to comply with the conditions of the original grant. This obligation was, in turn, transmitted by Read to John Chickley and Gershom Keyes, to whom he conveyed, Dec. 14, 1737, the whole of the township, except 1760 acres which he reserved in the northwest part of the grant. Three days later these sold to Thomas Hancock "500 acres at least" on the east line of the township.

No other sales are recorded until Nov. 16, 1738, when Keyes made a reservation of 6000 acres for actual settlers, and sold the remainder of the unsold and unreserved township to Benjamin Wood, and, in December following, Chickley gave Keyes a power of attorney to deed the above 6000 acres to settlers.

In his capacity as attorney Keyes sold, April 23, 1741, to Moses Rice, of Rutland, Worcester Co., 2200 acres of land, extending from a point nearly opposite the mouth of Chickley's River down the Deerfield to a point about half a mile below the present village of Charlemont, and also 50 acres on the river, a mile farther east.

To Nathaniel Cunningham, Benjamin Clark, and Ebenezer Storer, Keyes sold 1584 acres in the northeast part of the town the same year, and on the 18th of November he sold to Phineas Stevens, of Deerfield, 500 acres, lying south of the river in the southeast part of the town, and 500 acres on the north side of the river, directly opposite. This tract of land was sold by Stevens, Nov. 3, 1742, to Othniel Taylor, of Deerfield, for the sum of £1000, old tenor.*

* The ratio of "old tenor" to legal money was as 7½ to 1.

Photo. by Popkins.

Roger H. Leavitt

The Leavitt family have been distinguished for their literary attainments,—particularly for their independence of thought; and not the least distinguished of their members is the subject of this notice,—Roger Hooker Leavitt. He was born in Heath, Franklin Co., Mass., on the 21st of July, 1805. His maternal grandfather was Col. Hugh Maxwell, of Revolutionary fame. A native of Ireland, born April 27, 1733, he was but six weeks old when his parents embarked for this country. He was a devoted patriot, and rendered his country valuable service in the French war, as well as in the Revolution. He married Bridget Monroe, of Lexington, by whom he had seven children.

Mr. Leavitt is a grandson of Rev. Jonathan Leavitt, of Revolutionary notoriety, who was born in Suffield, Conn., in 1731, graduated at Yale College in 1758, and in 1761 located in Walpole N. H., where he remained four years. At the expiration of that time he removed to Charlemont, where he spent the remainder of his life.

He married Sarah Hooker, of Farmington, Conn. (a descendant of Rev. Thomas Hooker, first minister of Hartford), by whom he had eleven sons and one daughter, and of these Roger, the third son, was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Heath, on the 12th of January, 1771. His educational advantages were limited, but he possessed a mind of more than ordinary power, and a retentive memory, and, although by occupation a farmer, he was active in public service. Was a member of the Legislature four terms, served as member of the board of selectmen, and held other local offices. In 1840 he was the candidate of the Liberty party for lieutenant-governor. In religious interests as well as civil affairs he took a prominent part, and for thirty-two years was a member of the Congregational Church. He died June 1, 1840. His wife was Chloe Maxwell, whom he married on the 21st of June, 1793, and by whom he had six children, viz., Joshua, Chloe (who died in infancy), Clarissa, Chloe Maxwell, Roger Hooker, and Hart.

Joshua, the oldest of this family, became a minister of considerable prominence, was for many years editor of the New York *Independent*, and a well-known pioneer in the anti-slavery cause.

Roger H., after attending the common schools of his native town, was also classically instructed in the Hopkins Academy at Hadley. Reared on his father's farm, he at an early age assisted in the farm labor, and when he reached his nineteenth year taught school during the winter months. This he continued to do nine years, teaching one term near Auburn, N. Y., and in the mean time studied and practiced surveying. In 1835 he removed to his present place of residence in Charlemont, where he has devoted a part of his time to farming, and has been for many years prominently identified with the agricultural interests of the county. He has been forward in getting up local cattle shows and fairs for Charlemont and neighboring towns. When the Deerfield Valley Agricultural Society was chartered he was chosen its first president, and the following year was re-elected by a unanimous vote. He was also for three years the delegate of this society to the State Board of Agriculture. With agricultural pursuits he has combined active public service, and has done his full share in advancing the schools, charitable institutions, and manufacturing and commercial interests of the town and county. He was one of the first to engage in the anti-slavery movement, and throughout the Rebellion made his influence felt in favor of the Northern cause. The spirit which filled the hearts of the "fathers" during the days of the Revolution animated him during our late civil war. In local offices he has served as selectman, and held nearly all the other minor town offices. In the militia he held the rank of colonel. He was a director of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, and one of the three corporators mentioned in the charter, the other two being Judge Grinnell and Sheriff Reed, of Greenfield. In 1866 he served in the State Senate, and in 1868 represented his district in the lower house, and was unanimously re-elected for the next term, in a district composed of five towns, and in which he is the only man ever returned for a second term since its organization. Mr. Leavitt was early convinced of the practicability of the Hoosac Tunnel as projected by that great civil engineer, Loami Baldwin.

In 1847, at a convention at North Adams, held with reference to building a railroad from Greenfield to Troy, he predicted the success of the enterprise, and said: "This will eventually become the great thoroughfare across the continent, and more, from Liverpool to Pekin; and the English mail and English ambassadors will pass up the Deerfield valley on their way to China."

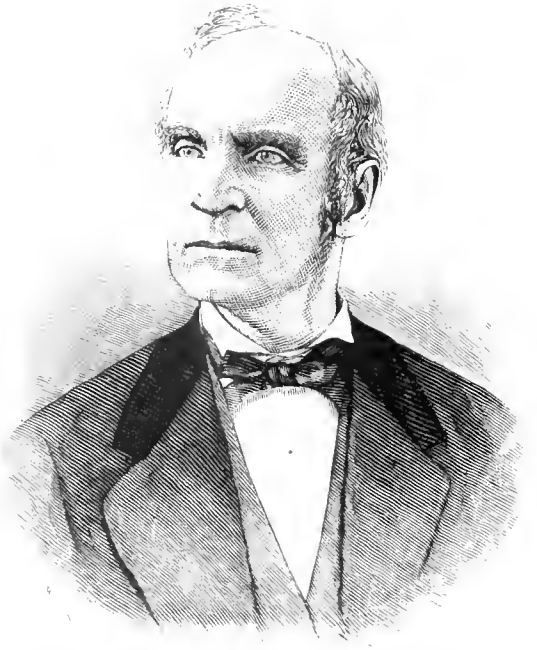
He spent much time and money in the early days of its struggles, and in his "farewell address" advised that "the ownership and control of the Hoosac Tunnel should always remain the property of the commonwealth."

A true history will accord to R. H. Leavitt and John Porter the credit that belongs to them, not only as pioneers, but as most faithful workers in the cause; and we trust their names will take the precedence of those who have sailed in, since favoring breezes began to blow.

In the discharge of his official duties Mr. Leavitt was always fearless and independent, taking what he deemed the right course, without consulting public opinion. He has ever felt an earnest desire to promote the welfare of society, and, believing that all permanent civilization is based on morality as taught in the Bible, has through life supported the institutions and ordinances of the Christian Church, of which he has been a member fifty years, and also deacon.

He was married, in 1829, to Keziah, daughter of William Hunt, of Heath, by whom he had three children. Mrs. Leavitt died in November, 1838, and he married her sister, Eliza Hunt, on the 29th of March, 1839. She died June 1, 1866. He was married to his present wife, Mrs. H. Ryland Warriner, of Philadelphia, Pa., and daughter of Capt. Edmund Longley, of Hawley, Mass., on the 28th of February, 1877.

But two of Mr. Leavitt's children are now living (March, 1879). His eldest son, John Hooker (born Oct. 11, 1831), is a resident of Waterloo, Iowa, and a member of the banking-house of Leavitt & Johnson, of that place, and has served one term in the Iowa State Senate. William Hunt (born Sept. 4, 1834) is a farmer in Cedar Valley, Iowa. Henry Jenkins, the youngest son (born Aug. 8, 1836), was a lawyer in Chicago, and served two years in the war of the Rebellion. He died in Yazoo, Miss., July 8, 1866.



John A. Winslow

John A. Winslow was born in Dover, Vt., on the 7th of September, 1807. Joshua Winslow, his grandfather, was a noted sea-captain, who spent the greater part of his life on the "ocean wave," and died during a sea-voyage. He was a cousin of Edward Winslow, the second Governor of Massachusetts. His son Elisha, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on Cape Cod, Mass., but removed to Worcester County at an early date, and there learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. He engaged also, to some extent, in agriculture, and attained considerable prominence. He always promoted, so far as lay in his power, all social reforms and public enterprises, but was of a retiring disposition, and delighted to perform his acts of benevolence in secret. He held various local offices, and was active in forwarding the interests of education and of the Masonic order, of which he was a member.

He married Olive, daughter of Whitney Jones, of Milford, Mass., by whom he had seven children. Of this family the third is John A.

His educational advantages were very poor, and, with the exception of two terms of select school taught by the clergyman of their church, were confined to an attendance at the public schools during the winter months.

When seventeen years old he suffered from a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, and as soon as he was sufficiently recovered he journeyed to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., where he remained a short time. After he returned he was again prostrated by the same disease, and was unable to perform any labor for a year. He remained at home until he reached his majority, after which he worked on a farm for three years. He was then married, on the 22d of November, 1831, to Wealthy Rice, daughter of Artemas Rice, of Charlemont, Mass., and in the same year removed to Rowe, where he purchased a farm. He remained there thirty-one years in agricultural pursuits, and by industry and frugality acquired a competency. In 1862 he sold his farm, and took a trip to the West. After an absence of two months he returned to Rowe, where he resided for two years, at the expiration of which time he removed to Charlemont, and bought the property he now owns, and built his present residence.

He is a man of strict integrity of character, and for thirty-five years has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, holding various offices therein. He has also rendered valuable public service in the capacity of selectman, assessor, member of school committees, and trial-justice; and never, while holding the latter office, was an appeal taken from any decision he made. He assisted in organizing the Conway National Bank, in which he is a stockholder, and also in the Shelburne Falls National Bank.

Mr. Winslow is strictly a self-made man, and has attained his present prosperity through his own unaided efforts. While farming he dealt largely in cattle and wool, and in all branches of agriculture was particularly successful.

Sales of land were made by Keyes, as a proprietor and as attorney for Chickley, in 1742–43, to William Ward, David Baldwin, Nathaniel Martin, John Stearns, Benjamin Hayward, and Elisha Dyer, and on the 27th of January, 1743, he sold all his remaining interests to William Ward, as shown by the following memorandum:

"The contents of a deed from Gershom Keyes to William Ward, dated 27th January, 1743: The one moiety or half part of a certain township called Charlemont, lying on Deerfield River, in the county of Hampshire, it being the whole I purchased of John Reed, as may appear by a deed of sale bearing date the 11th day of December, 1737, and recorded at Springfield the 30th day of the above December. Excepting my part of all that is sold to Mr. Thomas Hancocks, Capt. Rice, John Stearns, and to a number of other persons, as may appear by their deeds recorded at Springfield."

About ten years later Joseph Wilder, Jr., became the proprietor of a large part of the Ward purchases and the remaining interests of John Chickley.

With the exception of a few of these proprietors, their lands had been purchased for speculation, and as yet no steps had been taken to fulfill even the least provisions of the grant. No permanent homes had been reared, and the Indian yet held undisputed sway in the beautiful Deerfield valley. But the eve of settlement was nigh. A few months later, in the spring of 1743, came Capt. Moses Rice and his family from Rutland, Worcester Co., as

PIONEER SETTLERS.

and were the first to locate permanently in town. It is believed that Capt. Rice and his older sons had spent some time on their land the previous summer, and had put up a temporary house near the buttonwood-tree, which sheltered them until other accommodations were provided. This venerable tree is yet standing near the Long Bridge, at the village. His home was on the extreme frontier, and eastward there was no house nearer than Coleraine, at that time also a feeble settlement. His supplies had all to be brought from Deerfield, distant twenty-two miles, and thither he had to carry his corn to mill over roads but little used, and very often no more than mere bridle-paths. Yet with undaunted courage he applied himself to the work of clearing his lands and erecting buildings, cheered by the thought that plenty would soon abound, when the hostile Indians of the north, urged on by their French allies, made an incursion into the province. On the 20th of August, 1746, they invested Fort Massachusetts (the most westerly of the chains of forts erected in 1744 in this section) and compelled its surrender. The approach of the enemy warned Capt. Rice and his family to flee to Deerfield, the latter part of the same month, just in time to save their lives. His house was burned by the savages, and his "crop of grain,—at least 300 bushels,—with all his hay, husbandry tools, and many other things, were destroyed, his loss being at least £1500, old tenor."

After the desolation of his home Capt. Rice returned with his family to Rutland, where he remained about three years, till the close of the war. Meantime, his second son, Aaron, was engaged as a volunteer in garrisoning Fort Pelham, in Rowe, serving more than a year. Peace having been settled, Capt. Rice and his family came back to their homestead in Charlemont, and vigorously began the work of restoration. A new house was built on the site of the old one in 1749, and another house was put upon the meadow, farther east, for the accommodation of his oldest son, Samuel.* They had not long to remain alone. Others came to share their hardships and help reap the promised reward. The first to permanently locate were Othniel and Jonathan Taylor, of Deerfield, who came in 1749 to improve the land purchased by the former seven years before. They built themselves houses directly opposite the present Buckland station, and here they became to the eastern part of the town what the Rices were to the western part.

Othniel Taylor was born April 16, 1719, and in 1743 married Martha Arms, of Deerfield. They had three children before their removal, viz., Samuel, born Sept. 21, 1744; Lemuel, born Feb. 11, 1748; and Mary, born June 23, 1746. Both of the sons became citizens of Buckland, and are noticed in that connection. The fourth child of Othniel Taylor, Enos, was born Feb. 3, 1751, and was the first white child born in town. The other children were Othniel, born Jan. 10, 1753; Tertius, born July 25, 1754; Martha, born Dec. 21, 1756; William, born Jan. 27, 1758; Lydia, born March 16, 1760; Rufus, born April 3, 1763; Lucinda, born Nov. 26, 1765; Tirzah, born Jan. 2, 1769; and Dolly, born Dec. 12, 1772,—"in all thirteen, every one of whom lived to old age, the youngest dying at sixty-six and the oldest at ninety-two. Their average age was seventy-seven, and their aggregate ages one thousand years." The last to depart this life was Tirzah, the wife of Dr. Silas Holbrook, who died in 1853. Enos, the first born in Charlemont, married Eunice Longley, of Hawley, and lived in Buckland; Rufus lived in Charlemont, on the place now occupied by S. B. Rice; and Tertius remained on the homestead, where Capt. Othniel Taylor died in 1788, and his wife (Martha Arms) in 1802. The sons of Tertius Taylor were Elias and Tertius. The former lived on the old Taylor place, which was afterward occupied by his son, Milner, and is now the property of the latter's descendants, thus having been occupied by six generations of Taylors.

Jonathan Taylor removed to Heath some time about 1760, and is more fully noticed in that town.

Not long after the settlement of the Taylors, probably in the fall of 1750, Eleazer Hawks† and his sons, Gershom, Seth, and Joshua, came from Deerfield, and settled on both sides of the river, above the Rice grant. Their first houses probably stood near the present residence of N. Warner. About 1777, Gershom built the large house now occupied by Myron Hawks, his great-grandson; and Joshua built himself a more substantial home near the old place. Others of the Hawkses made improvements on the south side of the Deerfield

* Samuel Rice was born at Sudbury, Aug. 10, 1720. In 1741 he married Dorothy Martin, of Rutland, and had, when they moved to Charlemont, three children, Moses, Asa, and Martin. Their son Samuel was born April, 1753, and was the third child born of white parents in town. Their other children were Artemas, Rachel, and Lucy. Samuel Rice, Sr., died at Charlemont, Sept. 20, 1795, and part of his homestead is now occupied by his great-grandson.

Aaron, the second son of Capt. Rice, was born Jan. 31, 1725, and married Freedom French, of Deerfield, in 1754. He lived upon the homestead, in the western part of the Rice purchase, and was, in his day, one of the most useful men in the town, as will be seen in this sketch, showing his connection with various interests. In 1780 he helped form the State constitution. His children were Sarah, John, Anna, Eunice, Aaron, Joseph, Luke, Silas, and Freedom. Deacon Aaron Rice died in 1808, aged eighty-four years.

The third son of Capt. Rice, Sylvanus, was born Jan. 6, 1729, and married Esther Nims in 1760. He lived on the site of the present village, and died in town in 1819, and his wife in 1824. Their children were Luther, who died at West Point, in the Revolution, Calvin, Abigail, Quartus, Alfred, and Mathew.

Artemas, the fifth son, was born Oct. 22, 1734, and was therefore nine years old when his father moved to Charlemont. He married Mary Stevens, of Deerfield, and lived on the eastern part of the Rice grant. His children were Lucretia, Lydia, Anna, David, Paul, Dinah, and Ezra. Artemas Rice died in 1801.

Abigail, the oldest daughter of Capt. Rice, was born in 1723, and married James Heaton, in 1743. They were the parents of Dr. Moses Heaton, the first physician of Charlemont.

The other daughters were Dinah and Tamar, whose husbands lived in Rutland and Shelburne. The widow of Capt. Rice (Sarah King) died at the residence of Deacon Aaron Rice, about 1788.

The Rices intermarried with some of the oldest families in Charlemont, and their descendants have always ranked among the most useful citizens.

† Eleazer Hawks was born in Deerfield in 1693, and was an older brother of Col. John Hawks, the defender of Fort Massachusetts. His sons coming to Charlemont were Gershom, born Feb. 23, 1716; married Thankful Corse, of Deerfield, in 1744. He died in 1799, and his wife in 1806. Their children were Gershom, Jonathan, Elihu, Israel, Rufus, Ephraim, and Reuben. Joshua, born Jan. 25, 1722, married Abigail Hastings in 1741. Their children were Abigail, Eleazer, Joshua, Jared (born March 17, 1752,—the second child born in Charlemont,—and died in 1828), Asa, and Ichabod. Seth, born Oct. 5, 1729, married Elizabeth Belding in 1761. He had several children, but, as he remained in town only a few years, no further account of him is here given. Eleazer Hawks had also six daughters.

River at an early day. The descendants of this family became very numerous, and have always been prominent in the town.

Other settlers joined the foregoing, so that in 1752 there were at least a dozen freemen living in Charlemont, who had to contend with many disadvantages, arising from a non-compliance with the conditions of the proprietorship. Aid came in response to a petition to the General Court, which voted a penny tax on every acre of land in the town, to build roads and mills, and to supply the necessary educational and religious facilities. When this tax was collected, and the proprietors were now required to attend more strictly to the affairs of their plantation, the humble home of the pioneer arose in every part of the valley, and even on the hills a colony was about to locate itself, a few having already come and built comfortable houses. But this prosperity was suddenly checked. The peace that had inspired the pioneers with dreams of a happy future was suddenly broken, and the country was again thrown on the defensive to ward off the blows of the savage foe. For the better protection of the people of Charlemont, Forts Pelham and Shirley were abandoned in 1754, and the settlers in the valley were advised to build forts around their homes or strengthen them for defense by surrounding them with pickets. This was at once done by the three families already named. Gershom, Joshua, and Seth Hawks moved the two houses they occupied nearer each other and "pallisaded from one house to the other on one side, and made a parade with boards on the other," and, after building a mount and watch-box, inclosed the whole with pickets. On the 17th of October, 1754, they asked the General Court to pay for this work, done and proposed, and that a garrison of soldiers might be provided for the defense of their fort, and to scout to the other forts, erected in a similar manner by Capt. Moses Rice around the house under the hill, and the Taylors. On the 18th of the same month Othniel Taylor presented a like petition to the General Court, stating that he had expended £10 4*s*. 4*d*. in preparing his defenses, and accompanied the bill with a plan of his fort. His house and that of his brother Jonathan were made to serve as the ends of the fort proper, the sides being inclosed by a stockade. At the end of Jonathan Taylor's house was the watch-box, so built that it commanded a view of the road up and down the river. The whole was inclosed with pickets, the line being 140 feet long and 80 feet wide.

The General Court did not regard the settlers on this frontier as being in immediate danger, and paid no heed to these petitions for protection, although the inhabitants lived in constant apprehension. Spring coming on, in 1755 they began work on their farms, not without fear, knowing that the enemy was lurking around and needed but a favorable moment to gratify his murderous desires. They carried their muskets with them when they went to work in their fields, and the women and children were not allowed to go outside the inclosure without guard. Thus had passed many weeks of that spring season, and, though the settlers had not altogether lost their vigilance, they had, perhaps, become less apprehensive of immediate danger, and had been lulled into a sense of security. But this illusion was soon and sadly dispelled.

"On Wednesday morning, the 11th of June, 1755, Capt. Moses Rice, his son, Artemas Rice, his grandson, Asa Rice,—a boy nine years of age,—Titus King, Phineas Arms, and others, went into the meadow which lies south of the road in the village, having Mill Brook on the east and Rice's Brook on the west, for the purpose of hoeing corn. Capt. Rice was plowing, and the boy riding the horse; the others were engaged in hoeing, except one who acted as sentinel, passing through the field from brook to brook with musket in hand, while the firearms of the others were placed against a pile of logs near the western brook. This, instead of flowing in a direct line to the river, as at present, entered the field at some distance below where the road now runs, and passed in a southeasterly direction nearly to the mouth of Mill Brook. Meanwhile, a party of six Indians, according to tradition, having carefully observed their victims from the neighboring hill, stole cautiously down the western brook (Rice's), and, concealed by the thick brushwood upon its banks, watched till the working-party were near to Mill Brook and farthest from their firearms, when they suddenly fired and rushed upon the defenseless party.

"Phineas Arms fell dead in the corn-field; Capt. Rice received a severe wound in the thigh, and was taken prisoner, together with the lad, Asa, on the horse, and Titus King, a young man related to Capt. Rice. Artemas Rice escaped after a hot pursuit, and reached Taylor's Fort at noon. The inmates of the house in the adjoining field, hearing the firing, fled into the fort, one of the daughters, Dinah, making jumps of from fourteen to eighteen feet in her flight.

"The Indians, however, made no further attack, but withdrew with their three captives to the high plain in the rear of the present public-house. Here the aged and wounded man was left alone, with a single savage, to meet his fate. After a fearful struggle he fell beneath the tomahawk, and was left, scalped and bleeding, to die. Late in the day he was found yet alive, and was brought to his son's house, where he expired in the evening.

"The other prisoners were led to Crown Point, and thence to Canada. The lad was ransomed after a captivity of six years.

"King was carried to France, thence to England, whence he at length returned to Northampton, his native place."*

On receiving the news of the attack, Othniel Taylor at once hastened to Deerfield for help, and returned the same night with a force of 25 men. The next morning they proceeded up the river, but the enemy had fled, and nothing was left for them to do but assist in burying the dead. They laid them in graves dug on the hillside, near the dwelling of the fallen sire, where their remains repose to this day.

In this sad manner were the infant settlements deprived of one of their most useful, energetic men. Capt. Moses Rice was born at Sudbury, Oct. 27, 1694, and was, therefore, at his death in the sixty-first year of his age. He married Sarah King, Nov. 16, 1719, and removed from Sudbury to Worcester, where he kept a tavern, and while living there became the captain of a company of cavalry. He subsequently removed to Rutland, and from there to Charlemont, as we have seen in the narrative.

Happily, the people of the town suffered no further Indian depredations after Capt. Rice's death. The campaign against the allies of the North transferred the contest to Canada, and there was thenceforth to be no more blood shed in Charlemont. But to assure the alarmed settlers 24 men were stationed in the town, none, however, at Rice's Fort. Its location was deemed too exposed for prudent defense. Having the promise of a garrison of soldiers if a new fort should be erected on a more favorable spot, Samuel Rice and his brothers removed the timbers around their father's house to the house on the meadow, in the summer of 1756. The following year the province allowed Samuel Rice to enlist 6 men to be stationed at this fort, who were "to receive the same pay, and be discharged at the same time, as the other soldiers stationed in the town."

Although the town had now subsided into a state of comparative security, but little progress in its settlement was made, and the improvements begun by the proprietors were at a standstill until after 1762, when matters took a more hopeful turn. There were now 30 families in town, and application for a charter was to be made. The act of incorporation was duly granted June 21, 1765. Nine years later (in 1774) the following were the residents of the town subject to taxation:

Oliver Avery, John Brooks, Samuel Brooks, Joseph Bingham, Jeremiah Bingham, Calvin Bingham, Joseph Butler, William Brown, John Brown, William Buck, Nathaniel Corlett, Eliphalet Cutting, Champion Crocker, Josiah Davidson, Ebenezer Fales, Jeremiah Gould, Thomas Gleason, Gershom Hawks, Gershom Hawks, Jr., Reuben Hawks, Joshua Hawks, Jared Hawks, Samuel Hunt, Jonathan Hastings, Nathaniel Harris, Stephen Harris, Valentine Harris, William Hartwell, Moses Heaton, David Kingsley, James Hannan, Stephen Keys, Isaac Lind, Benjamin Leland, Hugh Maxwell, Thomas Nichols, John Nichols, William Negus, Samuel Negus, Abner Nims, Samuel Pierce, Gershom Pierce, Josiah Pierce, Samuel Rice, Aaron Rice, Sylvanus Rice, Artemas Rice, Martin Rice, Paul Rice, Reuben Rudd, Edward Shinar, Othniel Taylor, Samuel Taylor, Lemuel Taylor, Enos Taylor, Jonathan Taylor, Jonathan Thayer, Jonah Thayer, Asahel Thayer, Dependence Thayer, Seth Temple, Solomon Temple, Job Warfield, Josiah Warfield, John Ward, Gershom Ward, Nahum Ward, Josiah Ward, James White, Asaph White, Benjamin White.

The Rev. Jonathan Leavitt had come as the town's minister in 1767, and very many of the foregoing had located before

* Hon. Joseph White's Historical Discourse.

that period. It is impossible, in most instances, to give the time of their settlement with any accuracy. Nearly all came from the eastern part of the State and from Worcester County, while a few came from Connecticut.

At a later day were added to the settlers of Charlemont, Josiah Upton, Edward and John Giles, and members of the Ballard family. The scope of this sketch prevents a more extended mention of the settlement of Charlemont. In 1790, with a territory much reduced by the formation of the surrounding towns, the population was 743; in 1820 it was at its maximum, 1231; and at present (1878) there are but a few hundred inhabitants more than there were almost a century ago.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The first organization for the purposes of civil government was under the proprietors of the town, in obedience to the following warrant:

"Whereas, the Great and General Court, on the first of December current, upon the petition of Moses Rice, of a place called Charlemont, in the County of Hampshire, being Boston Township, No. 1, in behalf of himself and others, did vote a tax of one penny per acre, lawful money, to be laid upon all the land in the within-named township (the public lands only excepted) for the space of three years next to come, and that the money so raised shall be improved for the following purposes, viz.: for finishing the meeting-house already agreed and engaged to be put up in said Township, for support of preaching, Encouraging the building of Mills, and for laying out and clearing Highways and other roads there, and in such manner and proportion as the Proprietors of the lands there shall order and determine at their meetings for such purposes called and held. And the said court did also empower the said Moses Rice to call a meeting of said proprietors, to be held in said Township, at some reasonable future time (by posting up notifications of the time and place and purposes of holding the same, at said Charlemont, and at Lancaster, in the county of Worcester), and that the Proprietors so met have power to choose a Clerk, Treasurer, Assessors and Collectors, and all other officers necessary for the assessing, levying, and collecting said tax from time to time, and to agree upon and determine the disposition of the money raised by said tax as they shall see meet, only for purposes aforesaid, and to agree upon any proper method of calling meetings for the future. These are, therefore (by virtue of said order of court we thereto impowering), to warn and give notice to the Proprietors of said Charlemont that they meet at said Charlemont, at the house of Moses Rice, on Wednesday, seventeenth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to act upon the particulars aforesaid, and agreeable to the power given them by said court.

"MOSES RICE.

"Dec. 9, 1752."

At the above appointed meeting Capt. Rice was chosen moderator, and the following officers elected: Joseph Wilder, Jr., Proprietors' Clerk; Othniel Taylor, Treasurer; Eleazer Hawks, Moses Rice, and Joseph Wilder, Jr., Assessors; Jonathan White and Gershom Hawks, Collectors.

It was agreed that all the proprietors' meetings should be held in Charlemont, on the notice of five of the proprietors, at least fourteen days before the time appointed for the meeting.

For the following thirteen years the town was under the nominal rule of the proprietors, and the records of the most of their meetings have been lost. The last meeting was held June 5, 1765, at the house of David White, when Col. White, Othniel Taylor, and Aaron Rice were appointed to secure the incorporation of the town, which was effected June 21, 1765. Under this act a warrant was issued by Thos. Williams for the first meeting, to be held at the house of David White, Jan. 6, 1766. At this meeting Aaron Rice was Moderator, and Sylvanus Rice was chosen Town Clerk; Aaron Rice, Jonathan Taylor, and Othniel Taylor, Selectmen and Assessors; David White, Treasurer; Daniel Kingsley, Constable; David White and Jonathan Thayer, Highway Surveyors; Jonathan Hastings and William Brown, Tithingmen; Peter Rice and Artemas Rice, Fence-Viewers; Wm. Brown, Sealer of Leather; Othniel Taylor, Gershom Hawks, and Dependence Thayer, Wardens; Caleb Thayer and Thomas Nichols, Hog-Reeves; Oliver Avery and Jonathan Taylor, Deer-Reeves.

SELECTMEN.

The selectmen of Charlemont, from 1767 to 1878, have been as follows:

1767.—Aaron Rice, Jonathan Hastings, Gershom Hawks.
1768.—Aaron Rice, Othniel Taylor, Gershom Hawks.
1769.—Aaron Rice, Othniel Taylor, Asaph Thayer.
1770.—Aaron Rice, Othniel Taylor, Sylvanus Rice.
1771-74.—Aaron Rice, Othniel Taylor, James White.
1775.—Aaron Rice, Sylvanus Rice, James White.
1776.—Aaron Rice, Jonathan Hastings, James White.
1777-78.—Aaron Rice, Othniel Taylor, James White.
1779.—Sylvanus Rice, Benjamin Maxwell, Thomas Nichols.
1780.—Aaron Rice, Othniel Taylor, Jonathan Taylor.
1781.—Artemas Rice, George Kennan, Jonathan Taylor.
1782.—Artemas Rice, Josiah Upton, Joshua Hawks.
1783.—Artemas Rice, Josiah Upton, Jesse King.
1784.—Aaron Rice, James White, George Kennan.
1785.—Aaron Rice, Othniel Taylor, Jesse King.
1786.—Aaron Rice, George Kennan, Jonathan Hastings.
1787.—Nathan Rudd, Jesse King, Jonathan Hastings.
1788.—Artemas Rice, Joseph Nash, Edward Beckwith.
1789.—Artemas Rice, Joseph Nash, Nathan Rudd.
1790.—John Rice, Joseph Nash, Jesse King.
1791.—Nathan Rudd, Joseph Nash, Jared Hawks.
1792.—Nathan Rudd, Joseph Nash, Josiah White.
1793.—Jesse King, Joseph Nash, Josiah White.
1794.—Jesse King, Joseph Nash, Artemas Rice.
1795.—Joshua Hawks, Joseph Nash, Andrew Rudd.
1796.—Calvin Rice, Joseph Nash, Andrew Rudd.
1797.—Calvin Rice, Joseph Nash, Stephen Bates.
1798.—Jared Hawks, Joseph Nash, Stephen Bates.
1799.—William Williams, Josiah White, James Parker.
1800.—William Williams, Josiah White, Joseph Nash.
1801.—William Williams, Calvin Rice, James Parker.
1802-3.—Joseph Nash, Freeborn Mayhew, James Parker.
1804.—Amos Avery, Freeborn Mayhew, James Parker.
1805.—Amos Avery, Fitch Comstock, James Parker.
1806.—Amos Avery, Fitch Comstock, Lilbeus Rudd.
1807.—Asahel Judd, Jared Hawks, Lilbeus Rudd.
1808.—Samuel Riddle, Sylvester Maxwell, Lilbeus Rudd.
1809.—Freeborn Mayhew, Sylvester Maxwell, Lilbeus Rudd.
1810-11.—Asahel Judd, Sylvester Maxwell, Lilbeus Rudd.
1812.—Samuel Riddle, Sylvester Maxwell, Lilbeus Rudd.
1813.—Calvin Hawks, Sylvester Maxwell, Lilbeus Rudd.
1814.—Calvin Hawks, Sylvester Maxwell, Amos Avery.
1815.—Ebenezer Williams, Sylvester Maxwell, Amos Avery.
1816.—Samuel Riddle, Sylvester Maxwell, Levi Stearns.
1817.—Aaron Lyman, Rufus Barber, Wm. W. Fitch.
1818-19.—Sylvester Maxwell, Rufus Barber, Wm. W. Fitch.
1820.—Lucius Allis, Asahel Judd, Seth Pierce.
1821.—Samuel Riddle, Wm. W. Fitch, Seth Pierce.
1822.—Samuel Riddle, Stephen Bates, Sylvester Maxwell.
1823.—W. W. Fitch, John Fisher, Sylvester Maxwell.
1824.—Asahel Judd, John Fisher, Alex. P. Maxwell.
1825.—Consider Scott, Sylvester Maxwell, Alexander P. Maxwell.
1826-29.—Asahel Judd, Samuel Potter, Alexander P. Maxwell.
1830.—Ruel Thayer, James Hawks, Alexander P. Maxwell.
1831.—Ruel Thayer, Philemon Rice, Alexander P. Maxwell.
1832-33.—Josiah Ballard, John Fisher, Leonard Rice.
1834.—Asahel Judd, A. P. Maxwell, Obadiah Dickinson.
1835.—Alfred Olds, Samuel Upton, Isaac J. Hawks.
1836.—Josiah Ballard, Asahel Judd, Silas Hawks.
1837.—A. P. Maxwell, Asahel Judd, Silas Hawks.
1838.—A. P. Maxwell, Asahel Judd, Jr., George Upton.
1839.—Robert L. Bishop, Asahel Judd, Jr., Isaac J. Hawks.
1840.—A. P. Maxwell, Obadiah Dickinson, A. H. Taylor.
1841.—Leonard Rice, Holmes Mayhew, R. Houghton, Jr.
1842.—Elias Taylor, Philemon Rice, E. A. Hawks.
1843.—Roger H. Leavitt, Philemon Rice, Asahel Judd.
1844.—Josiah Ballard, Robert L. Bishop, —— Taylor.
1845.—Josiah Ballard, Robert L. Bishop, Asahel Judd, Jr.
1846.—Roger H. Leavitt, Samuel Potter, John Smith.
1847.—Asahel Judd, Jr., Samuel Potter, A. P. Maxwell.
1848.—Samuel Upton, Holmes Mayhew, Peter Wilder.
1849.—Luther Bodman, Asahel Judd, Jr., John Smith.
1850.—Samuel Upton, Asahel Judd, Jr., Robert L. Bishop.
1851.—Samuel Upton, Asahel Judd, Jr., Levi Smith.
1852.—A. P. Maxwell, Philemon Rice, George Hillman.
1853.—Hart Leavitt, Samuel Upton, David B. Hawks.
1854.—Fred W. White, Samuel Upton, Leonard B. Rice.
1855.—Royal Thomas, Samuel Upton, Leonard B. Rice.
1856.—Fred W. White, Peter Wilder, Royal Thomas.
1857.—Roger H. Leavitt, H. H. Mayhew, G. A. White.
1858.—Josiah Ballard, M. V. Taylor, B. A. Farnsworth.
1859-60.—A. L. Tyler, M. V. Taylor, E. D. Hawks.
1861-62.—A. L. Tyler, Samuel Potter, Leonard B. Rice.
1863.—A. L. Tyler, Samuel Potter, Hart Leavitt.
1864.—A. L. Tyler, Mathew Kingman, Leonard B. Rice.
1865.—A. L. Tyler, H. H. Mayhew, Leonard B. Rice.
1866-68.—A. L. Tyler, H. H. Mayhew, Alonzo Thayer.
1869.—David Todd, David Dunnell, Lorenzo Richmond

1870.—Calvin E. Cooley, E. E. Warfield, Lorenzo Richmond.
1871–72.—A. L. Tyler, Leonard B. Rice, E. C. Hawks.
1873.—D. W. Parker, A. C. Baker, E. C. Hawks.
1874–75.—D. W. Parker, A. C. Baker, Calvin E. Cooley.
1876.—E. R. Goodnow, A. C. Baker, Calvin E. Cooley.
1877–78.—J. H. Kemp, Leonard B. Rice, Calvin E. Cooley.

TOWN CLERKS.

1766–76, Sylvanus Rice; 1777, James White; 1778–81, Jonathan Hastings; 1782–86, Artemas Rice; 1787–98, J. White; 1799–1811, Lilleus Rudd; 1812–14, Andrew Rudd; 1815, Horace Rudd; 1816–28, Consider Sikes; 1829–31, A. P. Maxwell; 1832–34, Waitstill Hastings; 1835, Almon Atkins; 1836, Lewis Bodman; 1837, Sylvester Maxwell; 1838–43, Waitstill Hastings; 1844–47, Stephen Bates; 1848–54, Ansel L. Tyler; 1855, B. H. Mayhew; 1856–61, F. W. White; 1862–64, Gustavus A. White; 1865–69, B. H. Mayhew; 1870–73, B. A. Farnsworth; 1874–78, W. E. Niles.

THE TOWN RECORDS

contain much interesting and instructive matter, which is given in connection with appropriate topics. Dec. 23, 1773, a special meeting was held, when it was agreed to make application to the General Court to secure the annexation of 3000 acres of land, lying on the south of the town, granted to Hezekiah Ward and others, to the town of Charlemont. Asaph White was employed to secure the annexation,

"Upon conditions that he can get it done as cheap as he can; and not to exceed forty-eight shillings; and if he don't get it, not to have anything for his cost or trouble."

In 1774, Lieut. Hugh Maxwell, for attending the Provincial Congress, was allowed £6 8*s*. Deacon Aaron Rice, for making rates and perambulating the town line, was allowed 6*s*.

In 1775, Samuel Taylor, for attending the Congress in April, was allowed £2 15*s*. 1*d*.; Samuel Brooks, for sweeping the meeting-house two years, 6*s*.

In 1778 "it was agreed and voted that whoever shall kill a grown wolf within the bounds of the town within the term of twelve months, and shall produce a certificate that the same was dropped by the constable, in presence of one of the selectmen, shall be entitled to the sum of one hundred dollars."

In 1878 the liabilities of the town were reported at $22,847.39, and the resources at $5360.50. The latter item includes the poor-farm, valued at $1500. It is located in the northern part of the town, and is substantially improved. From five to eight poor are maintained yearly, at a cost of about $160 each; and nearly $500 per year are expended for the support of the poor outside of the town-farm.

HIGHWAYS.

At the meeting of the proprietors, Jan. 17, 1753, Deacon Israel Houghton, Capt. Jonathan White, and Joseph Wilder, Jr., were appointed to lay out highways and other roads in the north part of the township, and Othniel Taylor, Gershom Hawks, and Aaron Rice were to perform a like service in the south part of the township. The same year Capt. Moses Rice was allowed "to work six pounds, thirteen shillings, and eight pence of his first year's tax, on the land belonging to him and his sons, in making convenient ways to the mills that his son Aaron hath built and engaged to build for the highway he hath marked into the centre of the town."

In June, 1754, the proprietors voted that Othniel Taylor and Jonathan White "lay out and mend the way up to the meeting-house, and to mend the public road in said town."

"Voted to accept the town road, from the county road by the river up to ye meeting-house frame, as neat the way that is now marked as may be with convenience, and that those that work at said way shall have twenty shillings, old tenor, a day, they working ten hours a day, which shall be accounted a day's work."

It will be seen from the above vote that what is yet the principal highway—the river road—was located before that early period. In regard to what was called the town road it was voted, in 1763, "to discontinue the road laid out from the river so far as Col. White's house, and order it laid out east and west from said White's house to the county road, as near where it is now trod as may be with convenience."

In September, 1763, the following bill was rendered:

"The Proprietors of Charley Mount, Dr. To two days' work in June at the highways in Charleymount, and then in August, 1763, 13*s*. 4*d*.

"TIMOTHY THAYER."

In 1769 "it was agreed and voted to accept the roads laid out by the Selectmen from Dea. on Gersham Hawks', upon the line between him and Deacon Aaron Rice, to the foot of the hill, and then, as it is marked, to Mrs. Rice's; and another, as it is marked, from Sylvanus Rice to William Hartwell; and another, from Richard Dana, Esq., and the public lot north of the meeting-house, from the old town road to the west end of the lot, and then as it is marked by the selectmen through the lots belonging to Joseph Wilder and Joseph Butler to Caleb Thayer, through Nathaniel Corbett's lot to Champion Crocker's.

"Voted that the road from the house of the late David White to the house of Asaph White be five rods wide." £30 were raised for the support of these roads.

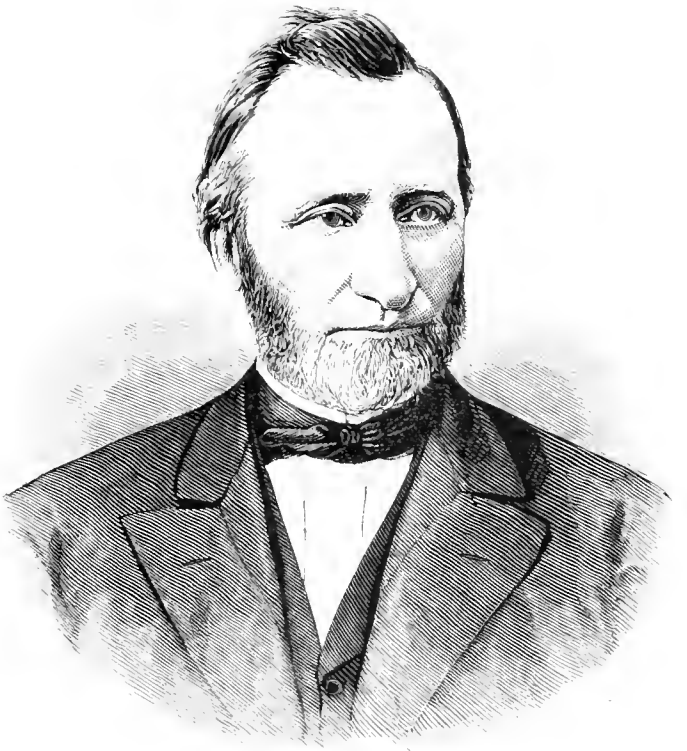
The town has a bridge across the Deerfield, near Zoar, one at Charlemont village, and an interest in a bridge near the Shelburne line, whose support has been a heavy burden, as they have been frequently injured or destroyed by floods. In 1878 the town contained twenty road districts, and the amount appropriated for highways was $1600.

The Troy and Greenfield Railroad traverses the town on the south side of the Deerfield to a point east of Zoar, when it crosses the stream and passes along on the north side into the town of Rowe, near the Hoosac Tunnel. The company has provided convenient stations at Zoar and Charlemont villages.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Aaron Rice made the first improvement for operating machinery in the town. Before 1753 he began building a corn-mill on Mill Brook, at what is now the village, and near the present mill-sites. The proprietors deemed his enterprise of such importance that they gave him a bonus of £21 13*s*. 4*d*., and promised further aid if he would keep the mill in repair ten years, "and grind at all convenient times for the proprietors, taking one-sixteenth part for toll and no more." In May, 1753, the proprietors met at the mill to examine the work already done and what was necessary to complete the mill. "After debates on that affair, it was voted to give Rice £13 6*s*. 8*d*. on the conditions above, and have him, also, build a saw-mill." For the latter purpose it was voted "to give said Aaron Rice the saw-mill irons belonging to ye proprietors, and to compleat the set, he engaging to build a saw-mill on the brook he hath built his corn-mill on, and to saw bords for the proprietors at ye same price, and sell bords at ye same prices that they are sold for at Deerfield, for ye space of ten years next ensuing." For the performance of these conditions and the faithful use of the £40 and the "compleat set of mill-irons," Aaron Rice gave his bond for £100, and soon commenced grinding for the "one-sixteenth part" and sawing "bords" at the customary prices. The mill was swept away by a flood in 1775, and it is said that Sylvanus Rice erected the second mill on the east side of the stream, which had two run of stones, and which was operated until 1822, when the present mill was built by David Crittenden. In a repaired condition it is now operated by Preston Baker.

Several saw-mills have been operated since the first one, by Sylvanus Rice, Artemas Rice, Jonathan Hawks, and others. An excellent lumber-mill is now carried on by Dennis Baker, and chair-stock material is also manufactured here. The power at this point was formerly employed to operate other industries. About 1809, Aaron Lyman carded wool in a small building attached to the saw-mill; and, later, his son, Josiah, carried on the same trade in a room in the grist-mill. At a point below, about the same time, the power was used to work a scythe-factory, and was afterward employed by Capt. Joseph White to operate clothing-works. His buildings, and others which had been used by Eugene Field for a snathe-factory, and a trip-hammer by Fuller & Rudd, were destroyed by fire. Above the grist-mill Eugene Field had a carding-machine, about 1836, which became the property of Dexter Hawks, who supplied machinery for making cloths. This was burned in 1852. Below the lower bridge, on Mill



O. B. Potter

Orlando B. Potter, was born in Charlemont, Franklin Co., Mass., on the 10th of March, 1823. He was fitted for college in the Buckland and Shelburne select schools and the East Bennington Academy. At the age of eighteen he left his father's farm, and has since made his own way without any aid, except from a kind Providence. He studied at Williams College, and at Dane Law School, Cambridge. Subsequently he practiced law for about five years in the city of Boston, after which he became interested in manufacturing, and devoted himself almost exclusively to that business for twenty-five years.

In 1853 he removed to New York City, where he has since resided. He is an honored and respected citizen, well known to the thousands of merchants, mechanics, and laborers with whom his busy mercantile life of a quarter of a century has brought him in contact. The management of the large interests that devolved upon him developed his faculties as a financier, and there are few men in any walk of life more thoroughly posted, or who entertain sounder principles on financial questions.

Mr. Potter is a man of great enterprise and remarkable prudence. He never goes beyond his own ability to perform, has never failed to meet an obligation at maturity, and has never been embarrassed through the vicissitudes of business. He has always been confident and hopeful when want of confidence prevailed about him. He borrowed money and continued building in New York City, and sustained its labor during the panic and distress of 1857. In that year he built the "World" building; and later, at a time when all enterprise was brought to a standstill and capitalists feared to invest a dollar in anything but government bonds; when business generally was in the lowest state of depression following the panic of 1873; when industry was paralyzed, and there was no employment for mechanic or laborer, he had the boldness to buy the large property on the corner of Astor Place and Lafayette Place, and when scarcely another building was being put up in that city he set his laborers and mechanics to work, and erected the imposing structure which is now one of the landmarks of the city.

He is a man of great force of character, and of clear and earnest convictions, which he always acts upon, and acts up to. He has ever sympathized with the workingman, and his greatest wish is that he should be remuneratively employed. During his life he has employed thousands of workmen and clerks, and has paid them the highest wages. His motto is "Live and let live," and he asks not of what religion, nativity, or politics are those who work for him; the only qualities he requires are honesty and capability.

As a workingman himself, Mr. Potter has no superior. He is never idle. In the midst of the cares and anxieties of business he has been watchful of the interests of the country, the State, and especially of the city government.

In 1861 he made valuable suggestions to the rulers of the nation, and has since, from time to time, been in correspondence on finance and kindred subjects with the leading men in Congress. He has always been a consistent Democrat, and an uncompromising enemy of fraud. He has devoted both time and money without stint in endeavoring to obtain better government for New York City. He has been a most active member of the council of political reform, and through his efforts mainly the bonded indebtedness bill was passed through the Legislature and became a law.

Mr. Potter was married, Oct. 28, 1828, to Martha G. Wiley, daughter of Benjamin Brown, of South Reading, Middlesex Co., Mass. To them were born seven children, of whom only four are now living.

Mrs. Potter died on the 12th day of February, 1879. She was universally esteemed, and is sincerely mourned by all who knew her.

Photo. by Popkins, Greenfield.

Samuel Potter

SAMUEL POTTER was born in Hampden, Conn., Oct. 24, 1794, and has therefore passed his eighty-fourth birthday.

His father, Abel Potter, was also a native of Connecticut, and was born in Hampden, June 15, 1750. He removed to Wallingford, in the same State, and died there Aug. 29, 1818. His wife was Mary, daughter of Abram Turner, of Hampden, and was born in that town, June 21, 1765; she died Oct. 7, 1831, in her sixty-seventh year. Her father was a prominent man in his day, and served in the Revolutionary war, taking part in the battle at New Haven.

To Abel and Mary Potter were born nine children, viz.: Abel, Jr., Sallie G., Elam (who died in infancy), Rhoda T., Samuel (subject of this notice), Polly A., Mary E., Elam, and Rebecca M.

Samuel Potter enjoyed but few opportunities for obtaining an education in his early years. His father being in straitened circumstances, and with a large family dependent upon him for support, was forced to put his sons to work at a very youthful age, and Samuel thus, when only six years old, was "hired out" to ride a horse in the fields for other farmers, and in that way earned six and a quarter cents per day for his father. A paltry sum it would seem even for a child of that age; *but* in those days, when almost every article of clothing and also most all household utensils were made by the family, a little money went a great way, and twenty-five cents per day was considered good wages for a man's labor.

When ten years of age the subject of this notice performed the greater part of the work on his father's farm, of which, four years later, he took the entire charge. This he continued until he reached his majority, after which he worked six months for his father, for which he received wages. He then, desiring to add to his stock of knowledge, entered the public school at Waterbury, Conn., and while there paid for his tuition and other expenses with the money he had earned.

He subsequently returned to Hampden and leased his father's farm, upon which he remained, taking care of his parents and the family until his father's decease.

Soon after the death of his father Samuel sold the property, and removed, in 1819, to Charlemont, Franklin Co., Mass. He was married in that town, Feb. 21, 1819, to Sophia, daughter of Samuel Rice. He then bought a farm in Charlemont, on Leggett Hill, where he remained twenty years, engaged mostly in agricultural pursuits. At the expiration of that time he purchased the place in the same town where he now resides. Although not a wealthy man, Mr. Potter now owns a fair share of "worldly goods," and possesses the satisfaction of knowing that what he has garnered has been the work of his own hands. He has always been active in forwarding educational interests, and has delighted in giving his children the advantages of the superior facilities for learning which were denied to him. He has always been a strong advocate of the principles of temperance, and these he put into practice without consulting popular customs long before the temperance movement became general.

In his earlier life Mr. Potter was a Democrat, but since the formation of the Republican party has voted that ticket. He has held the offices of selectman, assessor, agent of the town, and also that of deputy-sheriff twenty-three years, in which latter capacity he served both in Hampshire and Franklin Counties. He was town collector and constable six years, and indeed has been identified with most of the leading interests of the town. He took an active part in forwarding the building of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, and took the first subscription for it in the town of Charlemont. He was also one of the first directors of that road.

He has been liberal in support of churches and religious interests, and was also in early life a worker in the Sunday-school cause. For forty years he has been a member of the Congregational society, and now in his declining years can indeed look back with pleasure over a long life spent in active labor and good works.

To Mr. and Mrs. Potter were born ten children, viz.: Merritt F., June 19, 1820, who is now a physician in Hinckley, Ill.; Polly A., Dec. 25, 1821, who died Aug. 7, 1824; Orlando B., March 10, 1823, who is a lawyer and resides in New York City; Samuel L., Dec. 22, 1825, who died July 20, 1854; Hillyer H., Sept. 7, 1826, who is in trade in Peoria, Ill.; Waymes N., April 28, 1828, who resides in Greenfield and is a commission merchant; Mary A., Jan. 31, 1830, who is at home; Celestia M., Sept. 28, 1831, who died May 7, 1862; Direxa V., June 25, 1833, who died Oct. 17, 1839; and Craige D., June 26, 1836, who is now in business in Boston.

Brook, Asa Taylor built a tannery, which had among its subsequent owners Alfred Olds and Charles Richards, and in the eastern part of the village Nathaniel Rice had a small tannery which was operated by horse-power.

Besides the mills mentioned as being in operation at the village, Leonard & Green have a chair-stock factory on Mill Brook, on a site which was improved by Royal Thomas about 1845; on Rice's Brook, Roswell Rice put up a saw-mill about 1840, which is now carried on by Hart Rice. He has, also, a cider-mill and a still for making apple-brandy. In the same locality is R. Edwards' snath-factory, which gives employment to half a dozen hands, and produces 1000 snaths per week.

At East Charlemont, Othniel Taylor had a saw-mill on the brook which bears his name, before the Revolution, and at a later period the Taylors had a pottery near the public-house kept by Capt. Taylor. Farther west, Uzziah Simonds built a saw-mill soon after 1800, which had among its operators Ruel Thayer and his sons. About 1812, Ruel Thayer and William Coney started a foundry at this place for making castings for mills and farm-machinery. At a later day they cast stoves. It was last carried on by David, Alonzo, and Ruel Thayer.

Axes and scythes were made at East Charlemont about 1835 by Josiah Pratt, who had a trip-hammer, and employed a number of hands. In the place was also a tannery, started by Azariah and Noah Parsons, who were followed by Walter Pelton and Calvin and Alfred Walker. Some of these manufactured shoes on a large scale. Hats were made by Jonathan Avery, a Revolutionary soldier, and the wag of the place. "Hatter Avery" had the faculty of expressing himself in rhymes, and once produced these pertinent lines on the character of a parsimonious neighbor:

"On the flour of a grain of mustard-seed,
With the leg of a flea for bacon,
His soul would feast eternally,
If I am not mistaken!"

Other hatters at the hamlet were Solomon Rand, Lucius Hartwell, Jonathan Wheelock, Dexter Daniels, and Merrill G. Mayhew.

About 1790, Ward Hartwell had a grist-mill on Hartwell Brook, near where Bassett's saw-mill now is. The latter was put up in 1869 by Henry Bassett & Son, and is now operated by the son. Below this power was formerly a shop for the manufacture of hoes, by Booth & Upton, and handles by E. Field.

On Willow Brook, David Howard has in operation a shingle-mill, and on the upper part of Mill Brook A. P. Maxwell formerly had a small saw-mill. In early times the Goulds had a tannery in the northern part of the town. Bennett Edson had a grist-mill on Chickley's River, near its mouth, about 1815, and here a saw- and feed-mill is now carried on by the Grant Brothers.

On Cold River, E. C. Hawks erected a lumber-mill, in 1850, which he has operated since, employing at present 10 hands; and on the same stream, below, E. D. Hawks has carried on a mill for about the same length of time.

At Zoar, on Pelham Brook, Aaron Negus put in operation a saw-mill before 1820, which is now the property of E. A. & S. D. Negus. On the same stream, above, E. H. Hawks put up a saw-mill after 1850, which was burned, and a new mill erected by King Brothers, which is at present operated by H. L. Bradford & Co. It contains also a run of stones for grinding.

About 1815, Ebenezer S. Hawks put up a tannery at Zoar, which was afterward carried on by Alfred Old and Benjamin Tilton, the latter being pretty extensively engaged, and also made shoes on a large scale. Among other things formerly at this place was a carding-machine by E. S. Hawks, which was operated but a few years.

The records of Charlemont contain an account of a brick-yard, established by the town in 1767. The laborers were supplied by the town with the necessary stimulants, procured at Deerfield by David White. His bill shows that he charged 5*s.* 8*d.* for his time going, and 3*s.* 8*d.* for the "Rhum." Gershom Hawks, Artemas Rice, Aaron Rice, and others, furnished laborers on the brick-yard. On the 20th of May, 1768, the town sold the brick at vendue for about 12*s.* 3*d.* per thousand.

HAMLETS AND VILLAGES.

EAST CHARLEMONT

is a beautiful hamlet, built in a straggling manner on the river road, about three miles from the east line of the town, and about the same distance from Shelburne Falls. Buckland Station, on the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, is on the opposite side of the stream, and is reached by means of a ferry. East Charlemont was probably the first business point in the town, and once possessed considerable importance, having stores, taverns, and shops, which have been discontinued, leaving the hamlet a simple farm settlement with a post-office, school-house, and Congregational Church.

About 1760, Capt. Othniel Taylor opened a public-house in a building which stood on the site of A. C. Baker's residence. His account-book, running from 1760 to 1785, shows a large patronage, and that the use of ardent spirits was almost universal, the drinks named "flip," "toddy," and "sider" being held in great estimation. Pertaining to the traffic in rum are the following interesting papers, found among the records belonging to Capt. Taylor:

"BOSTON, 19th June, 1771.

"OTHNIEL TAYLOR, *Esq.*

"SIR,—I received yours by Mr. White, and now send you three barrels rum, amount of which is below.

"I am, your humble servant,

"ISAAC WINSTON.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
"96¾ gallons *@* 20*d.*	8	7	3
"3 barrels *@* 4*s.*	0	12	0"

"To the Hon. Justices of ye Peace for the county of Hampshire, in the State of Massachusetts Bay. We, the subscribers, Recommend Lieut. Asaph White, of Charlemont, as a Person of Sober Life and Conversation, one who has always appeared Friendly to the American Cause, and Suitably Qualified and Provided as a Retailer of Spirituous Liquors.

"OTH. TAYLOR,
"JAMES WHITE, } *Selectmen.*

"CHARLEMONT, Nov. 4, 1778."

Mr. White also furnished liquor at wholesale to his neighbors, and in 1781 asks Capt. Taylor, "Can you spare any money towards the barrel of rum you had etc. Please deliver to the bearer, Jonathan Thayer."

Capt. Taylor not only entertained man and beast, but he was also a general trader. In 1767 appears an entry against the name of Rev. Jonathan Leavitt for "one silk hd'kf and twenty apple-trees," and other accounts indicate that he dealt in all the commodities necessary in a new settlement.

At a later day Joel Hall had a tavern at East Charlemont, in the building now occupied by L. Merriam. His sign was that of a lion devouring a lamb, which, considering the habits prevalent in those days, was only too true. The substance of many was wasted through the liquor obtained at the "Lion."

Erastus Taylor had a good store in the gambrel-roofed house now used as a summer residence by John O. Merriam, of Troy. It was closed before 1825.

The post-office at East Charlemont was not established until after 1840. Peter Wilder was the first postmaster. The office has since been held by Horace Wells, Mrs. Horace Wells, Lorin Merriam, and Joseph T. Packard. It receives its mails from Shelburne Falls.

ZOAR

is a small hamlet near the western extremity of the town, on the north bank of the Deerfield, and along Pelham Brook. Settlement was first made by the Peirce, Negus, and Hawks

families, but the place did not attain much importance until the railroad located a station here in 1868. Besides the industries elsewhere mentioned, E. S. Hawks opened a tavern about 1812, which he continued more than thirty years. Then the place was without an inn until 1860, when H. M. Livermore opened a public-house and store and secured a post-office, all of which were discontinued in a few years. Merchandising was then carried on by S. D. Negus. I. D. Hawks and J. C. Bryant & Co. are at present in trade.

In January, 1869, the Zoar post-office was re-established, with I. D. Hawks postmaster, who has held the position ever since.

CHARLEMONT

has a charming location on the north bank of the Deerfield River, west of the centre of the town, and on Rice and Mill Brooks. The village is surrounded by some of the most picturesque scenery in the county, which serves as a beautiful background, and helps to make this a very attractive place. It is a station on the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, about twenty miles from the latter place, and about eight from Shelburne Falls. There are mills, stores, a tavern, a good school-house, Baptist, Methodist, and Congregational Churches, and about 100 inhabitants.

Aaron Rice is credited with having sold the first goods in the place, although not having a regular store. One of the first to engage in trade on a larger scale was Samuel Rathbone, who, about 1800, opened a store in the building now occupied by Nathan Ballard. The next store was opened by Henry Sheldon, in the present tavern building. The third was on the site of Dr. Dample's office, by George and Anthon Mayhew. Other stores were soon opened at the stands now occupied by A. L. Tyler and Wells; and about 1852 the Mayhews built a large business house, which is now occupied by Amos Avery. The place has had numerous merchants, and at present supports five stores.

It is said that Ephraim Brown was the first innkeeper, his place being the present Dalrymple tavern. Other landlords were members of the Hawks family, Capt. Montague, Henry Sheldon, Ebenezer Thayer, and Richard Houghton.

Samuel Rathbone was the first postmaster, appointed probably in 1816, after he opened his store. Others holding the office have been Waitstill Hastings, Anthon Mayhew, Luther Bodman, David Hawks, and A. L. Tyler, the latter being the present incumbent. The office has good mail facilities.

THE PROFESSIONS.

Some time before the Revolution, Dr. Moses Heaton located in Charlemont as the physician of the town. He was followed by Dr. Stephen Bates, who lived a mile east of the village, and who was in practice until after 1820. He was succeeded by his son, William K., and he in turn by his brother, Stephen, Jr., the latter living at the village at the time of his death. Others in practice have been Drs. George Winslow, Merritt F. Potter, David B. Hawks, Ashmun H. Taylor, George M. Hanner, and James N. Fitch. At present Dr. H. Temple is in practice here.

Those practicing law in town have been Joseph Bridgman, Joseph P. Allen, Emory Washburn, Edwin H. Porter, and Sylvester Maxwell, the latter for many years an able and honored lawyer.

Among the graduates of colleges have been Jedediah Bushnell, Roswell Hawks, Samuel Leonard, Constant Field, James Ballard, Stephen Bates, Joseph White, Joseph Hawks, Daniel Rice, M. F. Potter, Theron M. Hawks, Wm. Legate, etc.

Aaron Rice was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1780, Asahel Judd in 1820, and Rev. Aaron Foster in 1853.

EDUCATIONAL.

It appears that the proprietors did not make any appropriation for public schools, and that the town did not take action for their support until 1770. At the March meeting in that year, £9 were voted to be divided among the three districts,—the upper, the lower, and the hill. In 1773, £5 were raised for the school at the upper end of the town, £4½ for the lower school, and £5½ for the hill school.

In 1778, £34 were to be laid out for schooling, as follows: £12 on the hill, £10 at the west end of the town, £8 at the east end, and £4 on the south side of the river. The school rights in public lands were ordered to be sold.

In 1822, Calvin Hawks, Sylvester Maxwell, and William B. Bates were appointed to inspect schools and examine teachers.

In 1878, the school committee, D. A. Veber, L. B. Rice, and C. P. C. Miner, reported that the number of children between five and fifteen years was 129; over fifteen years, 53; of all ages in school, 186; the average attendance, 133. There were eight schools in town, taught fifty-four and a half weeks, and for their support $1666.47 were expended.

About 1845 an academy was built at the village of Charlemont by a stock company, in which a select school was taught several years. The house was a two-story frame, and basement, and stood north of the Mayhew Block. For a number of years it was unoccupied, and was finally destroyed by fire. The bell which formerly belonged to it is now in use on the public-school building.

CHARLEMONT LIBRARY

was opened to the public in February, 1879, with nearly 100 volumes. It is controlled by an association, legally organized in December, 1878, and has for its first officers E. A. Field, President; Hiram Temple, Vice-President; C. S. Cooley, Secretary; S. W. Hawks, Treasurer; Jennie Baker, Librarian; Lysander Hillman, Hiram Temple, and Miss A. W. Maxwell, Book Committee. The members number 40.

THE DEERFIELD VALLEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The movement which led to the formation of this society originated at a cattle show held at Charlemont, Oct. 13, 1870, when the following gentlemen were appointed to give effect to the purpose of founding a society "whose object shall be the attainment and diffusion of scientific and practical knowledge of the cultivation of the soil, and all the departments pertaining thereto; and to encourage the mechanic and fine arts and domestic manufactures:" Charlemont, R. H. Leavitt, John A. Winslow; Hawley, W. E. Mansfield, Willis Vincent; Buckland, Samuel Ward, E. D. Bement; Heath, John Reed, E. M. Vincent; Rowe, Charles Demons, William Hicks; Monroe, David Goodell, Joseph E. Hicks; Coleraine, R. Smith, O. J. Davenport; Plainfield, Joseph Sears, Francis Joy; Savoy, Ebenezer Ingraham, N. B. Baker.

This committee appointed agents in the above towns to solicit life members for the above society, and it was resolved that when 100 had been secured the organization should take place. A meeting for this purpose was warned by Justice Tyler, Nov. 26, 1870, when a constitution was adopted, and R. H. Leavitt, A. L. Tyler, and S. P. Everett were appointed to secure a proper charter from the State. Having secured recognition from the State authorities, the following were elected as the first board of officers: President, R. H. Leavitt, of Charlemont; Vice-Presidents, Willis Vincent, of Hawley; E. M. Vincent, of Heath; Josiah Trow, of Buckland; Jesse B. Kemp, of Florida; Secretary, W. E. Mansfield, of Hawley; Treasurer, C. H. Rice, of Charlemont; Auditors, M. M. Mantor, of Charlemont; Sylvanus Clark, of Florida; Wm. Hunt, of Heath.

In 1872 the society had 435 male and 21 female life members, the fees from whom, and the liberal donations received from various sources, enabled it to carry out the designs of its founders. Seventeen acres of beautifully located land at Charlemont village had been inclosed for fair purposes, a half-mile track located, and appropriate buildings erected. Here was held, Oct. 10 and 11, 1871, the first annual exhibition of the

society. The address was delivered by the Hon. George B. Loring, of Salem, and the fair throughout was very successful. Nearly $600 were awarded in premiums. Since that period the society has held annual exhibitions, which have been attended with unabated interest. The grounds have been substantially improved, and are now valued at $8000.

The officers of the society in 1878 were: President, David L. Smith, Coleraine; Vice-Presidents, C. B. Mayhew, Charlemont; R. W. Field, Buckland; N. B. Baker, Savoy; C. C. Wheaton, Rowe; Secretary, M. M. Mantor, Charlemont; Treasurer, H. N. Warner, Charlemont; Auditors, L. H. Richmond, Charlemont; Dennis Canedy, Heath; F. M. Simpson, Hawley.

The society meets statedly for the discussion of all questions of interest pertaining to the farmers and mechanics of this part of the county, and much benefit has been derived from the knowledge disseminated by this means.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

One of the conditions of the act of June 27, 1735, granting certain tracts of land to the town of Boston, provided that within five years from the confirmation of the plan the proprietors should "build and finish a suitable and convenient house for the public worship of God, and settle a learned orthodox minister in each of said towns, and provide for their honorable and comfortable support; and also lay out three house-lots in each of said towns, each of which is to draw a sixty-third part of said town in all future divisions,—one to be for the first settled minister, one for the ministry, and one for the school." It seems that, so far as Charlemont was concerned, no attempt was made by the early proprietors to fulfill these conditions, and that the settlers themselves were obliged to provide the means of education and the privileges of public worship. One of the most prominent of these, Capt. Moses Rice, memorialized the General Court, June 5, 1752, setting forth the non-compliance of the proprietors, and earnestly praying for a tax to help carry out the promised measures.

In answer the General Court, on the 4th of December, 1752, ordered a penny tax on every acre of land not set aside for public purposes for the space of three years, and that a portion of the money so raised should be used for the "meeting-house already agreed and engaged to be set up in said township." Accordingly, at the first meeting of the proprietors, after this order, Jan. 17, 1753, £100, old tenor, of the first year's tax, were appropriated for preaching, and Eleazer Hawks, Moses Rice, and Joseph Wilder, Jr., were appointed "to provide for the same the current year;" and on the 3d of May, the same year, the proprietors assembled at the place where it was proposed to set the meeting-house, "which place is a little south of ye south line of Hancock's farm, between it and ye north line of Thomas Stearns' land." They voted "that the house should be five and thirty feet long, thirty feet wide, and eighteen feet stud." Moses Rice, Thomas Stearns, and Joseph Wilder, Jr., were chosen to agree with Thomas Dick, of Pelham, "to set up a frame and finish said house on the outside and lay the lower floor." The frame was set up by Mr. Dick in the summer of 1753, but he did not complete the house that year. In fact, it was never finished, although the proprietors endeavored to have it done, and the following year "voted that Mr. Dick be notified to cover the roof of the meeting-house with boards and shingles, and to board the gable ends."

The same year, 1754, a minister's lot was set aside, near this frame, "to be 200 rods long and 80 rods wide." This property was located in the southern part of the present town of Heath, the farm being at present the property of William Bassett. One hundred pounds were also voted for preaching.

The troublous events of the French-and-Indian war, coming on about this time, prevented anything further being done until May, 1762. In that month the proprietors held a meeting and appointed Col. White, Joseph Wilder, and Aaron Rice a committee "to see to covering the meeting-house, or, if the former frame will not do, to set up a new frame and cover it." The committee, having decided that the old frame would not do, contracted with Mr. Dick, in 1762, to build a new house as follows:

"Know all men by these presents that I, Thomas Dick, of Pelham, in the County of Hampshire, Innholder, For and in consideration of a former obligation I gave to Mr. Othniel Taylor, Treasurer of Charlemont, to build a meeting-house in Charlemont, do by these presents covenant and engage to set up a frame in said town, in the place where the old frame now stands, it being 45 feet by 30, and 18 feet post, to cover the outside with chamferred boards and the roof with boards and shingles, and put up weather boards, to lay the lower floor with boards on sleepers or joice well supported, and to complete the same, workman like, by the last day of September next. Otherwise, on failure thereof, to pay said Treasurer 26 pounds for the use of said Proprietors. THOMAS DICK.

"N. B. The proprietors are to find boards, nails, and shingles, and *rum for the raising.*"

This house was erected on the site of the old frame, but it, too, was never completed, and in 1769 it was sold to Col. Asaph White, who removed it to his farm near by, and remodeled it for a dwelling, which was long occupied by him and his family.

Meanwhile the town had become incorporated, and as there was now prospect that the taxes for the support of the gospel would be regularly levied and collected, measures were taken to provide a pastor. Until this period (1766), preaching had been supplied by various ministers,—in 1753 by the Rev. C. M. Smith, of Hatfield, and at later periods by the Revs. Eleazer May, Mr. Treat, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Swan, Simeon Strong, and Eliphalet Huntington. The meetings were held at the houses of the principal inhabitants, and, for a short time, in the unfinished meeting-house.

On the 16th of March, 1767, David White was sent by the town to Walpole, N. H., to invite the Rev. Jonathan Leavitt to preach as a candidate. An invitation to settle as a pastor followed, and in case of acceptance it was voted to give him "One hundred pounds settlement,"—sixty pounds the first year, and forty the second; also a salary as follows: "Fifty pounds the first year, and to raise two pounds a year for five years, and there to continue until there are sixty families in town; and to rise one pound upon each family that shall be added above sixty until it comes to eighty pounds a year, and there to remain during his continuance with us in the work of the ministry; and likewise to find him his wood."

Mr. Leavitt having accepted this proposition, Aaron Rice, Othniel Taylor, and Gershom Hawks were appointed to provide for his installation. It was also agreed to build him a house on the lot of 100 acres before mentioned, and to which he was entitled as the first minister in town. The church, probably, was organized about this time, September, 1767, and had as its deacons Aaron Rice and Gershom Hawks. The installation, which took place soon after, was preceded by a solemn fast, and was closed with feasting and rejoicing, according to the custom of that day. The pastor, the Rev. Jonathan Leavitt, was a native of Suffield, Conn., had graduated at Yale in 1758, and was ordained to the ministry at Walpole, N. H., from which place he was dismissed in 1765. His sermons were learned, and it is said that his prayers were incredibly long. A fellow-minister said of him: "He dressed in the costume of his day, wore a great white wig and a cocked-up hat, making an elegant appearance. He could do more execution with one nod of his wig than you or I could talking half an hour." He remained with the church until its dissolution, about 1785, and died in Heath in 1801.

Before the settlement of Mr. Leavitt the town had decided to build a new meeting-house. Aug. 8, 1767, it was "voted to build another meeting-house, half-way from the one already built to Mr. David White's dwelling-house, or the nearest convenient place thereto, 45 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 20 feet posts." Aaron Rice, Jonathan Taylor, and Jonathan Hastings were appointed "to settle the place," and Aaron Rice, David White, and Timothy Thayer to oversee and carry on the meeting-house. It was occupied in the fall of 1769, but was not completed before 1772. In that year, Samuel

Hunt, Asaph White, and Asahel Thayer were selected by the town to finish it. In the division of Charlemont the house fell within the bounds of Heath, and that town took the building to Heath hamlet in 1789, where it was used as a meeting-house until 1833.

No records having been preserved, it is not possible to give a full history of the church over which Mr. Leavitt presided about fifteen years, and of which he was the only pastor. Various causes tended to bring it to an end. Some accused Mr. Leavitt of Arminianism, and others questioned his loyalty to the patriot cause; but it is probable that neither was the case. It is more likely that the people found it inconvenient to pay him his salary, and for that reason wished to terminate his pastorate. It appears that he was not willing to have his pastoral relations dissolved until his arrearages were paid and their supposed grievances had been submitted to a regular council of the neighboring churches. The town, however, assumed the right to dismiss Mr. Leavitt, and in 1780 approved the action of the selectmen in shutting up the meeting-house, so that Mr. Leavitt could no longer preach from its pulpit. But he continued his ministrations in the school-house near by and at his own house, and when the town would not agree to a proper settlement, he sued to recover his salary. It was awarded him by the Supreme Court, which held the inability of the town to dismiss a minister without the consent and concurrence of an ecclesiastical council.

These unfortunate dissensions had a depressing effect on the religious interests of the town, causing the dissolution of the church and preventing, for several years, the formation of a new society. For about three years the town had no church within its bounds, but on the 6th of June, 1788, was organized what became known as

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN CHARLEMONT.

It embraced originally 16 members, and the council which organized it was composed of the Revs. Nehemiah Porter, John Emerson, and Roger Newton, who were in session three days. In the fall of 1788 the church-roll contained the names of Gershom Hawks, Elizabeth Nichols, William Negus, Oliver Avery, Martha Taylor, Fanny Brooks, Jesse Reed, Eliphalet Cutting, Mary Taylor, Dorothy Leonard, Joanna Crocker, Esther Rice, Samuel Rice, Dorothy Rice, Freedom Rice, Joshua Hawks, Reuben Hawks, Abigail Avery, William Rush, Hannah Thayer, Aaron Rice, Sylvanus Rice, Jonathan Hastings, Champion Crocker, Paul Rice, Dinah Rice, Abigail Thayer, Jonathan Hawks, Samuel Peirce, Abigail Peirce, John Ellis, Ruth Peirce, Miriam Peirce, Andrew Rudd, James Fales, Nathan Gould, Martha Gould, Josiah White, Rebecca White, Aaron Gould, Lydia Gould, Abel Wilder, E. W. Farland, Josiah Upton, Joseph Upton, Nathaniel Upton, Ebenezer Green, and Phebe Green. Of this church, too, Aaron Rice and Gershom Hawks were the first deacons, and Aaron Rice the church clerk. In 1796, Ebenezer Fales was elected deacon, and at a later date Abel Wilder was ordained to the same office.

As early as 1786 the town took steps to build a new meeting-house at some central point. Joshua Hawks, Artemas Rice, and George Kenman were appointed to select a site. They reported a suitable place between Artemas Rice's and John Brooke's, and it was voted that the house have the same dimensions as the old one,—the Heath meeting-house. The house was located about two miles east of the village, and was erected under the direction of Thomas Nichols, Gershom Hawks, and Othniel Taylor. It was not wholly finished until 1804. In that year the committee reported their work completed, and that they had rented 31 pews below, and 16 in the gallery of the church. This house was used as a place of worship until 1845, when the present edifice in the village of Charlemont was erected. In that year 42 members withdrew to form a church at East Charlemont, and for a number of years the town maintained two flourishing Congregational Churches. Then followed a season of declining interest, leaving the parent church often in a struggling condition. At present it is again fairly prosperous, and, in 1878, reported 31 male and 66 female members.

The Rev. Isaac Babbitt was settled as the first pastor of the church, Feb. 24, 1796, and was dismissed June 7, 1798. He was a native of Easton, Conn., graduated at Dartmouth in 1783, and studied theology with Dr. Burroughs. He was a strict Calvinist, a plain but not a forcible preacher.

The second pastor of the church was the Rev. Joseph Field, who was installed Dec. 4, 1799, and dismissed July 10, 1823. He was born in Sunderland in 1772, graduated at Dartmouth in 1792, and entered the ministry soon after. He married a daughter of the Rev. John Emerson, of Conway. He was the author of several valuable books, one of the best known being a "Treatise on the Trinity." While pastor of the church he embraced Unitarianism, and was dismissed on account of his views. He remained in town until his death, representing Charlemont in the Legislature seven terms, after 1828, and occasionally supplying the pulpit of the Unitarian Church.

The Rev. Wales Tileston was ordained the third pastor, March 16, 1825, and dismissed March 22, 1837. He was a native of Williamsburg, graduated at Union College in 1822, at Andover in 1823, and began preaching soon after. His ministry at Charlemont was blessed with many conversions.

The fourth pastor, the Rev. Stephen T. Allen, was ordained April 18, 1838, and dismissed April 24, 1839. He was a native of Heath, graduated at Amherst in 1833, and, after leaving Charlemont, became the editor of *Merry's Museum*.

The Rev. John D. Smith was ordained Nov. 20, 1839, dismissed Aug. 11, 1844, resettled June 21, 1848, and again dismissed May 19, 1852. He was born in 1812, graduated at Yale in 1832, studied theology at New Haven and Andover, and began to preach soon after. He was a son of Nathan Smith, M.D.,* and himself became a physician. After his dismission he lived in Charlemont, and represented the town in the Legislature.

The Rev. Mathew Kingman was ordained the next pastor, June 6, 1854, and was dismissed Dec. 24, 1861. He was a man of ability and worth, but the church had become too weak to longer retain him.

The church was supplied with preaching for the next six years by the Revs. W. F. Bacon and A. P. Johnson. May 21, 1867, the Rev. Benjamin W. Pond was installed, and resigned April 17, 1870.

The Rev. P. K. Clark was next installed, Aug. 16, 1871, and died while pastor of the church, Jan. 6, 1872. He was interred at South Deerfield, where he formerly served as a pastor, leaving a wife, son, and two daughters, surviving members of his family.

The Rev. Henry G. Marshall was installed as his successor, Sept. 4, 1872, and was dismissed June 18, 1877. The Rev. Rufus Taylor then supplied the pulpit four months; and since April 21, 1878, Rev. Lincoln Harlow has been acting pastor.

Besides those mentioned as supplies of the church, the Revs. John Tatlock, George Lyman, T. J. Clarke, Edward Clarke, Levi Packard, and Samuel Fisk have served in that capacity.

The clerk and treasurer of the church in 1878 was J. H. Smead, and the prudential committee was composed of J. H. Smead, A. W. Leonard, and E. F. Long. The number of resident members was 75, and a Sunday-school, having 85 members, was maintained. M. M. Mantor, superintendent.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF CHRIST IN EAST CHARLEMONT.

This body was organized Aug. 6, 1845, with 43 members, nearly all of whom had withdrawn from the old church for

* See medical chapter, History of Hampden County.

this purpose. The first meetings were held in the schoolhouse, and the Rev. Nathaniel A. Keys supplied the church with preaching. He had previously been a missionary to Syria. In 1847 the church erected its present meeting-house, whose attractiveness and exterior appearance are equal to the average country churches in this part of the State, and has since occupied it for public worship. On the 17th of March, that year, the Rev. Moses H. Wilder was installed the first pastor, and continued that relation until Oct. 3, 1848. He was a native of Winchendon, Mass., and was licensed to preach in Indiana in 1831. For a number of years he was a successful missionary of the Home Society, and labored as an agent of various benevolent associations.

After a vacancy of a little more than a year, the Rev. Aaron Foster was installed the second pastor, Feb. 13, 1850, and was dismissed March 19, 1870, on account of ill health. He was born in Hillsboro', N. H., March 19, 1794, and reared according to the practices of the Friends. In 1822 he graduated at Dartmouth, finished his studies at Andover in 1825, and was ordained an evangelist in that year. After laboring in the South as a missionary, and in the North as a pastor, he became the agent of the American Peace Society in 1844, and in 1851 was a delegate to the World's Peace Convention in London. In 1853 he was a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, and subsequently held other public trusts, discharging their duties with marked ability.

His pastorate was very successful, and under his ministration the church greatly prospered.

In 1870 the church was supplied for six months by the Rev. Thomas Smith, and four months by the Rev. Daniel Savage.

In the spring of 1871 the Rev. Elijah Cutler became connected with the church as a supply, and served in that connection until 1873. In May, 1873, the Rev. Wellington Newell received a call to the pastorate, and Sept. 3d, of the same year, was installed. He filled the pastoral office until Sept. 18, 1877, and since that period Rev. L. C. Guild has supplied this church in connection with the one in Buckland.

The deacons of the church have been Sylvester Maxwell and Elihu Smead, elected Aug. 29, 1845; Zenos L. Parker, Phineas Field, L. Rice, R. H. Leavitt, Levi Smith, George Hillman, David Avery, and Edward H. Leavitt.

A Sunday-school of 40 members is maintained. In 1878, Emery F. Packard was the superintendent.

The following Congregational ministers, with one exception, were born in Charlemont: the Rev. James Ballard, who was born in town in 1805, graduated at Williams in 1827, and, after being a teacher ten years, studied theology, and was licensed to preach in 1837. After a number of years of ministerial labor he settled at Grand Rapids, Mich., and again engaged in teaching.

Rev. Roswell Hawks was born in Charlemont in 1788, graduated at Williams in 1811, and was ordained to the ministry in 1815.

Rev. Theron M. Hawks was born Oct. 24, 1821, graduated at Williams in 1844, and finished his studies at Union Theological Seminary, New York City, afterward becoming a teacher there.

Rev. Lemuel Leonard was born in town Nov. 23, 1812, was at Amherst from 1830–32, and was licensed to preach in 1838.

Rev. Daniel Rice was born in Conway, Oct. 13, 1816, but his parents removed to Charlemont in 1818, and he lived there till manhood. He graduated at Amherst in 1837, and finished his theological studies at Lane, Ohio, in 1842.

CHARLEMONT BAPTIST CHURCH.

The exact date of the organization of this body cannot be determined from the society records. By some the time is fixed as early as 1791, but it is probable that it was a few years later. In 1806, Elder John Green is mentioned as the minister who agreed, three years later, to build a meeting-house. This was erected about a mile west of the village, and in 1819 was removed to its present location. In 1805, the church-roll contained the following names:

Ichabod Packard, Wm. Williams, Fitch Comstock, Jonathan Comstock, Elisha Pike, Moses Barber, Ebenezer Williams, Ebenezer Montagne, David G. Church, Phineas W. Hartwell, Jacob Hunt, Jr., Jason Fuller, Samuel Riddel, Hezekiah Hastings, Elijah Steel, Samuel Rathbone, Samuel Hale, John Frary, Edward Beckwith, Zenos Atwood, Jacob Hunt, Wm. W. Fitch, Andrew Smith, Ephraim Church, Edward Giles, John Giles, John Barber, Benjamin Comstock, Samuel Ford, Elihu Hawks, Giles Farrer, Silas Beckwith, Abigail Hastings, Wm. Williams, Jr., Asa Paine, Ephraim Hale, Joseph Hawley, Samuel Negus, Jr., Sampson Spaulding, Wm. Middleditch, Elihu Booth, Aaron Bass, Joseph Nast, Jonah Hill, Hannah Hawks, Nathan Lyon, Jr., Jonathan Crosby, Nathaniel White, Alonzo Reed, Wm. Green, Thomas Ault, Thomas Goodenough, Nathaniel Cobb, Timothy Stearns, Julius Willard, Rufus Hawks, Ezekiel Edgerton, Jonathan Hartwell, John Cobb, Jonathan Hawks, Silas Shirtlif, Moses Stanford, Wm. Hartwell, Uzziel Simons, James Briggs, Ebenezer Upton, Rodolfus Nichols, Martin Howard, Christopher Shippee, Jr., John Pike, Charles Winchester, Billey Johnson, Timothy Knowlton, Ichabod Hill, Samuel P. Nims, Nathaniel Rice, Silas Pratt, Noah Parsons, Isaac Cooper, Valentine Goodenough, Jonathan Thompson, Calvin Hawley, Nathan Shippee, Israel Hawks, Joseph Edgerton, Jr., Eliphalet Thayer, Benjamin Harris, Parms Edgerton, Benoni Flagg, Zelina Hastings, Orin Rogers, Bennet Edson, Reuben Farley, Jonas Leonard, Wm. Arms, Stephen Sprague, John Howes, John Fisher, Alpheus Clark, Jonathan Howard, Eliab Leach, Ruel Thayer, Caleb Hill, Valentine W. Rathbone, Rufus Hawks, James A. Riddle, Lot Cottle, Fairbanks Dart, John Giles, Ebenezer Beckwith, Nathaniel Green, Asa P. Church, Philemon W. Frost, Moses W. Ward, Isaac J. Hawks, Alvah Pike, Rufus Bardwell, Josiah Upton, David Harris, Jonathan Weston, John Luscombe.

The aggregate membership of the church has been about 250. In 1819, when the meeting-house was removed, there were 60 members. In 1878 there were 73 reported. The Sunday-school had 60 members, and N. B. Ballard was superintendent.

As near as can be ascertained, the first deacons of the church were Ebenezer Williams, Jonathan Hawks, and William Hartwell. The subsequent deacons have been David Harris, Jonathan Ballard, Edmund Hartwell, Jonathan Hartwell, Nathan A. Ballard, Chandler A. Brown, and N. B. Ballard.

The first pastor of the church was the Rev. John Green, who remained until 1803. He was succeeded by Elders Wheeler and Palmer, and, in 1806, by Elder Ebenezer Hall. In 1807 the Rev. Rathbone preached, and soon after the Rev. Samuel Carpenter. In 1816 the Rev. Nathaniel Rice assumed the pastoral relation, and was with the church until April, 1824. For a time the pulpit was supplied by the Revs. Savory, Abbott, Goodnow, and Trumbull, but in October, 1827, the Rev. N. McCulloch became the pastor, and continued until 1830. His successor was the Rev. D. Dunbar, and from 1831–33 the Rev. David Pease was the pastor. In 1836 the Rev. Amherst Lamb was installed, and was dismissed in April, 1845. Since that period the pastors and ministers of the church have been as follows: 1845–49, Rev. B. F. Remington; 1850–51, Rev. James Parker; 1852–54, Rev. Harvey Crowley; 1860, Rev. John Fairman; 1861, Nathaniel Chapman; 1864–65, Rev. C. Brooks; 1866, Rev. Washington S. Coburn; 1869, Rev. Alfred Free; 1872, Rev. James Monroe; 1873–77, Rev. H. V. Baker; 1877–78, Rev. J. H. Parmelee; and since Sept. 9, 1878, Rev. C. J. Wilson.

In addition to the foregoing, the Revs. James M. Cooley, R. P. Hartley, S. Bentley, M. J. Kelley, Abijah Hall, and a few others have supplied the pulpit.

The Rev. Philander Hartwell, a Baptist, was a native of Charlemont.

CHARLEMONT METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

It is supposed that Methodist meetings were held in this town as early as 1806, but it does not appear that a class was formed or an organization effected until 1825. In that year the preachers laboring on the Rowe circuit gathered a few members into a class on Legate Hill, and supplied them with preaching as occasion permitted. The work prospered, and in 1831 Charlemont became a part of the Gill circuit, with a regular preaching-place at the house of Chester Upton, in

Gould Hollow, near the south line of Heath. At this time the Rev. William Todd was the preacher in charge. The Unitarian meeting-house, south of this place, was next occupied, and after much difficulty the brick school-house at the village was secured, as a place for the meetings of the Methodists, whose membership was increasing rapidly. In 1833 a great revival occurred, from which the church received 50 additions, and, the school-house becoming too small to accommodate the congregation, the use of the Baptist meeting-house was secured, and it was occupied a short time; but in 1834 the frame of a meeting-house, 38 by 44 feet, was put up on the site of the present edifice and supplied with rough seats, and worship was maintained until 1837, when it was fully completed, and consecrated by the Rev. R. Ransom.

The several classes were about this time constituted the Charlemont circuit, embracing appointments in other towns. Six years later the church began extending its work into the adjoining country, and the following year these efforts were attended by a revival in Heath, whereby from 70 to 80 persons were converted; and in Charlemont 40 more were converted the same year.

In 1849 a class of Methodists was formed at East Charlemont, and, with those coming from Heath, the membership was now increased to 168. The following ten years was a period of encouraging prosperity, firmly establishing the church. In 1861 one of the members, Rosetta H. Mayhew, presented the society with a house and lot for a parsonage, which was made habitable by the Rev. R. Mitchell, at that time the preacher in charge. But the prosperity of the church was destined to be checked in the same year. In the winter the meeting-house, which had but a short time before been placed in good repair, was burned to the ground, inflicting a heavy loss on the society. The following summer the unoccupied Unitarian meeting-house was purchased and moved to the site of the old edifice, and in a remodeled state is the present house of worship. For a number of years the condition of the society was not prosperous, on account of the expenses attending the erection of the new church, and the membership became reduced; but in 1868 there was again an encouraging increase, the fruits of a revival. In 1878 the number of members was reported as 60. The church was valued at $2500, and the parsonage at $1000. The trustees were R. R. Edwards, J. M. Wheeler, E. E. Warfield, W. S. Warfield, W. E. Niles, H. Temple, and D. A. Veber. The present pastor is the Rev. J. W. Cole, and the superintendent of the Sunday-school J. M. Wheeler.

The Methodist preachers in Charlemont, from the organization of the first class to the present, have been the following: The Revs. Samuel Eighmy, John Nixon, A. Harlin, E. Andrews, J. B. Husted, E. Crawford, J. C. Bonticou, S. H. Sizer, William Todd, A. C. Bosworth, Windsor Ward, Horace Moulton, E. P. Stevens, Samuel Heath, D. K. Bannister, William Kimball, C. Hayward, W. Willcutt, Lyman Wing, J. W. Lewis, W. Taylor, E. Bugbee, E. K. Avery, C. C. Barnes, Proctor Marsh, L. Frost, Porter R. Sawyer, David Mason, G. W. Green, Moses Palmer, William Bardwell, E. A. Manning, Ichabod Marcy, Amasa Taylor, A. A. Cook, David K. Merrill, William Pentecost, John Goodwin, George McNamara, Rufus Gerrish, Samuel Jackson, Charles Morse, William B. Fowlman, R. Mitchell, C. N. Merrifield, John H. Gaylord, John Cadwell, George E. Chapman, Ichabod Marcy, W. T. Miller, and J. W. Cole.

Among the Methodist ministers who were natives of Charlemont have been the Revs. Daniel Graves, Philo Hawks, David L. Winslow, Otis Legate, and William Legate.

THE INDEPENDENT CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY (UNITARIAN) OF CHARLEMONT

was formally organized March, 1825, with the following officers: Joseph P. Allen, Moderator; Anderson Mayhew, Clerk; Samuel Rice, Treasurer; Holmes Mayhew, Joel Hall, George Mayhew, Assessors; Samuel Potter, Collector; Joseph P. Allen, Anson Mayhew, Joel Hall, Committee on Membership; and Anson Mayhew, Thomas Mayhew, Eugene Field, Committee on Preaching.

In 1830 the society had sixty-four contributing members, among them being

Roswell Rice, Samuel Ford, Erastus Rice, Samuel Potter, Nathaniel Hammond, Joel Hall, Nicholas Graves, Gershom Howes, Amos Avery, Elihu Avery, Eli Thayer, David Clements, Seth Nichols, Chester Rice, Washington Hill, Hart Rice, John Mayhew, Samuel Rice, Eugene Field, John Steel, Constant Field, John Nims, David Smith, Isaac Allis, Rufus Barber, Pardon Haynes, Josiah Judd, O. Bingham, Josiah Pratt, John Pike, Jonathan Howard, Moses Cole, Luther Parker, George Winslow, Chester Marsh, Benjamin Allba, Matthew R. Fuller, Calvin Johnson, and Aaron C. Hammond.

About this period (1830) a house of worship was erected near the cemetery, in the centre of the town, in which meetings were held with greater or less regularity until about 1850. After that it stood unoccupied until the summer of 1861, when it was sold to the Methodists of Charlemont, who moved it to the village for the use of their denomination. Since that period a few Unitarian meetings have been held, but the organization of the society is no longer maintained. The last regular meeting was held July 27, 1869, and was presided over by Eugene Field; Henry Bassett was chosen clerk.

Among the clergy who have ministered to the society have been the Revs. Joseph Field, C. Nightingale, William Cushing, Benjamin Parsons, George F. Clarke, R. Bacon, Hervey, and Emerson. The clergymen of this faith, natives of Charlemont, have been the Revs. William Barber and Joseph Barber.

CEMETERIES.

The oldest burying-ground in town is a little west of Charlemont village, on the hill-slope, overlooking the surrounding country. Here are buried the men massacred by the Indians, half a mile east, in 1755, and others interred subsequently to the number of a dozen, chiefly members of the Rice family. A plain tombstone, engraved after the rude manner of those days, is inscribed,

"In Memory of Capt Moses Rice, who was kill'd by the Indians in this place, June ye 11th, 1755, in ye 61st year of his age, and lies at the right hand." "In Memory of Mr Phineas Arms, who was kill'd by the Indians in this place, June ye 11th, 1755, in ye 24th year of his age, and lies at the left hand."

This event is better commemorated by a square granite monument, about 12 feet high, which was erected over their graves in 1872, by Orlando B. Potter, of New York, a native of Charlemont, and a descendant of Capt. Rice on the female side. On the south face of the monument is this inscription:

"Capt. Moses Rice,
the first settler of
Charlemont.
Born at Sudbury, Oct. 27, 1694.
M. Sarah King, of S.,
Nov. 16, 1719,
Removed to Charlemont 1742,
Killed by the Indians
June 11, 1755."

The west face is devoted to Phineas Arms, and the remaining sides to the Rice family.

In this ground is also a plain stone,

"Sacred to the memory of Deacon Aaron Rice and Freedom, his wife, who, having sustained the hardships of an infant frontier settlement in time of war, having reared a family of eleven children, six of whom are interred in this ground, and lived together in happy wedlock fifty years, departed this life, the first, Dec. 9, 1808, aged eighty-four; and the other, Sept. 15, 1809, aged seventy-nine.

"'Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.'"

A few years ago the town appointed a committee to inclose this ground with a stone fence, but this has not yet been done.

The oldest public cemetery is about two miles east of the village, and was presented to the town before 1771 by Col. Jonathan White. It has been inclosed by a substantial stone

fence, and its general appearance is quite attractive. In the same locality is another cemetery, and at East Charlemont, by the church, is a well-kept place of interment. At the village of Charlemont is a fine burying-ground, and west of this place, toward and near Zoar, are three more small cemeteries, making eight in all in the town. This large number has prevented any of them from being as neatly kept as they might be under more favorable circumstances, yet none of them are suffering from neglect.

MILITARY.

On the 18th of January, 1773, Othniel Taylor was commissioned captain of a military company organized in Charlemont. The loss of the muster-roll prevents us from giving the names of the members, but no doubt they were essentially the same as those given elsewhere as settlers.

The questions agitating the country during several years before the stirring events of the Revolution received proper consideration in Charlemont. On the 4th of October, 1773, a meeting was held "to take into consideration the melancholy state of the province of Massachusetts Bay, occasioned by the unnatural oppression of the parent state of this province." After deliberation the town declared its "respect for the sacred person, crown, and dignity of our right and lawful sovereign, King George the Third," and that they harbored no thought of separating from the parent state; but they set forth their grievances, as follows:

"That the inhabitants of this town hold sacred our excellent Constitution, so dearly purchased by our forefathers; that we also hold dear our possessions, so dearly purchased by ourselves, when, to settle this town, and make it more advantageous to his ministry, and profitable to ourselves and posterity, we have been alarmed by the yells of the savage about our ears, and been shocked with scenes of our dearest friends and nearest relatives butchered, scalped, and captivated before our eyes; we, our wives, and children forced to fly to garrison for safety. Therefore, we must hold the man in the greatest scorn and contempt who shall endeavor to rob us either of liberty or property, and that we look upon it as a great frown of Almighty God to permit a man to govern us who seems so much bent to ruin the people."

They concluded with a prayer for repentance "of all our sins, especially those that pull down such a heavy judgment on us as an oppressive governor."

After the report was "repeatedly read," it was unanimously adopted, recorded in the town book, and a copy forwarded to the committee of correspondence at Boston.

March 11, 1776, Sylvanus Rice, Asaph White, John Brooks, Jonathan Hastings, Artemas Rice, Aaron Rice, James McKennan, William Brown, Oliver Avery, Othniel Taylor, James White, and Nahum Ward were appointed a committee of correspondence and safety, and on the 20th of December of the same year, "agreed and voted to raise the sum of £40 in order to provide a town stock of ammunition."

At the legal meeting, April 8, 1777, the question being put whether the town will give encouragement as a town toward raising soldiers, it passed in the negative.

March 10, 1778, "it was voted to choose five men as a committee to settle what has been done in the war, and to instruct them to estimate the service according to the value of time, having regard to the seasons of the year." The committee was Elias Carter, Thompson Maxwell, Jonathan Hastings, Asahel Thayer, and Benjamin Maxwell.

In 1780, Capt. Sylvanus Rice, Lieut. Thomas Nichols, Benjamin Maxwell, and Artemas Rice were appointed a committee of safety, and it was

"Voted to raise two hundred pounds as an encouragement to each man who will enlist to serve six months as a soldier in the Continental service."

In the same year it was "voted that the best shoes for soldiers shall cost $72 per pair, the others $47 per pair."*

In 1774, Hugh Maxwell represented the town in the Provincial Congress, and the following year Samuel Taylor was the representative.

At the outbreak of the war a company of Minute-Men was formed in this part of the county, which had among its members a number of the citizens of Charlemont. Oliver Avery was in command and Hugh Maxwell was a lieutenant. They marched to Cambridge in May, 1775, and when the army was reorganized a portion of the Charlemont men enlisted in Col. Prescott's regiment, in which Hugh Maxwell was a captain and Joseph Stebbins a lieutenant, their commissions bearing date May 26, 1775. Capt. Avery and some of the men returned home, but others remained to participate in the battle of Bunker Hill. In this engagement Capt. Maxwell was wounded and Ebenezer Fales killed. Josiah Pierce, a celebrated marksman, fired forty-seven bullets at the enemy with unerring aim, and lived to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of the monument which commemorates that battle and the death of Gen. Joseph Warren.

"Sylvanus Rice was the captain of a company of Minute-Men, and was frequently employed for short terms of service. He led his company at one time to New London, mortgaging his farm in order to raise the necessary means of equipment." His son Luther died in the service at West Point.

Moses and Samuel Rice hastened to Bennington with such speed that they were able to join in pursuit of the Hessians. Samuel Rice and Lemuel Roberts, of Charlemont, with others, were captured the succeeding fall and carried to Canada, suffering intensely from the cold. The former managed to escape the following spring, and, after many hardships, reached his home in the early summer.

Martin Rice was at Bunker Hill, and Eleazer Hawks at Bennington. Ephraim Hawks, Eliphalet Cutting, Joel Davidson, Eliphalet Cutting, Jr., Jonathan Howard, and Caleb Fish were also Continental soldiers. Tertius Taylor served through the war, holding a lieutenant's commission. Among other battles, he was at Stillwater and Stony Point. His brother, Othniel, was a captain, and led his company into many engagements during the northern campaign of 1777.

Many others whose names cannot be here produced served in the Revolution; and in the struggle from 1812–15 the town was fairly represented. In the late civil war Charlemont's quotas were promptly filled. It is believed that the following list embraces the names of all who were credited to the town. No record of names having been preserved in the clerk's office, it has been compiled from the State reports.

In the compilation of the foregoing sketch of the town's history, the writer has been much assisted by the "Historical Discourse" of the Hon. Joseph White, and by information received from Messrs. Eugene A. Field, Phineas Field, E. C. Hawks, Levi Smith, Henry Bassett, R. H. Leavitt, A. L. Tyler, Samuel Potter, M. Hawks, Mrs. Milner Taylor, and W. E. Niles.

ARMY LIST, 1861–65.

Bissell, A. H., must. Oct. 2, 1862, Co. A, 52d Regt.
Rice, Leonard B., lieut., must. Oct. 2, 1862, Co. B, 52d Regt.
Williams, John T., corp., must. Oct. 2, 1862, Co. B, 52d Regt.
Leavitt, Edward A., corp., must. Oct. 2, 1862, Co. B, 52d Regt.
Albee, Henry M., must. Oct. 2, 1862, Co. B, 52d Regt.; died July 26, 1863.
Avery, H. G., must. Oct. 2, 1862, Co. B, 52d Regt.
Booth, Wm. H., must. Oct. 2, '62, Co. B, 52d Regt.
Booth, Edwin W., must. Oct. 2, 1862, Co. B, 52d Regt.; died April 26, 1863.
Bassett, Sam., must. Oct. 2, '62, Co. B, 52d Regt.
Coates, Geo. E., must. Oct. 2, '62, Co. B, 52d Regt.
Crittenden, James R., must. Oct. 2, 1862, Co. B, 52d Regt.
Field, Edwin A., must. Oct. 2, '62, Co. B, 52d Regt.
Hawks, E. D., must. Oct. 2, 1862, Co. B, 52d Regt.
Keyes, Chas. L., must. Oct. 2, '62, Co. B, 52d Regt.
Legate, Jos. M., must. Oct. 2, '62, Co. B, 52d Regt.
Lilley, Albert, must. Oct. 2, 1862, Co. B, 52d Regt.; died June 24, 1863.
Merriam, Fred. W., must. Oct. 2, 1862, Co. B, 52d Regt.
Morrison, Clark E., must. Oct. 2, 1862, Co. B, 52d Regt.
Newstead, George H., must. Oct. 2, 1862, Co. B, 52d Regt.
King, Jas. M., must. Oct. 2, 1862, Co. E, 52d Regt.
Wilder, Geo. O., must. Oct. 2, '62, Co. E, 52d Regt.
Mead, George W., must. Sept. 2, 1864, 4th Cav.

* Continental bills.

Avery, John, must. June 21, '61, Co. H, 10th Regt.
Blodgett, Jos. L., must. June 21, 1861, Co. H, 10th Regt.
Edwards, Lewis R., must. June 21, 1861, Co. H, 10th Regt.
Upton, Geo. E., must. June 21, 1861, Co. H, 10th Regt.
Veber, Elias E., must. June 21, 1861, Co. H, 10th Regt.
Veber, George A., must., June 21, 1861, Co. H, 10th Regt; killed, Fair Oaks.
King, Edw. R., must. Aug. 29, '61, Co. E, 20th Regt.
Porter, George H., must. July 19, 1861, Co. K, 21st Regt.; died Nov. 13, 1863.
Dunn, Pat., must. Aug. 25, '61, Co. B, 24th Regt.
Avery, Francis D., must. Sept. 13, 1861, Co. C, 27th Regt.; pro. 1st lieut., 1865.
Norcross, A. B., sergt., must. Sept. 13, 1861, Co. C, 27th Regt.
Loomis, O. M., corp., must. March 24, 1864, Co. C, 27th Regt.
Barnard, Edward, must. Sept. 23, 1861, Co. C, 27th Regt.
Clark, Wm. W., must. Sept. 13, 1861, Co. C, 27th Regt.
Coates, Alonzo, must. Oct. 1, '61, Co. C, 27th Regt.
Edwards, P. O., must. Oct. 1, '61, Co. C, 27th Regt.
Harris, A. M., must. Sept. 20, '61, Co. C, 27th Regt.
Merritt, Mahlon M., must. Feb. 26, 1864, Co. C, 27th Regt.
Phipps, M. M., must. Feb. 26, 1864, Co. C, 27th Regt.; died at Andersonville.
Woffenden, Richard, must. Sept. 24, 1861, Co. C, 27th Regt.
Woffenden, Samuel, must. Sept. 24, 1861, Co. C, 27th Regt.
Leavitt, Joshua, lieut., must. Nov. 21, 1861, Co. C, 31st Regt.
Hathaway, Chandler, corp., must. Nov 21, 1861, Co. C, 31st Regt.; died at Baton Rouge.
Hawks, Joshua W., corp., must Nov. 21, 1861, Co. C, 31st Regt.
Hawks, John F., must. Nov. 21, 1861, Co. C, 31st Regt.; died at New Orleans.
Hillman, Fordyce L., must. Nov. 21, 1861, Co. C, 31st Regt.; killed at Alexandria, La.
Murphy, Lawrence, must. Nov. 21, 1861, Co. C, 31st Regt.; drowned in Louisiana.
Demuell, Lauson, must. July 31, 1862, Co. F, 34th Regt.
Coates, A., must Sept. 24, 1863, Co. F, 34th Regt.
Coates, David F., must. Sept. 24, 1863, Co. F, 34th Regt.; killed July 18, 1864.
Damon, Otis, must Dec. 10, 1863, Co. F, 34th Regt.
Fitzgerald, John, must. July 31, 1862, Co. F, 34th Regt.; killed Feb. 10, 1863.
Gleason, Abijah W., must. July 31, 1862, Co. F, 34th Regt.
Phipps, Wm. A., must. July 31, 1862, Co. F, 34th Regt.; killed Oct. 13, 1864
Taylor, Thomas A., must. July 31, 1862, Co. F, 34th Regt.
Veber, Elias E., must. Dec. 25, 1863, Co. F, 34th Regt.
Veber, Wm., must. Dec. 22, '63, Co. K, 34th Regt.
Williams, Enos B., must. July 31, 1862, Co. F, 34th Regt.
Dix, Stillman E., must. June 27, 1864, Co. H, 37th Regt.
Wright, Edward H., must. Jan. 5, 1865, Co. H, 37th Regt.
Henderson, George F., sergt., must. Jan. 5, 1865, Co. H, 61st Regt.
Burgess, Alonzo, must. Jan. 5, 1865, Co. H, 61st Regt.
Quinn, Wm. T., must. Jan. 5, 1865, Co. H, 61st Regt.
McDonough, Thomas, must. Jan. 5, 1865, Co. H, 61st Regt.
Childs, Albert, must. 1864, Vet. R. C.
Cox, James, must. 1864, Vet. R. C.
Dodge, Luke E., must. 1864, Vet. R. C.
Ferris, Abraham K., must. 1864, Vet. R. C.
Hewitt, Robert, must. 1864, Vet. R. C.
Jessey, John, must. 1864, Vet. R. C.
Merrill, Charles, must. 1864, Vet. R. C.
Quinn, John P., must. 1864, Vet. R. C.
Tyrrell, Isaac B., must. 1864, Vet. R. C.
Wells, Alonzo, must. 1864, Vet. R. C.
Herkes, John H., must. 1864, U. S. A.

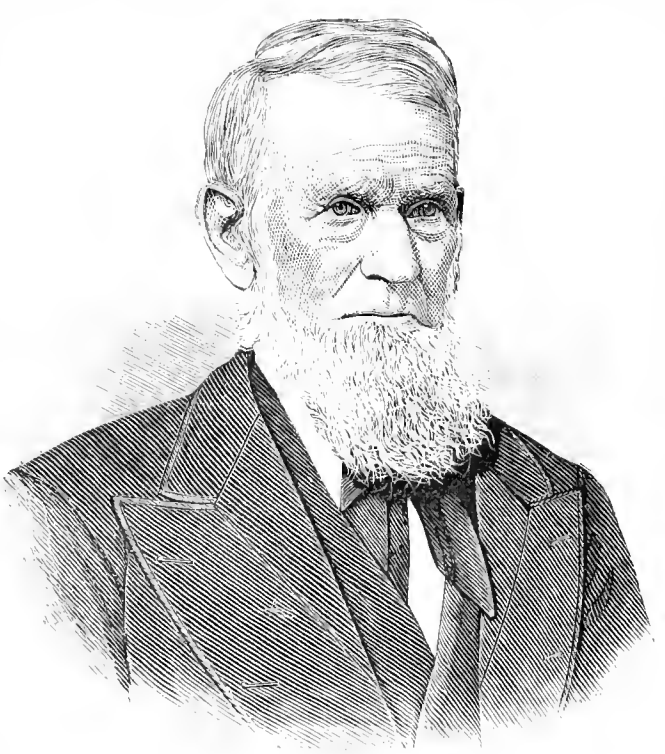
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

PHINEHAS FIELD, JR.

was born in Northfield, Franklin Co., Mass., on the 14th of April, 1799. He traces his descent from Zechariah Field, who was born in England in 1600, settled in Hartford, Conn., between 1639-49, removed to Northampton, Mass., in 1659, and thence to Hatfield in 1663. He died in that town in 1666. He had five children, of whom Samuel, the third son, was killed by Indians in June, 1769. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Thomas Gilbert, of Springfield, by whom he had eight children,—Samuel, Thomas, Sarah, Zechariah, Ebenezer, Mary, Josias, and Joshua. Samuel, the eldest, was called the "Poet," and in order to perpetuate the names of the family of which he was a member, he arranged them in order, so as to be sung to the tune known as the "Rogue's March," as follows:

Sam, Thom, and Sārāh,
Zeck, Neb, and Mary,
Josias, Josh,—pumpkin squash,
Quite contrāry!*

This ditty has been faithfully handed down by tradition in the Field families. Ebenezer, the fourth son, settled in Deerfield, and married Elizabeth, daughter of William Arms, of that town, by whom he had five children. In the twilight, on Northfield Street, he was mistaken for an Indian, and shot by a sentry at one of the forts. He was taken to Deerfield, and died soon after, on the 12th of September, 1723. Moses, son of Ebenezer, was born in 1719, and married for his first wife Anna Dickinson, of Hatfield, by whom he had seven children. He was married the second time, in 1756, to Martha Root, of Sunderland, and by this union had four children, of whom Phinehas, father of the subject of this notice, was the youngest. He was born in Northfield on the 29th of November, 1760. He was a farmer by occupation, and married Diadema, daughter of Reuben Morgan. She died on the 1st of August, 1788. He was married the second time, to Eunice, daughter of Capt. Seth Lyman, of Northfield. She was born April 17, 1770, and died Sept. 18, 1830. By this union he had ten children: Diadema, Lucy, Lucius, and Laura (triplets, of whom Lucy and Lucius died in infancy), Lucy and Lucius (twins), Phinehas, Jr., Eunice, Mary, and Moses. Of this family only two are now living. Phinehas, the subject of this notice, being one of a large family, was early thrown upon his own resources. His only school advantages were such as were afforded by the district schools, which he attended during the summer months until seven years old, and after that, in the winter, until he reached his sixteenth year. He then took charge of his father's farm, and the support of his parents devolved upon him. He remained in that position until 1837, when he removed to Shelburne Falls.



Phinehas Field

* Repeat two last lines in singing.

Meanwhile, he married (on the 11th of May, 1831) Chloe Maxwell, daughter of Col. Roger Leavitt, of Heath. After a residence of one year in Shelburne Falls, he removed to Charlemont, where he has since resided.

He has been practically engaged in agriculture, but has also devoted a great deal of time to public service and literary pursuits. He has never held any regular public office, though often solicited to do so, but he has been constantly identified with all the interests of the community, both social and religious. He has always been a Republican in politics, and was one of the first to adopt and advocate abolition principles. He has for many years been an active and earnest worker in the cause of temperance, and was one of the first in the town of Northfield to abolish the practice of having intoxicating drinks at "raisings," etc., and he has advocated these principles by both precept and practice.

Mr. Field has been a member of the Congregational Society sixty-two years, and was ordained deacon by council in 1825, in Northfield. He was subsequently chosen to the same office in Charlemont, and served in that capacity until seventy years of age, when he was, at his own request, released from service. He is not content to be idle, but still takes an active part in religious work. He has been a delegate to the National Congregational Councils at Albany, Boston, and New Haven, and assisted in the formation of the American Missionary Association at Albany. As a delegate of the Christian Commission he spent eight months in the South during the latter part of the Rebellion. He was then in his sixty-fifth year, and, although past the "fighting-age," he was not one to stand idle when his country needed help.

He was present at the re-taking of Port Stedman in March, 1865, and was in the lines in front of Petersburg on the 2d of April, and entered that place on the 3d.

While in front of Petersburg he was four times a mark for the rebel sharpshooters, but escaped unhurt. His eight months' labor for the Christian Commission was without any pecuniary compensation, but was freely given in the cause of freedom and right. Mr. Field has been a contributor to the *New England Farmer* and other local papers, and much that he has written has been extensively copied into other periodicals. He is a good musician, and has led the singing in the church since 1825, and has also instructed many new beginners gratuitously. On various occasions he has written hymns that were sung in public, and has also composed several pieces of music, some of which he has, by request, sung in public this winter (1879). He is a member of the Pocumptuck Valley Memorial Association, and has furnished for that association many legends and traditions of the Indians, and of the early settlers of Northfield, that otherwise would have been lost.

Mr. Field is now in his eightieth year, possessing undiminished mental powers, a remarkable memory, a step as elastic as that of most men of half his age, and an erect and commanding carriage. He is not wealthy in this world's goods, but is rich in the possession of a mind stored with treasures of knowledge, a varied experience, and the esteem and respect of a large circle of acquaintances and friends.

Mrs. Field died on the 4th of July, 1876, aged seventy-three years.

The following lines are a recent production of Mr. Field's pen:

LIFE'S CROWNING BEAUTY.

I love the opening months of spring,
The sunshine and the showers
That renovate the earth, and bring
The foliage and the flowers.

I love the balmy month of June,
I love the warm July,
And August, with her harvest-moon
Gilding the azure sky.

Yet autumn, with her golden sheen,
Outshines the vernal spring;
And June, arrayed in brightest green,
Can no such vestments bring.

But give me winter old and gray,
With all its garners full:
I'll smile upon the past, and say
It far excels the whole!!!

The bound of earthly life we trace
At "threescore years and ten,"
And all beyond that narrow space
Is winter-time with men!

The "hoary head," the silver hairs,—
If found "in righteousness,"—
Even now a "crown of glory" wears,
Awaiting heavenly rest

WHATELY.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

WHATELY lies on the west bank of the Connecticut River, on the southern border of the county, in the form of an irregular rectangle, whose average width, from north to south, is a little more than three miles, and whose extreme length is about six miles. The northern bounds of the town are Conway and Deerfield; on the east is Sunderland, separated by the Connecticut River; and on the south and west are the towns of Hatfield and Williamsburg, in Hampshire County. About one-third of the surface of the town consists of meadowlands, one-third of uplands, and the remainder of hills, whose sides are too steep and rocky to admit of profitable cultivation.

The principal elevations are Mount Esther, in the northwestern part, nearly 1000 feet high; Chestnut Mountain, in the southern part; Prospect Hill, near the centre; Hog Mountain and Poplar Hill, in the western part. To other hills in town the names of Dry Grass, Round, Staddle, Spruce, Gutter, and Hopewell were early applied. They are composed of the rock common to this section, and in several localities limestone of excellent quality is obtained.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The drainage of the town is afforded chiefly by Mill River and its tributaries. It is a sluggish stream, flowing south, east of the centre, and receives the waters of Bloody Brook from the northeast, near the Deerfield line; of Roaring Brook, from the southeastern part of Conway, on the west; and farther south, on the same side, it takes the waters of Gutter, School-house, and West Brooks, all having a southeasterly course, and flowing from the hills of West Whately. West Brook is fed by many springs, and its flow through town is marked by many valuable mill-sites. The other streams do not yield good power. Hopewell Brook, emptying into the Connecticut, is the outlet of the swamps that border on the west side of the river meadows. Beyond these and the lowlands along Mill River is a strip of plain-land called the "Straits." A large portion of the swamp-lands has been reclaimed and rendered productive by artificial drainage. In

the east part of town are several springs, possessing strong mineral properties, chiefly iron. Here, also, is a small deposit of mineral paint—umber and sienna—which is esteemed valuable in fresco-painting. In the western part of the town are small deposits of galena. The soil is fertile, producing abundantly the general crops of this section.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

ORIGINAL BOUNDS, LAND-OWNERS, AND PIONEERS.

Until April 24, 1771, the greater portion of the present town formed the northern part of Hatfield, and much of its early history is so closely associated with that town that it is detailed in that connection, and here omitted to avoid repetition. At the date mentioned Whately was incorporated, receiving its name from Gov. Hutchinson in compliment to his friend, Thomas Whately, at that time in the employ of the British government, in London. In 1810 a small part of Deerfield was annexed to the original town of Whately, giving it the bounds before described.

Down to 1684 the town was regarded as the commons of Hatfield, but on the 21st of October in that year the territory was divided among the inhabitants of the lower part of Hatfield, each one receiving a portion according to the valuation of his estates. As there were at that time 69 inhabitants holding ratable estates, each one of the divisions formed in the survey contained that number of lots, whose width, on the ten-rod highways, was from 4 to 52 rods. All the lands west of the river meadows were thus allotted at that early period, and subsequently confirmed to the grantees,—the last time, in 1735. As but few of the original owners came to improve their lands, their names are here omitted. The greater part of the river meadows was included in the grants made to Simon Bradstreet and Daniel Denison, in 1659, about 1500 acres in all. After the latter's death, in 1682, his land became the property of John Field, William Arms, Robert Bardwell, Daniel Warner, Samuel Field, Samuel Gunn, Joseph Field, and Andrew Warner, and was managed by them and their successors until after 1735 as joint property.

Gov. Bradstreet died in 1697, and his land soon became the property of others. In 1719 the proprietors were Samuel Gunn, Josiah Scott, Ebenezer Bardwell, Samuel Belden, John Crafts, John Wait, Ebenezer Morton, Nathaniel Coleman, Thomas Field, Jonathan Smith, Zachery Field, Joseph Smith, John Belden, John White, John Smith, and Jonathan Cole.

Other early land-owners were Samuel Partridge, Eleazer Frary, Daniel White, John Graves, Samuel Graves, and Samuel Dickinson.

The improvements the proprietors had projected were not carried out on account of Indian troubles; and the town was for many years neutral ground, roamed over by the Indians, and at best of no more service to the Hatfield proprietors than to yield an occasional load of hay. While a party were engaged, June 18, 1724, loading hay, about three miles north of Hatfield Street, they were attacked by the Indians. Benjamin Smith was killed, and Aaron Wells and Joseph Allis taken prisoners. No other incursion appears to have been made, and soon peace was so well assured that the settlements in the northern towns were firmly established, giving Hatfield a greater sense of security.

The settlement of Whately was now projected, and, about 1736, Ebenezer Bardwell and Josiah Scott built log houses, on the Deerfield road, north of the Bartlett place; not long after, a settlement was made on the "Strait" by Benjamin Scott, David Graves, Elisha Smith, John Wait, and Joseph Belding, who built their houses close together for mutual protection. It is supposed that all these families left after the breaking out of the French-and-Indian war, in 1744. They returned to the village of Hatfield, but came back to their homes before 1750; and these were the first permanent settlers of the present town of Whately.

Lieut. Ebenezer Bardwell sold his place to Master David Scott, the carpenter of the town, in 1752, and built a small house on the Chestnut Plains Street. The same year Joel Dickinson built at the hamlet, and Benoni Crafts a mile north. A brother of the latter, Thomas Crafts, put up a house nearer the hamlet. The position of these four families was deemed so exposed that the Hatfield selectmen moved them back to the village before snow fell, but allowed them to return in the spring. In 1754 a strong picket was built around Deacon Dickinson's house and barn, which served the four families as a fort, where they could drive in their cattle and lodge themselves at night while the country was alarmed by fears of Indian depredations.

When Thomas Crafts came from Hatfield he brought with him several hives of bees, the swarms of which have been kept in the families of his descendants ever since, and have always been housed within a short distance of the place where they were first set down.

Both the Crafts remained in Whately, and have now many descendants living in the town. Dickinson removed to Conway, and Bardwell to Deerfield, but the latter returned to Staddle Hill, where he died in 1789, at the age of eighty-two years. One of his three sons, Ebenezer, in 1778 built the house on Claverack Street which is now occupied by Walter W. Bardwell. It is said to be the oldest building in the town. Among others who joined the Chestnut Plains settlement were Daniel Morton, in 1759, who opened the first public-house in the town, a little south of Thomas Crafts'; Oliver Morton, in 1761, building his house south of the cemetery; Oliver Graves, in 1761, on the east side of the road from Thomas Crafts; Capt. Lucius Allis, on Spruce Hill; and Capt. Salmon White, south of the hamlet, on the present White place.

In 1749, Abraham Parker came from Groton, and settled in the locality since called "Canterbury." Eight years later he was drowned while attempting to cross the Connecticut on the ice. In 1752 his brother-in-law, Joseph Sanderson, located in the same neighborhood. In 1765, Joshua Belding settled on the river road, where Elihu Belding now lives, and the same year Nathaniel Coleman became a resident of the same neighborhood.

In 1760, David Scott purchased Lieut. Bardwell's Chestnut Plains property, and, a short time before, Noah Wells had built a house west of the Scott place. About this time Moses, Abner, and Gideon Dickinson settled in town, and, in 1762, Deacon Simeon Wait settled in Christian Lane, and, a short time after, Deacon Nathan Graves on Chestnut Mountain, and John Wait on the "Straits."

In the western part of the town settlement was made before 1765 by Edward Brown, Peter Train, Abraham Turner, and Adonijah Taylor. The Smith families, Elisha Belding, Samuel Carley, Henry Stiles, and others whose names appear in the following pages, became residents of Whately.

The number of settlers in Whately in 1771, and their possessions, are clearly shown in the appended table:

Names.	Houses.	Acres. Tillage Land.	Acres. Mowing Land.	Acres. Pasturage.
Daniel Morton	1	12	12	20
Oliver Graves	1	13	6	12
David Graves	1	12	3	5
Elisha Belding	1	11	2	4
John Crafts		3	10	
Joseph Crafts		3		
Israel Graves	1	5½	4	26
Simeon Wait	1	20	13	20
Henry Stiles	1	4	6	8
Oliver Morton	1	8½	11	25
Benj. Smith, Jr.	1	8	9	
Moses Crafts				
Peter Train	1	5	6	20
Edward Brown	1	4	6	20
Abraham Turner		4	16	4
Benoni Crafts	1	5	6	7
Paul Belding	1	3	6	12
Ezra Turner		2	1	1½
Hosea Curtis				6
Joseph Kellogg				

Names.	Houses.	Acres, Tillage Land.	Acres, Mowing Land.	Acres, Pasturage.
Joseph Belding, Jr.	1	23	10	10
Nathaniel Sartle	1	12	4½	
Thomas Sanderson	1	24	9	3
Nathaniel Coleman				
Abel Parker		20	4	10
Jonathan Smith	1	6	6	7
Elisha Frary	1	5	7	12
Lemuel Wells				
John Wait	1	22	7	2
Joseph Scott	1	11	2	5
Seth Wait	1	20	6	16
Thomas Crafts	1	8	9	8
Philip Smith	1	16	6	6
David Scott	1	11	18	12
Noah Bardwell	1	6	6	30
Paul Smith	1	4	3	20
Nathan Graves	1	8		
Widow Lois Parker	1	7	6	3
John Wait, Jr.		3		
Joshua Beldin	1	20	10	30
Benjamin Scott	1	23	7	
Benjamin Scott, Jr	1	17		
Elisha Smith	1	10	3	
Martin Graves	1	10	5	3
Salmon White	1	11	11	18
Perez Bardwell	1	8	20	8
Samuel Carley	1			
Benjamin Smith	1	11		
Thomas Allen	1	2		
William Kellog				
John Graves				30
Elihu Graves				
David Scott, Jr				6

Four residents were not taxed: Rev. Rufus Wells, Joseph Sanderson, Sr., Joseph Belding, Sr., and Richard Chauncey.

Pasturages in town were owned by the following non-residents:

Elisha Allis, Nathaniel Hawks, Reuben Belding, Gideon Dickinson, Simeon Morton, Noah Coleman, Abner Dickinson, Eleazer Frary, Daniel Graves, Samuel Dickinson, Remembrance Bardwell, Eleazer Allis, Elijah Morton, Joseph Billings, Jonathan Allis, Joseph Smith, Benj. Wait, Jr., David Billings, Eliakim Field, Medad Field, Samuel Church, Noah Nash, Elijah Dickinson, Benj. Wait, Jonathan Morton, Moses Wait, Israel Williams, David Morton, Oleuliah Dickinson, Mary Smith, Elisha Wait, Moses Frary.

The entire number of dwellings in 1771 was 40. They were occupied by 48 families, and sheltered 320 inhabitants. There was a tan-house owned by Paul Belding, a saw- and grist-mill by Reuben Belding, and a saw-mill by Edward Brown.

In 1790 there were 120 dwellings and 130 families; the inhabitants numbered 735.

In 1850 the town had its greatest population,—1129; in 1875 there were 204 dwellings, 210 families, and a population of 958. In 1820 the total valuation of the town was $206,858, and in 1875 it was $769,361.

The total number of deaths for the hundred years ending in 1871 was 1375,—a number greater than the population of the town has been in any one year. Of this number, 141 were between the ages of seventy and eighty years; 114 between eighty and ninety years; 23 between ninety and one hundred years; and 1, Hannah Losure, who died in 1865, was more than one hundred and one years and four months old. Mrs. Mary Waite was ninety-nine years and nine months old, and left 150 descendants. David Scott was upward of ninety-four years old at his death. He had 11 children, 86 grandchildren, 109 great-grandchildren, and 12 great-great-grandchildren,—in all 212.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The act incorporating the town of Whately, approved by the governor April 24, 1771, invested the inhabitants with all the privileges and powers enjoyed by the towns of the province, except that of sending a representative to the General Court. This privilege was to be shared with the town of Hatfield from time to time indifferently, each town bearing its proportion of the expense of sending a member according to their respective proportion of the province tax. The taxes levied by the town of Hatfield, before Whately was set off, were to be collected by the officers of the old town, and proper division of the same was to be made with Whately. William Williams, Esq., was empowered to warn the first town-meeting, and only such as were recognized inhabitants of the town of Hatfield, at the passage of the incorporating act, were to claim the privileges of inhabitants at the meeting in Whately. The town was also empowered to proceed against all persons residing in town without proper license, and secure their removal in the same manner that it might have been done in Hatfield.

In 1810, "Thomas Sanderson, Ebenezer Barnard, and Justin Morton, with all their polls and estates together, with all the lands and the inhabitants thereon," were taken from the town of Deerfield and annexed to Whately.

In pursuance of the warrant by Esquire Williams, the first election of town officers was held at the house of Daniel Morton, the first innholder, May 6, 1771, with the following result: Selectmen, John Wait, Simeon Wait, Edward Brown, Salmon White, Philip Smith; Town Clerk and Treasurer, Salmon White; Assessors, Edward Brown, Philip Smith, and Salmon White; Constables, Joseph Belding, Jr., and Henry Stiles; Sealer of Weights and Measures, Thomas Crafts; Sealer of Leather, Thomas Sanderson; Surveyors of Highways, Peter Train, Oliver Graves, and Benjamin Smith; Fence-Viewers, Israel Graves, Noah Bardwell, and John Wait, Jr.; Field-Drivers, Benjamin Scott, Jr., John Brown, and Joseph Crafts; Tithingmen, Elisha Belding, and Noah Bardwell; Wardens, Benjamin Smith, Perez Bardwell, and Abraham Turner; Deer-Reeves, John Crafts, Martin Graves, and Elisha Frary; Surveyor of Shingles, Thomas Crafts; Hog-Reeves, Peter Train, Gad Smith, and Lemuel Wells.

THE TOWN RECORDS

contain appropriate legislation on the various town interests, much of which is quoted in chapters devoted to those matters. Other action, showing the characteristics of those times, and how faithful the people were in the performance of little things, is here produced. At some of the early meetings it was

"Voted to build a pound forty feet square.

"Voted to provide a grave cloth for the use of the town.

"Voted that David Scott and Joseph Scott be a Committee to provide two biers for the use of the town.

"Voted that hogs may run at large from May 1st to Oct. 15th, being properly yoked and rung.

"Voted to let two milch cows to a family run on the commons.

"May 19, 1780.—An uncommon darkness was over the earth for some hours.

"In 1791 the town voted that Thomas Sanderson be a delegate to attend a meeting at the house of Caleb Alvord, in Greenfield, to consult on the propriety of petitioning the General Court for a lottery for the purpose of building a bridge over Deerfield River.

"In 1797 the town voted that it would not give liberty to inoculate for the small-pox."

1798.—"Voted to give a bounty of six shillings for wild-cats."

1801.—"A wolf was killed in Whately. The bounty paid by the town was $10."

1804.—"Voted to build three horse-blocks near the meeting-house."

1812.—"Voted that every man have liberty to wear his hat in town-meeting."

In 1790 the town voted that "all persons that are found seized of the freehold estate of the clear annual income of £3 shall be entitled to habitance, to every intent and purpose." Persons not so possessed "were warned and cautioned as the law directs," to prevent them from gaining a settlement and making the town liable for their support, as the following warrant will show:

"HAMPSHIRE, ss.—To either of the constables of the town of Whately, in said county, Greeting: In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, You are directed to warn Samuel Brass and Saba Andross, transient persons, lately come into this town for the purpose of abiding therein, not having the town's consent therefor, that they depart the limits thereof with their children and others under their care within fifteen days, and make due return of your doings to the clerk of the town.

"Signed by the SELECTMEN."

After the Shays rebellion a number of persons were "warned" to depart the town to prevent them regaining a settlement.

The town owns a good hall at Whately hamlet, which was enlarged in 1871 to a commodious two-story building. The upper part is used for public meetings, and the lower story is divided into a school-room and town offices. In one of the latter is kept the town library, containing a few hundred volumes, and for the support of which a yearly appropriation of from $30 to $60 is made.

Whately has a poor-farm, valued at nearly $5000, and makes an annual allowance of from $1200 to $1900 for the maintenance of the poor of the town.

In 1879 the selectmen reported the assets of Whately at $6873.52, and the liabilities at $11,350.01.

In 1872 nearly $1500 was voted by the town to secure the publication of the Rev. J. H. Temple's "History of Whately," read at the celebration, July 4, 1871, the first centennial of the town's existence.

The principal town officers of Whately, from the first meeting, in 1771, to 1879, have been as follows:

SELECTMEN.

John Wait, 1771; Edward Brown, 1771; Simeon Wait, 1771; Philip Smith, 1771–72; Salmon White, 1771, '75, 1777–78, '84, '86, '90, '92, '94; Noah Wells, 1772, '75, '78, '82, '83, '88; David Scott, 1772; Elisha Frary, 1772, '80; Thomas Sanderson, 1773, '75, 1777–78, 1783–87, '89, '90, 1792–96, '98, 1803, 1812–17; Oliver Graves, 1776–77; Joseph Belding, Jr., 1776–77, '83; John Smith, 1776–77, '80, 1787–89; Perez Chapin, 1780, Silas Smith, 1781; Noah Bardwell, 1781, 1790–91, '93, '96; David Graves, Jr., 1781–82; Col Josiah Allis, 1783–89, 1794–95; Major Phineas Frary, 1791–99, 1801–6, '9, 1812–17; Asa Sanderson, 1795, 1803–5, '12, '13; John White, 1795, 1798–1800, 1802–11; Capt. Seth Frary, 1800–2, 1804–5, 1814–15; Levi Morton, 1801, '3; Bezaleel Smith, 1804, '5, '11; Gideon Dickinson, 1806–8, 1810–11; Zenas Field, 1807–8, 1810–11, '16; Oliver Graves, Jr., 1809, '16, '18, '19; Capt. Rufus Smith, 1811; Consider Morton, 1812–17; Capt. Salmon Graves, 1812–13; Oliver Morton, 1814–16; Orange Bardwell, 1814–15; Lemuel Wait, 1816, '18; Isaac Frary, 1817, '19, Silas Frary, 1817–18, '20, Seth Smith, 1819–21, 1824–27; Thomas Crafts, 1820–22, '25, '28, '30, 1832–36; Capt. William Fay, 1821, '29; Charles Morton, 1822; Deacon James Smith, 1822; David Stockbridge, 1823–26, '28, '31, '40, '43; Deacon Justus White, 1823–24, '31; Dexter Morton, 1823; Dr. Chester Bardwell, 1826; Calvin Wells, 1827, 1835–39, '45; David Saunders, 1827; Daniel Brown, 1828–29, '30, '45; Levi Bush, Jr., 1829; Capt. Luke Wells, 1830; Chester Brown, 1831–36, 1840–41; Luke B. White, 1832–34; Hiram Smith, 1837–39, '46, '55, '61; J. C. Sanderson, 1837, 1844–45, 1849–50; Arnold Morton, 1838, '39, 1843–44, '47, '51; Dexter Crafts, 1840, Rufus Graves, 1841, '46, '61; Statham Allis, 1841; Rodolphus Sanderson, 1842, '47; Plyna Graves, 1842; Capt. Seth Bardwell, 1842, '51, 1875–76; Lyman Dickinson, 1843–44, '55; Daniel F. Morton, 1846; Thomas Wait, 1847, 1849–50, 1852–53; Samuel B. White, 1848–50, 1852–53, 1856–57, 1861–66, 1868–69; John Field, 1848; Abel W. Nash, 1848; Capt. Asa Parker, 1851; Stephen Belden, 1852–53, '59; Elliot C. Allis, 1854, '74; Zelina W. Bartlett, 1854, '67; Isaac Frary, Jr., 1854; James M. Crafts, 1855; Rufus Dickinson, 1856–57, '59, '69; J. W. C. Allis, 1856, 1868–69; Alonzo Crafts, 1857, '60, 1862–64, '67; Alfred Belden, 1858; Dennis Dickinson, 1858, '72; Edward Bardwell, 1858–60, 1862–67, 1870–73, '79; L. W. Hamman, 1860–61; Elihu Belden, 1865; Elipha H. Wood, 1866, Harvey Moor, 1868; Samuel Lesure, 1870; Samuel C. Wood, 1870; Elbridge G. Crafts, 1871, '73; David Ashcraft, 1871; S. W. Allis, 1872–79, Chester K. Waite, 1874–78; Hiram Bardwell, 1877–78; R. M. Swift, 1879.

TOWN CLERKS.

Salmon White, 1771–79; Dr. Perez Chapin, 1780–81; Thomas Sanderson, 1782, '86, 1789–98, 1800–1, Col. Josiah Allis, 1787–88; Dr Benj Dickinson, 1799; William Mather, 1802–9, 1812–13, Elijah Allis, 1810–11; Thomas Wells, 1811; Luke Wells, 1815–25; Edward Phelps, 1826, Chester Wells, 1827–30; Martin Woods, 1831–32; Erastus Morton, 1833–41; Dr. Myron Harwood, 1835–36, 1838–41; Statham Allis, 1837; Samuel Lesure, 1842–56, 1860–71, '79; Dennis Dickinson, 1857–59.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT.

John Smith, 1783; Thomas Sanderson, 1784, 1812–13; Capt. Salmon White, 1785; Col. Josiah Allis, 1787–88; Maj. Phineas Frary, 1795, '8, '10, '11; John White, 1825; Rev. L. P. Bates, 1829; David Stockbridge, 1830; Thomas Crafts, 1831; Capt. Luke Wells, 1832, Chester Brown, 1833; Leander Clark, 1834, '40; Calvin Wells, 1835; Asa Dickinson, 1836; Rodolphus Sanderson, 1837, Samuel B. White, 1838, '46; Elijah Allis, 1839; Thomas Nash, 1842; Joloz Pease, 1841; Dr. Chester Bardwell, 1847–48, '51; Deacon Justus White, 1849; Abel W. Nash, 1852; Josiah Allis, 1853; Edwin Bardwell, 1854; Hiram Smith, 1855; William H. Fuller, 1858–59; L. W. Hamman, 1861; Capt. Seth Bardwell, 1864; Alfred Belden, 1868; Seth B. Crafts, 1871; E. H. Wood, 1875.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Col. Josiah Allis was delegate to the convention to ratify the Federal Constitution in 1788. Deacon Thomas Sanderson was delegate to the convention to revise the Constitution of Massachusetts, 1820.

THOROUGHFARES.

The early roads of the town appear to have been located with the idea of giving every lot-owner easy access to his land, and were designed to run with the cardinal points of the compass as nearly as the nature of the country admitted. As the plan was projected by the town of Hatfield before the commons were allotted, this could be done without trouble; yet subsequent circumstances have much modified the courses of these roads, but our space will not allow us to note the changes which have taken place.

Among the first north-and-south roads were the "Straits" and "Chestnut Plains" Streets, each projected ten rods wide. The latter is on the plains, along the base of the hills, near the centre of the town, and retains its original width a short distance. The former is on the old Indian trail, on the land which divides the meadows from the uplands, and was the most direct route from Hadley to Deerfield. Between these two another road was opened about 1779, which was named the "Clavcrack" by the soldiers returning home from that place.* The Poplar Hill road, in the western part of the town, was opened to the public about 1773, and the river road was opened at various times from 1756 to 1806. The earliest east-and-west roads are the one by Mount Esther and the "Christian Lane," laid out in 1716, and designed to be ten rods wide. Other roads were located as the interests of the town demanded.

The first appropriation for the highway was made in 1771, when £16 were voted, sufficient to furnish 128 days' labor; but the future allowances were more liberal, and included the construction of bridges, the streams at first having been forded. In 1878 the town voted $1600 for the support of roads and bridges, and placed them in charge of twelve surveyors.

The Connecticut River Railroad was opened through Whately in 1846. It runs parallel with the river, about two miles from it, and has a station at East Whately, where good shipping facilities are provided. The passengers arriving and departing per year aggregate about 4500. Before the railroad was built the river afforded communication with the markets on the south. After the South Hadley Canal was built, in 1795, freighting was carried on in flat-bottomed boats, about 16 feet wide and 40 feet long, and rigged with two short masts and sails. They had a stopping-place at Belden's Landing and at David Stockbridge's wharf, just east of his tavern. The opening and closing of navigation occasioned many a merry-making and carousal at the taverns near the wharves.

In 1785, Joshua Belden established a ferry across the river, near his house, the boat being propelled by poles. Afterward it was worked by means of a wire; and in 1820 the business was so great that it gave constant employment for a ferryman. About this time Samuel Bartlett had it in charge. The ferry was discontinued before 1830.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Agriculture has always been the principal occupation of the people of Whately, although other interests have received considerable attention. The abundant yield of hay in the meadows, and the good grazing qualities of the uplands, early directed attention to dairying and stock-raising. But these interests did not maintain their prominence, and gave way to other pursuits, chiefly to

TOBACCO CULTURE.

This plant was cultivated and used in town before the Revolution, but it was not grown for the market much before 1800. About that time Joshua Belden, Levi Morton, and Perez Wells were among the largest growers, and sent the tobacco out by peddlers for sale in the hill-towns of the county, but it was not until 1845 that the culture of seed-leaf tobacco as a field crop was introduced. Horace Dickinson and Lewis Wells procured some seed from Connecticut, and planted about an acre apiece, selling the crop at two cents per pound for fillers and six cents for wrappers. The next crop was sold at an advance, and the acreage was largely increased. At the end of ten years 69 acres were in cultivation, from which $9165 were realized. In 1865, with tobacco selling at twenty

* Now the city of Hudson, N. Y.

cents per pound, the value of the crop in Whately was $105,344. About 300 acres are now cultivated annually, yielding 1600 pounds per acre, the variety being the Connecticut-seed leaf, although lately the culture of Havana-seed leaf has been begun. Among the principal growers are J. W. C. & S. W. Allis, cultivating 20 acres, and preparing it for the manufacturer; Elihu Belden, who owns a warehouse holding 600 cases; Alfred Belden, employing from 10 to 30 men; Rufus Dickinson & Sons, John White & Sons, Henry K. White, Walter & Alonzo Crafts, S. E. Allis, E. G. Crafts, E. H. Wood, and others.

The raising of broom-corn and the manufacture of brooms was begun in Whately about 1805 by the Belden Brothers, but the business did not assume much importance before 1827, when Francis Belden devised machinery which enabled them to produce a better and neater article at a smaller cost. Others engaged in growing the corn and manufacturing brooms, among them being R. T. Morton, Abel W. Nash, Solomon Mosher, Carlos Swift, J. M. Cooley, Lucius Graves, and Eliphas H. Wood. The latter is yet engaged in the business at East Whately, his sales in some years amounting to $30,000, but the general cultivation of broom-corn has greatly decreased, and now reaches only a fraction of its former proportions.

MANUFACTURING.

The first improvement of the water-power in the town was made near Indian Hill, on Roaring Brook, by Adonijah Taylor, about 1763, and was employed to operate a grist-mill. A few years later Mr. Taylor also built a saw-mill at this place. In 1803, Thomas Sanderson became the proprietor of these privileges, and the mills have since been carried on by that family. At present they are operated by Elon C. Sanderson. Before 1820, Eli Sanderson had a mill for wool-carding and cloth-dressing near the present mills.

The best stream in the town, and one of the best for its volume in the State, is West Brook. In its course of four and a half miles within the town it furnishes more than a dozen good sites for manufacturing. Each privilege has an average of seventeen feet fall, whose power is constant, and not subject to much interruption by freshets. Beginning at the upper part of the stream, among the most noteworthy interests have been the following: A saw-mill, by Dexter Morton, was put in operation about 1830; is now operated by E. A. Warner. The next power was improved by Reuben Jenney about 1822 to operate a trip-hammer; here is now a wood-turning shop, by E. A. Jenney. The power below this was used by Elihu Harvey and others, but is at present idle. On the fourth power Thomas Nash had a woolen-mill, which was destroyed by fire in 1845.

On the next power below, Jonathan Wait had cloth-dressing machinery about 1811. It was afterward otherwise employed by James Cutter, Austin Allis, Capt. Seth Bardwell, Thomas Nash, and others; Sumner Smith's jobbing-shop is at present located here. The sixth power was one of the first improved in town. About 1765, Edward Brown erected a saw-mill, which he sold in 1791 to Noah Bardwell, Asa Sanderson, and Moses Munson. It is now the property of Luther Sanderson.

As early as 1784, Moses Munson built a grist-mill on the next power below, selling it to James Smith in 1805. Twenty-five years later the building was transformed into a gimlet-factory. At present it is a planing-mill and jobbing-shop, by Covell & Smith.

The next two powers were early improved, and were used principally to operate clothing-works and knitting-machinery for Amos Pratt, Morton & White, H. L. James, and others.

On the tenth privilege Seth Bardwell, Levi Bush, Jr., and David Wells built a woolen-mill in 1833, which had ten looms. It was burned in 1839, and was rebuilt by Capt. Bardwell and supplied with twenty looms. In 1872 it was again destroyed by fire.

Below the last named, Noah Bardwell put up an oil-mill about 1780. Afterward flax-dressing, iron-casting, and tobacco-manufacturing were here carried on. It was destroyed by fire in 1877.

The twelfth power was first made to operate a lathe for Hiram Smith, and thereafter a husk-mill. At this place Harvey Moor & Son have at present grist- and cider-mills.

The next privilege has a fall of about forty feet, and was employed about 1768 to operate saw- and grist-mills for the Beldings, of Hatfield. In 1792 the property passed into the hands of a company, but was owned before 1800 by Isaac Frary. The mills were last owned by the Wells Brothers, and were destroyed by the freshet of December, 1878.

At the power below, Charles and Perez M. Wells have a grist-mill, having three run of stones, which is supplied with good machinery, and does a large amount of business annually.

The fifteenth site was improved about 1800, and has been employed to operate cloth-dressing and wool-carding machinery, a comb-factory, wood-working machines, etc. Here Justin Wait has at present a jobbing-shop.

Below is another power, on the Hatfield line. On the Whately side were iron-works at an early day, and William Wing's fulling-mill.

On Hopewell Brook, Joshua Belden got in operation a small saw-mill in 1797, which was improved after 1800. In 1850, Charles D. Stockbridge here carried on the manufacture of paste blacking, and at a later day Elisha Belden used the power to grind the mineral paint found in this locality.

Tanneries were built in town before the Revolution by Paul Belden* and Thomas Sanderson. The latter's business was continued by his son, Thomas, and his grandson, John Chapman. Solomon Adkins, Jr., had a tannery at the hamlet before 1790, which was afterward carried on by Stalham Allis and Dexter Frary, on West Street. Asa Sanderson had a tannery and shoe-shop about 1795, which were very profitable to the proprietor.

From 1785 to 1792, Amasa Smith, hatter, carried on his business in the town. After this period hats were made in Whately at the shops of Benjamin and Joseph Mather, at the hamlet; Benjamin Munson, in the Straits; and Joel Munson, in the southwest district.

Small distilleries have been carried on at different times and places by Reuben and Aaron Belden, Zenas Field, Levi Morton, John Brown, and Peter Wing. At the hamlet Edward Phelps had a distillery about 1818, and in later years the business was carried on by Dexter and Noah Crafts. In 1826, R. B. and J. F. Harwood began the manufacture of wallets and pocket-books on a small scale, increasing their business until it formed an important industry. Others engaged in this branch of business were Stephen Belden, Lemuel Graves, Miles B. Morton, and W. F. Bardwell.

As early as 1778, John Locke made bricks in town, near Capt. Stiles' house. He was succeeded by Daniel Morton, Jr., and Lewis Stiles, and at later dates Thomas Crafts, Justus Crafts, Chester Wells, Oliver Dickinson, Levi Bush, and Luke Wells were brick-makers.

Stephen Orcutt was the first to engage in the manufacture of common pottery, about 1777. Thomas Crafts started a pottery in the Lane in 1802, and from 1821 to 1832 he made a large number of black tea-pots. Their manufacture was begun about 1820 by Sanford S. Perry & Co. In 1833, Thomas Crafts began the manufacture of stone-ware, and continued it fifteen years. Afterward, his son, James M., was extensively engaged as a stone-ware and tile-manufacturer, employing about a dozen hands. Other potters have been Quartus Graves, Heman Swift, Obed Wait, Luke Wait, Justus Crafts, and Ralph E. Crafts.

* This name was written in early days *Belding*.

Before 1820, Edward Phelps made needles, probably in the Straits, making the head flat instead of round. A few of these needles are yet in the possession of James M. Crafts.

Most of the foregoing interests have long since passed away, and comparatively little manufacturing is at present carried on. Besides those mentioned, the Dickinson Brothers are engaged in preparing corn-husks for use in mattresses, and Seth D. Crafts manufactures brooms. The town is well supplied with the ordinary mechanic-shops.

STORES, TAVERNS, AND POST OFFICES.

The only hamlet in town is Whately. It is situated near the centre, and has a very fine location along Chestnut Plains Street, which is here 10 rods wide. The place contains the public buildings of the town, a hotel, store, post-office, and a few hundred inhabitants. A mile east is the railroad station, where is also a store and a post-office, called East Whately, which was established about 1820. David Stockbridge was the first postmaster, and the office has since been held by Josiah Allis, Caleb L. Thayer, Horace Hastings, and Elihu Belden, who has L. L. Eaton* as his deputy. The stores here have been kept by E. H. Wood, Caleb L. Thayer, H. H. Hastings, and L. L. Eaton.

The town enjoyed mail facilities as early as 1789, but the first regular post-office was established at the hamlet, with the name of the town, about 1814, and had Reuben Winchell as first postmaster. His successors were Elijah Allis, Levi Bush, Jr., Samuel Lesure, Dennis Dickinson, Ashley Hayden, and Samuel Lesure. Two mails per day are supplied.

A post-office, in charge of Chester Brown, was kept a short time at the house of Asa Sanderson, in West Whately. Stores were kept in this part of the town after 1808 by Jesse Lull, Reuben Winchell, and Reuben Jenney; and Noah Bardwell had a tavern from 1783 to 1799, while John Smith kept a public-house at a later day.

Near the hamlet Daniel Morton opened the first tavern in town, probably soon after he built his house, in 1759, and continued it many years. In this locality John Lamson opened another public-house, about 1779, nearer the centre of the hamlet. He was succeeded, about 1788, by John Crafts; and ten years later Samuel Grimes opened a tavern on the Leonard Loomis place, having also a store. In 1818, Elijah Allis opened a tavern opposite Winchell's store, and several years after built the present hotel, in which he was followed by Levi Bush. Loren Hayden rebuilt the house, which is at present kept by E. F. Orcutt.

Lemuel and Justin Clark are credited with opening the first store at the hamlet. From 1790 to about 1802 they were in trade opposite the present Unitarian Church. The next tradesman was Samuel Grimes, who was succeeded by Loomis, Huntington, and Phelps. From 1813 to 1824, Reuben Winchell had a store in the brick house, and opposite were Elijah Allis and Chester Wells. At later periods Eurotus Morton, Samuel B. White, Wm. W. Sanderson, Levi Bush, Samuel Lesure, Darius Stone, Ralph Childs, Albert W. Crafts, and others, have here been in trade.

The first store in town was opened by Gad Smith, in his tavern on the "Straits," about 1779. A short time after, Joel Wait opened a tavern in the next house north, which became the stopping-place for stages, and had a wide reputation. The David Graves place, south of Gad Smith's, was bought by David Stockbridge, after 1800, who opened a tavern there, and continued it until 1833, when he opened a public-house on the river road, which he kept a number of years. On the road south Joshua Belden opened a tavern about 1796, which was kept by him and his sons a number of years.

Other places of entertainment have been kept, but the foregoing have been the principal ones.

* Mr. Eaton was appointed postmaster in place of Belden, removed, April 29, 1879.

The town has never had many professional men.

Dr. Perez Chapin was the first physician, practicing from 1778 to 1788. The other physicians have been Dr. Benjamin Dickinson, from 1787 till 1804; Dr. Oliver Norton, from 1788 till 1789; Dr. Francis Harwood, from 1791 till 1835; Dr. Richard Emmons, from 1812 till 1815; Dr. Joshua D. Harwood, from 1814 till 1820; Dr. Chester Bardwell, from 1816 till 1864; Dr. Myron Harwood, from 1827 till 1877. Since that period Dr. J. Dwight has followed his profession in town. Justin W. Clark, Henry Barnum, and Hiram Stockbridge have been counselors in Whately.

SOCIETIES AND ORDERS.

None of the secret orders have ever organized a society in Whately, but in the anti-Masonic times, from 1825 to 1833,

JERUSALEM LODGE OF MASONS, OF NORTHAMPTON,

held some of its meetings in the tavern of David Stockbridge, on the "Straits," in a room which had been fitted up for this purpose.

THE WHATELY FARMERS' CLUB

was organized Nov. 30, 1860, with the following officers: E. G. Crafts, President; James Monroe, Secretary; Chester Bardwell, Treasurer. These offices are at present filled by Edwin Bardwell, President; James M. Crafts, Secretary; and Charles D. Bartlett, Vice-President. The club numbers 45 members, and has a total enrollment of 72 members. In 1866 and 1867 successful fairs were held, and the regular meetings of the club are attended with much interest.

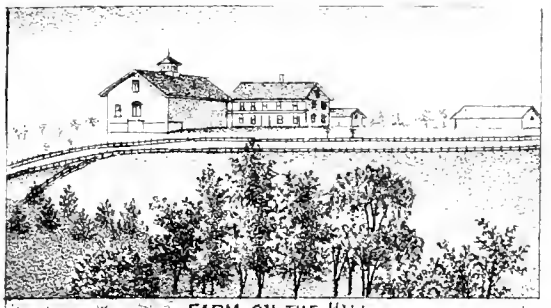
EDUCATIONAL.

It is probable that schools were taught in town before its organization, but no account appears on record earlier than the action taken at the March meeting in 1772, when it was voted "to raise £13 6*s.* 8*d.* for schooling, and that the selectmen lay out the money in Chestnut Plains, Straits, and Poplar Hill Streets, said school-money being proportioned to each street agreeably to what they paid respectively in the last year's rate." These schools were first taught in private houses, but in the latter part of 1772 the frame of a school-house was put up at the present hamlet. The building, however, was not completed in that year; and, indeed, it was unfinished for a number of years, on account of the inability of the town to build both the church and the school-house at the same time.

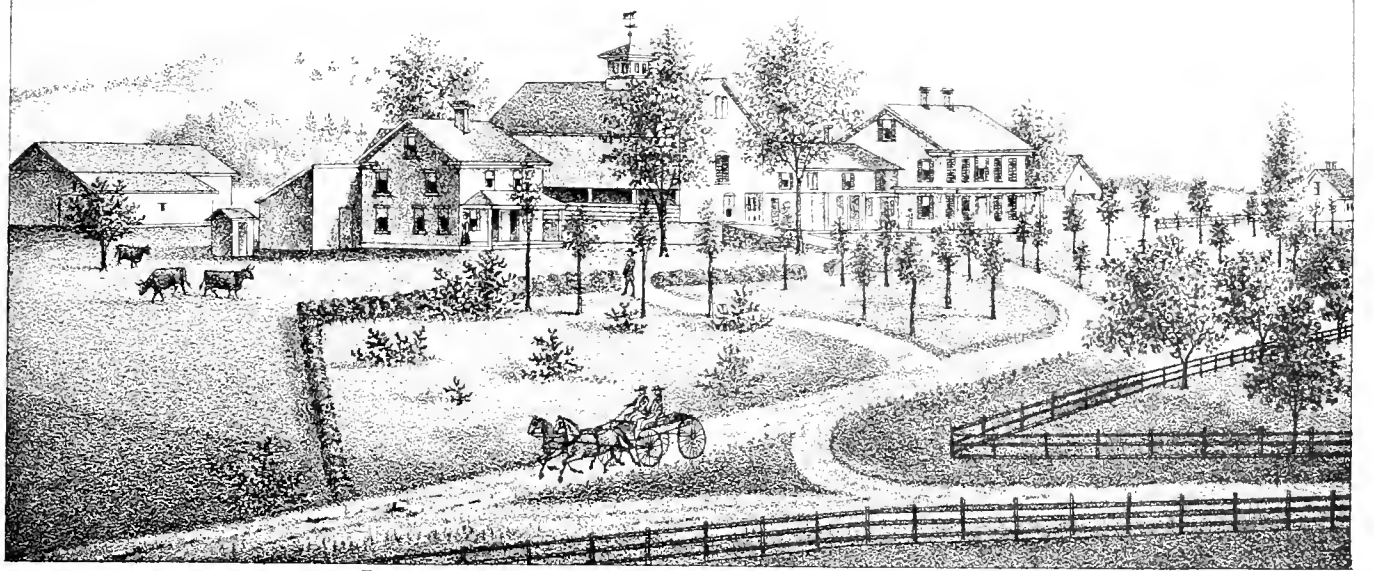
In 1775, Benjamin Smith, Joseph Scott, Joseph Belding, Jr., Thomas Crafts, Elisha Belding, Perez Bardwell, John Smith, Peter Train, and Nathan Graves were chosen a school committee; but no appropriations for schools were made in that year or in the few years next following, the war having necessitated the use of the public funds in other directions. In 1780 an effort was made to secure the erection of three school-houses in town, but the purpose was not accomplished, and, so far as known, only one house was built, about 1782. It was on the Straits, and was 16 feet square. On Poplar Hill a small house was built by individuals on their own account, which became the property of the town in 1790, and in the same year provision was made for school-houses on Spruce Hill and Grass Hill. For the support of these five schools, £30 were appropriated, the money to be apportioned upon the number of children from eight to twenty-one years of age.

Mary White, Jr., taught the Chestnut Plains school in 1782, and Zilpah Stiles, Rebecca Baker, Electa Allis, Thos. Clark, John Parmenter, Benjamin Mather, Thomas Sanderson, and a Mr. Osgood were also early teachers.

In 1798 "the town voted £20 to revive singing in the town; that 4 pounds of it be laid out in the east part of the town for the above purpose; and 40 shillings be laid out in the west part to support a cyphering-school or a singing-school, as the inhabitants of that part shall decide, both schools to be free to

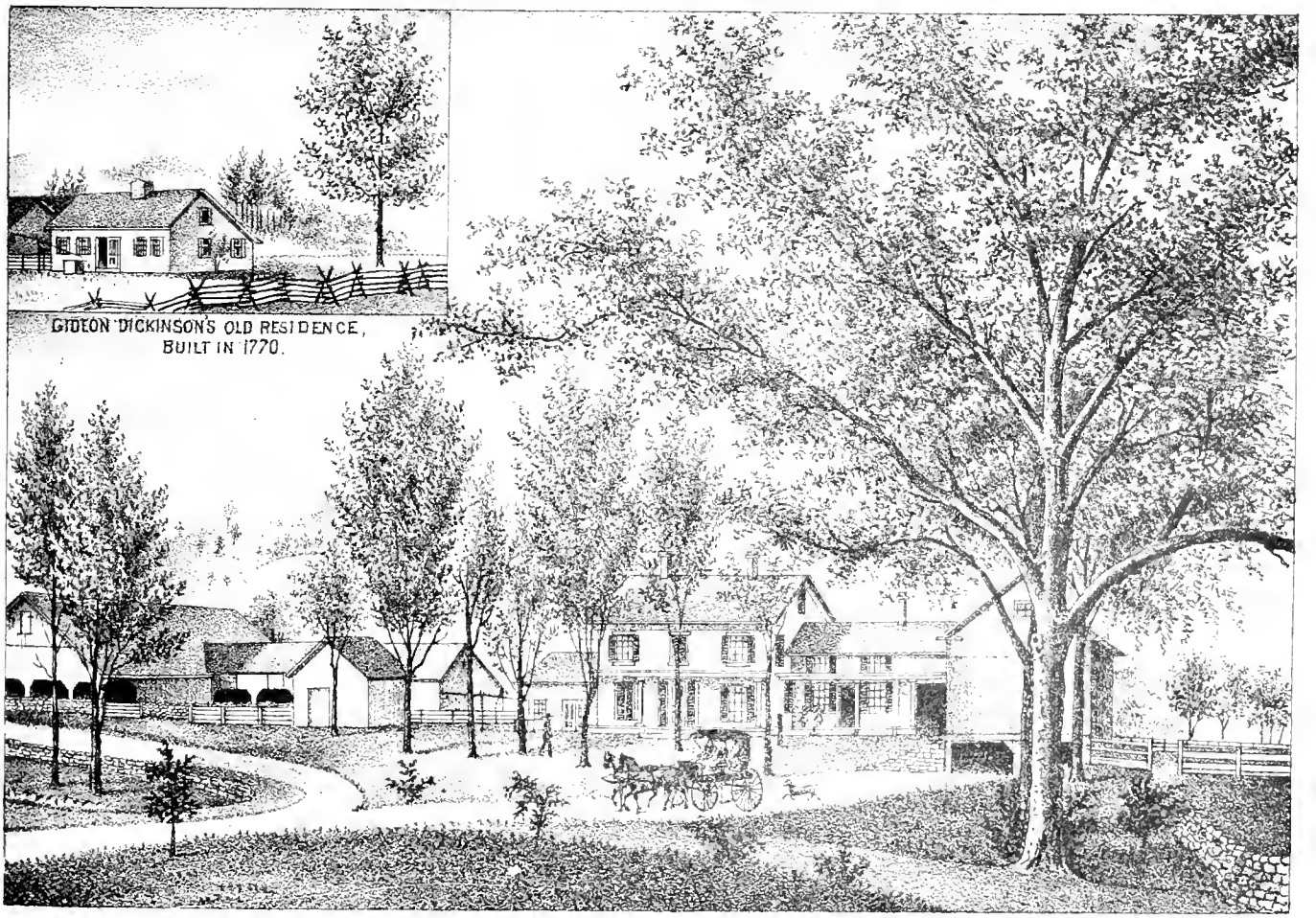


FARM ON THE HILL.



RESIDENCE OF RUFUS DICKINSON, WHATELY, FRANKLIN CO., MASS

GIDEON DICKINSON'S OLD RESIDENCE,
BUILT IN 1770.



RESIDENCE OF J. W. DICKINSON, WHATELY, FRANKLIN CO., MASS.

Popkins, Photographer, Greenfield.

John White

Deacon John White was born in Whately, Franklin Co., Mass., Aug. 2, 1804. He is of English descent, and the son of Deacon John White, who was the son of Deacon Salmon White, who was descended from Peregrine White, who came to this country in the "Mayflower." Salmon White was baptized Oct. 31, 1731, and settled in Whately, on the Luke B. White place, about 1762. He was a deacon, a captain in the Revolutionary war, a leading man in the new settlement, and died June 21, 1815.

John White, father of the subject of this notice, was born in Hatfield (now Whately), Jan. 9, 1762, and died in April, 1836. He was a deacon, lieutenant, representative, and selectman. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Brown, of Worcester, Mass. She died March 26, 1853, aged eighty-three. They had for children: Luke Brown, born May 8, 1797; Elizabeth Mary, born Jan. 23, 1799; Judith (first), born Nov. 17, 1800; Maria, born Oct. 31, 1802; John, born Aug 2, 1804; Elvira, born Oct. 19, 1806; Eunice (first), born 1809; Samuel Brooks, born Jan. 9, 1811; Judith (second), born May 18, 1813; and Eunice (second), born Dec. 24, 1819.

Deacon John White received a practical education in the common schools. When sixteen years old he commenced working upon the farm for his father, and after he became of age he received one hundred dollars per year and his board and clothing, for five years. At the expiration of that time he, in connection with his brothers, Luke B. and Samuel B., took charge of the farm, and received the proceeds therefrom as their compensation. In this partnership he remained until his father's decease, in 1836. He then removed to the Justus White place, where he now resides. He has added considerably to the original property. In 1877 Mr. White was trustee of the Smith Charities. He has been connected with the Congregational Church for forty years, and has served as deacon since 1851. His family are also members of that church. He is an energetic, industrious man, prompt in all business transactions, and of the strictest integrity.

Mr. White was married, Jan. 6, 1836, to Cornelia, daughter of Deacon Justus White, and granddaughter of Salmon White (the sixth). Deacon Justus White was born in Whately, June, 1787; he was a farmer, and held various town offices. Salmon White (the sixth) was born in Whately, Sept. 22, 1760. He was an earnest Christian and a prominent man in the town.

Cornelia White received an excellent education under the tuition of Miss Lyon, founder of the Mount Holyoke Seminary.

Mr. and Mrs. White have a family of two daughters and one son. They are Lydia Amsden, born Nov. 22, 1838; Salmon Phelps, born Feb. 1, 1841; and Cornelia Maria, born Sept. 13, 1853.

all parts of the town, and be under the direction of the selectmen."

In 1799, £50 were voted to build a school-house on Chestnut Plains Street. It was 24 by 30 feet, rough-boarded and clap-boarded and shingled, and had a chimney and hearth. There were glazed windows, each having twenty lights, with outside shutters, and the outside door swung on hinges. For those times it was a model, and a costly building, and was probably the first in which winter schools were maintained. On account of the fireplace, application was made by some of the church-going people living at a distance to use the school-house for a "noon-room." The denial of this request had the effect of determining the people in other parts of the town to possess houses as good as or better than the one by the church, and soon the town was asked for aid in building them. Glazed windows and fireplaces were supplied, and some of the houses had two hearths. Between this period and 1820 several very comfortable brick houses were built, and liberal provisions for schools were made. This interest has been well maintained.

In 1878 the entire amount devoted to schools was $1316.60, which was expended on six districts, except $50 paid for instruction out of town.

At the meeting Dec. 1, 1777, the town voted to accept the piece of land given by Reuben Belding, deceased, of Hatfield, for the use of schools, but subsequently failed to comply with the conditions of the will, and forfeited the bequest.

The question of establishing a high school was agitated as early as 1828, and in the following year the town gave its consent to have a house for this purpose put up at Bartlett's Corners. The project did not succeed, and in the winter of 1838 the necessary funds were subscribed by citizens, who built a house for a select school on the West Lane. In the fall and winter of 1839–40, Addison Ballard taught a school in this building, and thereafter, for a number of years, one term per year was maintained. About 1854 the house was converted into a dwelling.

In 1871 the town-hall at the hamlet was so arranged as to afford a school-room; and the following year Miss Abbie Smith opened a select school there, which she continued five terms. The subsequent teachers have been Miss Clara Stevens, Charles W. Wight, and others. The school was at first conducted as an individual enterprise, but in 1879 the town voted $100 toward its support as a graded school, to be under the supervision of the school board of the town.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The early settlers of Whately did not possess many church privileges before the incorporation of the town, but attended meetings in Hatfield and Deerfield, going over foot-paths, and fording the streams on the way. The elders rode on horseback, but the younger members of the family trudged along on foot, carrying their shoes in their hands until near the meeting-house, when they put them on; and after the meeting they removed them again on their return home at the same place. But, anticipating the organization of the town, David Scott secured the Rev. Rufus Wells, of Deerfield, to preach for the people eight Sabbaths, from March 6th to April 28th, at £1 per service, which was paid by him and his neighbors. But, on the 9th of May, 1771, the town voted to raise £30 for preaching; and on the 4th of June it was voted to hire Mr. Wells to preach six weeks on probation, and to provide him a boarding-place in town. They engaged board at 5*s.* per week, at Daniel Morton's, and also arranged to have the first meetings held near there.

At the expiration of the six weeks' probation, the town voted to give Mr. Rufus Wells a call to settle in the gospel ministry. The conditions offered were as follows: a "settlement," as it was termed, of £133 6*s.* 8*d.*; a *salary* of £55 for the first year; and to rise 40*s.* yearly till it amounted to £75. It was also voted "that Mr. Wells be allowed £6 yearly *for wood*, to take place at such time as he sets up housekeeping." The committee to make these proposals to Mr. Wells were Nathan Graves, Daniel Morton, and Salmon White.

The *settlement* was paid in land, the town giving to Mr. Wells 60 acres lying east of the old parsonage at the hamlet. The approval of the ministers of Deerfield, Sunderland, and Conway having been obtained, Mr. Wells was duly recognized as the settled minister of the town, and steps for the organization of a church were taken. A town-meeting was accordingly held, Aug. 13, 1771, when it was voted "that Wednesday, the 21st of this August, be kept as a day of fasting and prayer by ye inhabitants of ye town of Whately."

"Voted that Messrs. David Parsons, of Amherst, Joseph Ashley, of Sunderland, Jonathan Ashley, of Deerfield, and John Emerson, of Conway, be the persons to perform the services of the day of fasting."

On the appointed day, the invited ministers being present, after the exercises had been concluded, a number of persons, dismissed from the church in Hatfield, were embodied into

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST IN WHATELY.

The articles of faith and covenant were signed, or consented to, by the following persons: Salmon White, Simeon Wait, Richard Chauncey, Nathan Graves, David Scott, Thomas Crafts, Daniel Morton, Israel Graves, Benjamin Smith, Philip Smith, Elisha Frary, Joshua Belding, John Wait, Jr., David Graves, Jr., Elisha Belding, Oliver Graves, David Graves, Sr., Joseph Belding, Sr., Rebecca Graves, Ebenezer Bardwell, Elizabeth Bardwell, Elizabeth Belding, Submit Scott, Abigail Smith, Martha Wait, Eunice Graves, Mary White, Ruth Belding, Mary Wait, Abigail Crafts, Lydia Stiles, Ruth Stiles, George Pratt, Sarah Smith, Sarah Smith, Jr., Abigail Graves, Jemima Scott, Abigail Scott, Anna Belding, Margaret Belding, Sarah Wells, Eleanor Morton, Miriam Frary, Elizabeth Chauncey, and Abigail Smith,—45 in all.

A council for the ordination of Mr. Wells was called, which met Sept. 25, 1771, at a place prepared under the shade of two large oaks standing near where the church was afterward built, and, in a solemn manner, set him apart to the "work of the ministry,—being made an overseer of the church or flock of Christ in Whately by the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery.

The Rev. Rufus Wells was born in Deerfield, in September, 1743, and was a son of Dr. Thomas Wells, the first physician of that town. He graduated at Harvard in 1764, and was licensed to preach in 1769. He married Sarah Porter, of Ashfield, in 1776, who died in 1796, which greatly afflicted him and caused him to become temporarily deranged. Happily, he was completely restored, and in 1802 married Mrs. Temperance Severance for his second wife. In 1822 a colleague was appointed him, but he continued his pastoral relation until his death, Nov. 8, 1834, having spent sixty years of his ministerial life in Whately. He wrote more than 3000 sermons, the last one, by a strange coincidence, being on the text from Hebrews iv. 9: "There remaineth therefore a rest to the people of God." In his ministry he baptized 956 persons and married 305 couples. His last recorded public act was the performance of the ceremony at the marriage of his granddaughter, Sarah Wells, to Silas Rice, Nov. 8, 1831. In accordance with the custom of those times, Mr. Wells combined other work with his ministerial duties, managing a large farm and being a conveyancer, and was as successful a business-man as a minister. He was the father of nine children, and closed his long and eventful life universally respected.

Mr. Wells' colleague was the Rev. Lemuel P. Bates, who was ordained Feb. 13, 1822, and was dismissed Oct. 17, 1832. He graduated at Williams College in 1818, and also at Princeton. He removed to the West, and died at Alton, Ill., in 1860.

For about four years the church was destitute of a pastor, —the pulpit being supplied in the mean time by Revs. Packard and Eastman, but on the 16th of March, 1836, the Rev. John Ferguson was installed the third pastor, and preserved that connection until June 17, 1840. He was born in Scotland in 1785, and came to America in 1806. After he left Whately he became an agent of the American Tract Society.

Again a vacancy followed, extending through five years, in which time the supplies were the faculty of Amherst College, and the Revs. Moses Chase, Sumner, Lincoln, and others.

Sept. 30, 1845, the Rev. J. H. Temple, of Framingham, was ordained the fourth pastor, and was dismissed March 24, 1852. He was born March 2, 1815, and fitted to enter college in 1836, but was prevented by his eyesight failing. He attended lectures at Amherst and became a successful teacher, and was the author of several text-books and historical works.

His successor in the pastoral office at Whately was the Rev. Charles N. Seymour, who was installed March 9, 1853, and dismissed April 27, 1859. He graduated at Trinity College in 1841, and studied theology at New Haven. After leaving Whately he removed to Brooklyn, Windham Co., Conn.

The sixth and last regular pastor, up to this period (1879), was the Rev. John William Lane, who graduated at Amherst in 1856, and at Andover in 1859. He was ordained Oct. 17, 1860, and dismissed in March, 1878. Since that period the pulpit has been supplied by Prof. Tyler, of Northampton, and others.

The meetings of the church were held at Oliver Morton's house for a number of years, and probably for a short time at the house of the pastor. In December, 1771, provision was made for a meeting-house, and David Scott, Thomas Crafts, Joseph Belding, Noah Bardwell, and David Graves, Jr., were appointed to carry out the purpose of the town. Boards and joists were sawed at the mill of Adonijah Taylor, and the next year shingles were purchased. Oct. 5, 1772, it was decided to set up the meeting-house the next spring in the Chestnut Plains Street, between the house of Oliver Morton and that occupied by the pastor. Salmon White, Edward Brown, Oliver Graves, Joseph Belding, Jr., and David Scott were chosen a building committee, and the town voted a tax of £80 on the ratable polls and property of the inhabitants to erect the house.

"During the winter of 1772-73 the timber and materials were collected, and at a meeting held May 10, 1773, the town granted additional money, and voted that David Scott be master-workman to frame the house. The building was framed by what was called the 'ty rule,' or the rule of *six, eight, and ten*—*i.e.*, the sills, posts, and beams were framed and *tried*, and the braces were laid on to mark their bevels and length. (Master Scott's prime precept was, 'Make great mortises and little tenons, and your work will go together *charming easy*.') In the course of the two following months the house was framed, raised, and partially covered. At a town-meeting held July 8, 1773, it was voted to raise 40 pounds to go on and finish the meeting-house. The 'finish' then put on, however, was not of the highest order, as will be seen in the particular description which follows: On the outside the roof was well shingled, though it had no steeple or tower; the sides and ends were covered with rough boards chambered together. The windows in the lower story were pretty fully glazed; those in the upper story were *boarded up*. There were three doors to the house, one each on the north, east, and south sides, that on the east side being reckoned the front door. These were made of rough boards, and not very tightly fitted. Thus *uniform* was the covering upon the outside. The inside had no 'finish' at all, except a ground-floor. The sides were destitute of both plastering and laths, and the framework of the galleries, the beams, girths, and rafters were all naked. A rough board pulpit, raised a few feet, was placed in the centre of the west side. Directly in front of the pulpit a carpenter's work-bench was left. The seat which was placed before this bench was claimed by the old ladies, that they might hear better and have a support for the back. The seats were nothing more than low slab *forms*; these were arranged without much regard to order, and were free to all. After some years, Mr. Wells nailed up a couple of boards on the left of the pulpit for the better accommodation of his wife; and a sort of pew, or bench with a back fixed to it, was fitted up by a few of the young men, on the east side near the door, capable of seating six or eight persons."

In this state the house remained twenty-five years, resembling a barn, and in summer was the abode of hundreds of swallows, who made such a twittering noise that Mr. Wells never exchanged with any one during their stay, fearing that they would annoy the visiting minister.

In 1797 the house was finished, and for the first time regularly consecrated. The pews were not sold, but each family or person was assigned a particular seat, by a committee, according to his age or property. This arrangement proved so unsatisfactory to some that they absented themselves from the meetings, and in 1819 the practice of selling the pews was adopted. A portion of the proceeds from this source was applied to building a steeple upon the south end of the meeting-house, which was supplied with a bell in 1821. At first the signal was given by blowing a large *conch* an hour before service and again just before preaching began; but, in 1795, the town voted that we "will not improve any body to blow the conch as a signal for meeting," and from that period until the bell was placed in position the people came at their pleasure.

In 1843 the meeting-house was remodeled, but the frame, put up in 1773, being found perfectly sound, was left unaltered. The house stood in the middle of the street, at the hamlet, until 1867, when it was sold and removed. In that year the church purchased, and has since occupied, the meeting-house at the hamlet erected by the Second Congregational Church, which had dissolved a few years previous.

From 1778 until March 18, 1816, the custom of "covenant privileges" prevailed in the church, by means of which a person might obtain a "half-way" membership.

"An individual of good moral standing in society, who would acknowledge a belief in the doctrines of the gospel as set forth in the Confession of Faith, and would assent in part to the covenant, might be received by vote as a member in a limited sense. He thus became a subject for discipline, and might be complained against by full members. He had the privilege of baptism for himself and family, but was debarred from the communion of the Lord's Supper."

In 1788, 25 members of the church, living in the western part of Whately, becoming dissatisfied with the vote of the town retaining the meeting-house at the hamlet, withdrew, and afterward became Baptists. In 1842 and thereafter 75 members withdrew to form the Second Congregational Church. The membership has frequently been augmented by revivals, and aggregates nearly a thousand persons. At present (March, 1879) there are 145 members, 25 of whom are non-residents.

Nathan Graves, elected in October, 1771, was the first deacon of the church; Salmon White, elected in 1773, was the second. The subsequent deacons have been Thomas Sanderson, Levi Morton, John White, Eleazer Frary, James Smith, Justus White, David Sanders, Reuben H. Belden, Elias A. Dickinson, L. W. Hannum, Elihu Belden, John White, Myron Harwood, and Francis G. Bardwell.

About 1820, Chloe Adkins and Ruth Dickinson gathered a number of children together for instruction in the Scriptures, but it is thought that no regular Sunday-school was organized until about 1826. It has usually been well attended, and at present has 80 members, under the superintendence of Chester K. Waite. From 1860 to 1877, Elihu Belden was the superintendent. The school has a library of 200 volumes.

The prudential committee of the church is composed of S. W. Allis, Chester K. Waite, and Salmon P. White. Porter Wells is the parish clerk.

THE SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized, by a council, Nov. 10, 1842, and was composed of members who had withdrawn from the First Church. The original number was 47, and 105 were reported in 1848. The church was very prosperous for a number of years, but removals and dismissions impaired its strength to such an extent that on the 28th of January, 1864, it was disbanded, most of the remaining members uniting with the old church, which had already absorbed a great deal of its strength.

The church had two pastors. The first, the Rev. Jonathan S. Judd, was ordained Oct. 12, 1843, and, after a very successful pastorate, was dismissed Oct. 23, 1855. He was a native of

Westhampton, and descended from the Rev. Jonathan Judd's family. He graduated at Williams College in 1839, and at East Windsor in 1842. From Whately he went to Middlebury, Conn., where he died, May 11, 1864.

The Rev. Charles Lord, the second pastor, was installed March 20, 1856, and dismissed Jan. 14, 1860. He graduated at Amherst in 1838 and at Andover in 1842, and before coming to Whately had served as a missionary.

The meeting-house was erected in the summer of 1813, and enlarged in 1867 by the First Church, which has used it as a place of worship since that period. It is attractive in its appearance, and is supplied with a thousand-dollar pipe-organ.

The Congregational ministers who were natives of Whately have been the following: Rev. Alvan Sanderson was born Dec. 13, 1780; graduated at Williams College in 1802; was licensed to preach in 1804, and ordained an evangelist in 1807. He became pastor of the church in Ashfield in 1808; founded Sanderson Academy, and died there in 1817.

Rev. Perez Chapin was born in Whately, April 29, 1783, but removed before 1797. He graduated at Middlebury, Vt., in 1808, and was licensed to preach in 1810; was ordained pastor at Pownal, Me., March 20, 1811, and died there in that capacity in 1839.

Rev. Pomeroy Belden was born in Whately in 1811; graduated at Amherst in 1833, and at Andover in 1836; was ordained an evangelist at Warwick in 1837, and died while the pastor of the East Amherst Church, March, 1849.

Rev. Lucius W. Chapman was born in Whately, Jan. 7, 1820; studied at Shelburne Falls Academy; was licensed a Baptist minister in Pennsylvania in 1842, but became a Presbyterian in 1849.

Rev. Rufus Porter Wells, a grandson of the Rev. Rufus Wells, was born in Whately in 1818; graduated at Amherst in 1842; studied at Union Theological Seminary, N. Y.; was ordained pastor of the Jonesborough (East Tennessee) Presbyterian Church in 1850; suffered much persecution in the Rebellion, and was forced to flee for his life, finally settling in the North.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF WHATELY

was organized May 5, 1789, and originally embraced the twenty-five members who withdrew from the Congregational Church the year before, and others, living in the western part of the town, as follows: Silas Smith, Benjamin Smith, John Graves, Elisha Smith, Benjamin Bacon, Jesse Warner, Caleb Ward, Russell Wells, Simeon Dean, Russell Ellis, Elijah Warner, Joel Wright, Benoni Graves, Thomas Dickinson, Thomas Wild, John Stark, Abraham Olds, George Rogers, John Williams, Ruphy Warner, Stephen Green, Elisha Baker, Asa Todd, Adna Smith, Ephraim Fisher, Jonathan Bagley, Sarah Warner, Abigail Brown, Lois Graves, Lydia Frary, Mary Smith, E. C. Brown, Louisa Smith, Mary Brown, Elizabeth Smith, Jerusha Wells, Anna Tator, Jerusha Brown, Lovina Smith, Abigail Manson, Lydia Allen, Abigail Todd, Phebe Dean, Hagar Robbins, Elizabeth Fuller, Ruth Baker, Jemima Clark, Triphenia Stark, Anna Rogers, Marah Baker, Naney Fisher, Miriam Cassell, Marion Church, Mary Williams, and Sarah Gunn.

The meetings were first held in the school-house, but about 1790 an old-fashioned meeting-house was erected on the Poplar Hill road. In 1817 the lower parts of the posts were cut off about four feet, and the house lowered and modernized. It was re-dedicated, October, 1817, by the Rev. David Pease. The house was demolished some years since.

July 6, 1789, Titus Doolittle, clerk of the Westfield Church, recommended Asa Todd, the first pastor, in the following letter: "Brother Asa Todd is in good and wholesome standing, and of good report of them that are without sin." He was ordained Sept. 9, 1789. The Rev. Stephen Barker was installed in 1807; Rev. John R. Goodnough, ordained Aug. 26, 1823; and Rev. Lorenzo Rice, Feb. 8, 1837. After this the Revs. James Parker and George Bills supplied the church, each two years; and after a few years of abating interest, the church was disbanded, Aug. 23, 1850.

A METHODIST SOCIETY

was proposed in the spring of 1818 by James Cutler, Moses Hill, Joel Wait (3d), and John Buel; but beyond a statement of the purpose nothing further was done, although meetings were occasionally held about that time and at subsequent periods.

Rev. William Bardwell, a Methodist, was born in Whately, Oct. 13, 1813, and was ordained to the ministry in May, 1846. He died in 1851.

THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY IN WHATELY

was organized May 20, 1839, with Elihu Harvey, Clerk; Charles Bardwell, Treasurer; E. G. Crafts, Elihu Harvey, David D. Gardiner, Standing Committee; and Henry Smith, Collector.

The object of the society was stated as "being the promotion of truth and morality among its members, and also in the world at large; and as the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ is calculated above all truth to inspire the heart with the emotions of benevolence and virtue, this society shall deem it one of the main objects to support the preaching of the Gospel according to the society's ability, and to aid in any other practicable way in spreading a knowledge of it among men."

The constitution was signed by Charles Bardwell, Elihu Harvey, Henry Smith, E. G. Crafts, Allen Belding, William Belding, Austin Crafts, Franklin Brown, Otis Moore, Joseph Belding, Josiah Jewett, Lathrop Smith, David Belding, Horace Sanderson, Moses Morton, James M. Crafts, Chester Brown, Otis Bardwell, Benjamin Dean, James Moore, Isaac S. Harvey, David D. Wells, Graves Crafts, and Thomas Crafts.

Meetings were held in school-houses, the old Baptist Church, and the town-hall, the ministers being the Revs. John Peirce, L. W. Mason, Earl Guilford, John H. Willis, William Wilcox, and others. When the Unitarian Society was formed most of the members attached themselves to that body, and the Universalist Society was allowed to go down.

THE UNITARIAN CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY

was formed Jan. 9, 1866, when a constitution and by-laws were adopted, but the first meeting of the persons entertaining that belief was held April 23, 1865, and the services were conducted by the Rev. J. F. Moors, of Greenfield. Regular preaching was established by the Rev. E. B. Fairchild, July 9, 1865. Jan. 17, 1866, the society elected its first officers, viz.: David D. Wells, Clerk; Dennis Dickinson, Treasurer; James Scott, Myron Brown, Alonzo Crafts, Assessors; Asa Dickinson, Collector.

In the summer of 1866 a neat frame church was erected in the hamlet, on a lot given for this purpose by Dennis Dickinson. It was dedicated Jan. 17, 1867. Mr. Fairchild remained with the society about three years, and was followed by the Rev. George H. Eldridge, who preached nearly two years. Rev. Leonard W. Brigham and others have since served as supplies.

THE CEMETERIES.

The town is provided with a cemetery at the hamlet, another at the Straits, and a third place for interment on the west street. Probably all these grounds were selected for their convenience rather than for fitness of location, although they have all been improved to render them attractive. The cemetery at the hamlet is provided with a neat hearse-house, and contains some very fine monuments belonging to the Belden, Dickinson, and other honored families of the town. The oldest grave in this ground is said to be that of Hester Morton.

who died Oct. 21, 1762; and the oldest stone marks the grave of Jemima Allis, who died June 9, 1764. In the east cemetery, the oldest stone and grave are those of Joseph Sanderson, dated March 20, 1772. Here, also, are some handsome monuments, one of them costing $1000. In the west ground, the oldest stone marks the grave of Clarissa Bardwell, who died Dec. 15, 1776.

MILITARY HISTORY.

Although the French-and-Indian war, from 1754 to 1763, antedates the incorporation of the town, yet some of the citizens of Hatfield, residing in what is now Whately, participated in that struggle; and as others who afterward became settlers of the town were engaged, their names may appropriately be given:

Abraham Parker, Henry Stiles, Richard Carey, Philip Smith, Simeon Graves, Joel Dickinson, Samuel Carley, Robert Hazard, Gains Crafts, Perez Bardwell, Paul Smith, David Graves, Seth Wait, Ebenezer Bardwell, Ebenezer Bardwell, Jr., Reuben Dickinson, Nathaniel Dickinson, Joseph Belding, Nathaniel Sartwell, Israel Scott, Israel Graves, Salmon White, Elisha Frary, Abner Dickinson, Joseph Byram, Julius Allis, Samuel Bardwell, Oliver Graves, Nathan Graves, Paul Bebling, Silas Smith, Jeremiah Wait.

The training in warfare which these men received was turned to good account in

THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION

which so soon followed. The people early took a deep interest in the impending contest, and were among the first to respond to the alarm of danger at the threatened destruction of their liberties. In reply to the circular of the "Boston Committee of Correspondence and Inquiry," which called attention to the "rights of the colonists and the infringement thereon," the town forwarded the following letter, which was prepared by Edward Brown, Elisha Frary, and Joseph Belding, Jr., and approved by a meeting held in the spring of 1773:

"GENTLEMEN,—The proceedings of the town of Boston under the present exigencies, we esteem very laudable and worthy of a metropolis. We concur in general with your sentiments in stating the rights of the colonists and province, and of the infringements of these rights. We hold fast loyally to our sovereign; yet we groan under our burden, but do not despair of redress. If the importunity of a poor widow may move an unjust judge to avenge her, how much more may we hope for redress by frequent application to a gracious king! We shall at all times heartily join with you in all legal and constitutional measures for the keeping of those inestimable privileges wrested from us, and firmly to secure those that remain. For we are sensible that, should we renounce our liberty and privileges, we should renounce the rights of man, the rights of humanity, and even our duty to God and man. We have no doubts but that the Parliament of Great Britain will hereby understand that 'tis not the discontentedness of a faction, but that the whole people are sensible of the burdens they labor under."

The people of Whately conformed themselves to the spirit of the above, and discarded many things of foreign production, becoming more reliant and independent, while the preparations for possible resistance to usurped power went on. In 1774, Oliver Graves was chosen deputy to attend the Provincial Congress to be held at Concord in October; Elisha Frary was a delegate to the second Congress, at Cambridge, in February, 1775; and Noah Wells and Salmon White attended the third Congress, at Watertown, in May of the same year.

In the fall of 1774 a company of "Minute-Men" was organized; and, at a meeting in December, it was

"Voted to provide one hundred weight of lead and two hundred flints for the use of the town."

In January following it was

"Voted to raise money for the Minute-Men."

"Voted that the Minute-Men be allowed 8*d.* for each half-day spent; to the sergeants, 10*d.*, to the lieutenants, 12*d.*"

"Voted that the Minute-Men train four half-days between this and the 1st of May next."

Oliver Graves, Benjamin Smith, Oliver Morton, Joshua Belding, John Smith, Elisha Frary, and Paul Smith were the committee of correspondence in 1775.

The news of the battle of Lexington reached Whately late on the 20th of April, and early the next morning the Minute-Men marched, and after having proceeded forty miles, being told they were not needed, returned home, reaching it on the 23d.

The company was composed of the following:

Capt., Henry Stiles; Lieut., Noah Bardwell; Sergts., John Lamson, John Brown; privates, Thomas Sanderson, Paul Belding, Ebenezer Bardwell, Jr., John Wait, Simeon Wells, Ebenezer Dickinson, Niles Coleman, Roswell Smith, Benjamin Smith, Joel Wait, Daniel Wells, Salmon White, Edward Brown, David Ingraham.

Besides these, a number of the citizens belonged to companies in the adjoining towns, and were also out from two to thirty days. In Capt. Perez Graves' Hatfield company were:

Sergt., Silas Smith; privates, Gideon Dickinson, Gains Crafts, Jacob Mosher, John Smith, Benjamin Smith, Jonathan Edson, Joel Wait, Elisha Smith.

In Capt. Israel Chapin's company (Col. Fellows' regiment) were:

Lieut., Perez Bardwell; Sergts., Nathaniel Sattle, Joseph Belding, Jr.; Corp., Abel Scott; Drummer, Phineas Frary; Fifer, Eleazar Frary; privates, Zenas Field, Josiah Brown, David Morton, Abel Bacon, Simeon Morton, John Crafts, Joseph Crafts, Noah Field, Selah Graves, John Sanderson, Joel Scott, Solomon Snow, Elijah Scott, Elisha Smith, Elisha Wait.

In Capt. Jonas Locke's Deerfield company were Oliver Shattuck, John Locke, Adonijah Taylor, Jonathan Spafford.

In Capt. Seth Murray's Hatfield company were—in service from April 20th till August 25th—Joel and Reuben Dickinson, Caleb Beals, Jonathan Edson, Elisha Wells, and Jacob Walker.

Ebenezer Bardwell was in the Sunderland company.

The Whately men engaged at the battle of Bunker Hill were Elisha Wells, Jonathan Spafford, Jonathan Edson, Sr., and Jonathan Edson, Jr.

The action of the town throughout the Revolution was in harmony with the patriotic spirit of its citizens. On the 6th of July, 1776, before the news of the Declaration of Independence had been received, it was voted, in a special meeting,

"That in case the Continental Congress shall declare the colonies to be in an independent state from Great Britain, we will support the declaration with our lives and fortunes."

Before this meeting was held,—probably in June, 1776.—Ebenezer Dickinson, Joseph Crafts, Joel Morton, Samuel G. Morton, Phineas Scott, Elijah Scott, Luther Scott, Philo Bacon, and Asa Sanderson were enlisted to march against Canada, receiving a bounty of £7 from the State; and the town "voted £54 for their encouragement."

Other men who enlisted in that year to fill the town's quota, or who served in 1776, were:

Bernice Snow, Ebenezer Bardwell, Jr., Solomon Snow, Zeph. Snow, Oliver Train, Henry Jones, Joab Bragg, John Hawley, Edward Brown, Abel Bacon, Thomas Harrington, Joab Belding, Bezaleel Phelps, Samuel Blackman, Amos Fuller, Oliver Morton, Adna Smith, William Brown, Benjamin Parker, Phineas Smith, Bezaleel Smith, Abraham Parker, Mathew Graves, James Sanderson, Aaron Pratt, Elisha Smith, Julius Frary, and others.

In 1777 a company of 57 men, under Capt. Salmon White, was at Ticonderoga several months. Those from Whately were:

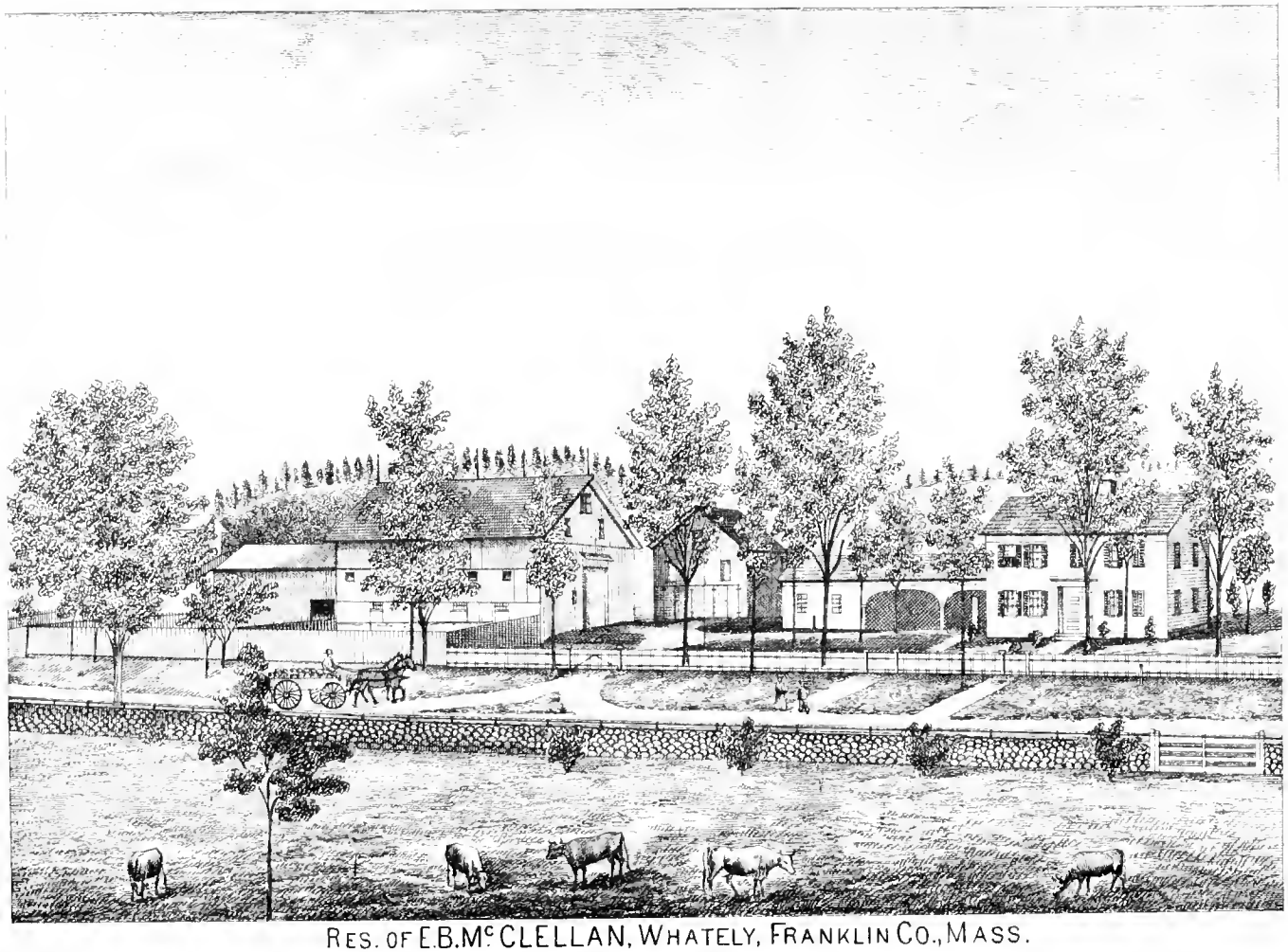
Elisha Smith, Abijah Brown, Samuel Coleman, Zenas Field, Joel Morton, Elijah Scott, Perez Wells, Moses Crafts, Philo Bacon, Richard Carey, John Lamson, Samuel G. Morton, Joseph Scott, Simeon Wells, Reuben Crafts, John Dickinson, Jacob A. Faxon, Benjamin Parker, Abel Scott.

David Stockbridge was a corporal in the Northern army from May 7th to July 8th. Capt. Seth Murray's company, when it marched to Fort Edward, July 9 to Aug. 12, 1777, had the following Whately men:

Lieuts., Thomas Sanderson, Noah Bardwell; Sergts., John Wait, Noah Field; privates, Elisha Wells, Abraham Turner, Daniel Morton, Levi Morton, Joel Wait, Jonathan Edson, Elihu Wait, Seth Frary, Lemuel Wells, Simeon Morton, David Morton, Jacob Walker, Reuben Graves, Josiah Brown, Elijah Smith, Paul Belding, Graves Crafts, Selah Graves, John Graves, Selah Scott, Roswell Smith, Ebenezer Scott, Paul Belding, Jr., David Ingraham.

A number of Whately men were in readiness to march at the order of Gen. Gates, Aug. 17, 1777, but only Paul Gibbs, Moses Crafts, Phineas Scott, and Simeon Wells served any length of time in the Northern army.

On the 20th of September, 1777, the Whately company of



RES. OF E.B.Mc CLELLAN, WHATELY, FRANKLIN CO., MASS.

militia went to Saratoga, remaining until October 14th of that year. The muster-roll contained the names of

Capt., Salmon White; Lieuts., Thomas Sanderson, Noah Bardwell; Sergts., Lemuel Wells, John Crafts, Eleazer Frary, Martin Graves; Corps., Ebenezer Bardwell, Elijah Scott, Elisha Wells; privates, Joseph Kellogg, Ebenezer Dickinson, Gad Smith, Joshua Belding, Philo Bacon, Adna Smith, Nathan Graves, Jr., Phineas Smith, Reuben Crafts, John Smith, Russell Allis, Jonathan Smith, Gad Scott, Elisha Smith, Abijah Brown, Levi Handy, David Ingraham, Oliver Graves, Asa Sanderson, Nathan Graves, Benjamin Bacon, Samuel G. Morton, Ezra Turner, Joel Wait.

Other Whately men at Saratoga were:

David Morton, Zenas Field, Seth Frary, James Sanderson, Elisha Smith, Caleb Beals, John Sanderson, Lucius Allis, Simeon Graves, Timothy Shattuck, Abel Allis, William Brown, Abraham Parker, Ebenezer Bardwell, Jr., Stephen Keyes.

In 1778 the men enlisted were:

Nathaniel Dickinson, Jonathan Edson, Abel Scott, Nathaniel Sartle, Philo Bacon, Benjamin Parker, Isaac Sanderson, David Ingraham, Seth Wright.

A number of levies were made in 1779, and the town

"Voted to allow three men, that will engage nine months in the Continental army, 40*s.* per month, with the addition of the bounty and mileage allowed by the General Court."

On the 19th of October it was voted "to raise two thousand four hundred pounds for soldiers gone and going into the army." Besides those in service a short time at New London, Conn., the enlisted men in this year were Samuel G. Morton, Gardner Marcy, Simeon Wells, Joseph Scott, Abijah Harding, Allen Faxon, Dr. Perez Chapin, and others.

Jan. 6, 1780, the town chose a committee to settle with the men that went to New London and those that went to Claverack.

May 11th it was voted to give notes on interest to those soldiers to whom the town is indebted.

A liberal bounty to volunteers was also voted, and Benjamin Scott, Jr., offered to give a bonus of $700 to seven soldiers who should enlist. This was paid to Abel Scott, Oliver Graves, Graves Crafts, Philo Bacon, Salmon White, Jr., Amasa Edson, Abijah Brown, who enlisted for six months. Paul Harvey, Bezaleel Smith, Elijah Smith enlisted for three months. William Giles and Stephen Orcutt enlisted in the Continental army.

In August, 1780, the town voted to raise £3600 to provide beef for the army, and appointed Elisha Frary, Salmon White, and Perez Chapin a purchasing committee; and in September "it was voted to raise one hundred and twenty-seven pounds, in silver money, to pay the soldiers that the town is indebted to for service done or doing in the army."

In addition to those already named, the Whately men in service in 1780 were Reuben Crafts, Reuben Graves, John Wallis, Samuel McIntire, Moses Crafts, John Brown, Jonathan Bacon, and Henry Green.

In 1781 the town paid £293 7*s.*, in silver, bounty to Jonathan Bacon, Bernice Snow, Stephen Keyes, and Gershom Keyes, and a smaller bounty to Asa Crafts.

Among others who enlisted in this year were Abel Scott, Elisha Belding, Oliver Shattuck, Abial Harding, Abel Bacon, and Abraham Parker.

Among those who had served in the Revolutionary army and became settlers after the war were Josiah Gibert, Nathan Harwood, Francis Harwood, and Joseph Barnard.

No official mention is made of Shays' rebellion, but Capt. Shattuck, Capt. Brown, John Taylor, and Nathaniel Coleman are remembered as having been friendly to that movement. A citizen of Whately, Jacob Walker, was killed at Bernardston, while aiding in the arrest of Capt. Jason Parmenter, a leader of the disaffected men. He was buried in Hatfield.

THE WAR OF 1812

did not find much favor with the people of Whately. They protested against the measure, and sent Phineas Frary as a delegate to the Northampton Convention, in July, 1812. After the war had been in progress for some time, Aaron Wait, Chester Nash, Melzar Smith, and Alvin Smith were enlisted as three years' men; and in obedience to the order of the Governor of the State, calling on the State militia to protect the exposed sea-coast, the *Whately Rifle Greens* marched to Boston, Sept. 15, 1814, for a three months' campaign, but were discharged October 28th. The company was composed of

Capt., Amos Pratt; Lieut., Asa Parker; Ens., Plyna Graves; Sergts., J. C. Loomis, Perez Graves, Martin Woods; Drummer, Simeon Reed; Fifer, Sylvester Morton; privates, Arnold Morton, William Starks, Henry Hannum, Rowland Graves, Robert Smith, Spencer Hannum, Edward Phelps, Chester Smith, Amasa Wade, Jr., Justus Starks, Horace Smith, Quartus Ingram, Jona. Wood, William Loomis, Jona. S. Adams, Joseph Belden, Erastus Hubbard, Sylvester Morton, Justus Graves, Charles Graves, John Dixon, John Graves, Otis Taylor, John Stearns, John Munson, Theoph. Bodman, Samuel Sanderson, Luther Warner, Phineas Nash, Calvin Morton, Michael Smith, Jona. A. Gillett, Oliver Graves, Reuben Graves, Jr., Roswell Train, Samuel Coole, Benjamin Larrabee, William Graves, Justin Smith, Erastus Hillman.

From the Whately militia there were in service,

Ens., Elijah Sanderson; privates, Thomas Crafts, Phineas Smith, Giles Dickinson, Joel Wait, Harris Allis, Israel Wells, Levi Green, Allen Sanderson, Enos Wait, Richard Bunce, Henry Wait, Ashley Smith.

Others from town in the war were Elihu Harvey, Daniel McCoy, and Isaac Marsh.

WHATELY REBELLION RECORD.

The town gave a prompt and cheerful response to every call for troops to aid in suppressing the Rebellion of 1861–65. It is believed that the appended list contains the names of all resident soldiers of Whately, with date of their enlistment and regimental connection.

Much of the matter in this sketch of Whately has been compiled from the excellent history of the town, prepared in 1871, by the Rev. J. H. Temple, the fourth pastor of the Congregational Church of Whately. For valuable additional information the writer is indebted to James M. Crafts, Dennis Dickinson, S. W. Allis, C. K. Waite, Elihu Belden, and Samuel Lesure.

NINE MONTHS' MEN, 52d REGT., M. V. M.

Charles M. Elder, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, Co. D.
Chester G. Crafts, corp., enl Sept. 8, 1862, Co. D.
Luther Crafts, enl. Sept. 8, 1862, Co. D.
Edwin M. Belden, 1st sergt., enl. Sept. 8, '62, Co D.
Henry C. Belden, enl. Sept. 8, 1862, Co. D.
Stephen R. Harvey, enl. Sept. 8, 1862, Co. D.
Edward E. Smith, enl. Sept. 8, 1862, Co. D.
Wm. F. Rhoads, enl Sept. 8, 1862, Co. D.
Bela K. Crafts, enl. Sept. 8, 1862, Co. D.
Asa A. Smith, sergt., enl. Sept. 8, 1862, Co. D.
Sumner W. Crafts, enl. Sept 8, 1862, Co. D.
Charles B. Newton, enl. Sept. 8, 1862, Co. D.
John N. Miner, enl. Sept. 8, 1862, Co. D.
Albert S. Fox, enl. Sept. 8, 1862, Co. D.
Elbridge G. Smith, enl. Sept. 8, 1862, Co. D.
Samuel S. Smith, enl. Sept 8, 1862, Co. D.
Lorenzo L. Payne, enl. Sept. 8, 1862, Co. D; died at Baton Rouge, La., June 20, 1863.
Joseph L. Longly, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, Co. D.
Henry Lyman, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, Co. D; died at Baton Rouge, La., May 2, 1863.
Harrison G Scott, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, Co. D.
Chas. A. Macomber, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, Co. G.
George M. Crafts, corp., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, Co. H.
Jas. A. Crump, post stew'd, enl. Sept. 8, 1862, Co. I.
Wm. D. Adams, enl Sept. 8, 1862, Co. I.
Josiah H Potter, enl. Sept. 8, 1862, Co. I.
Ira N. Guillow, enl Sept. 8, 1862, Co. I.
Wm. A. Pearson, enl. Sept. 17, 1862, Co. I.
Francis G. Bardwell, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, Co. I.

THREE YEARS' MEN.

Wm. A. P. Foster, enl. Aug. 17, 1861, 10th Regt., Co. C.
Dwight Morton, enl. July 13, '63, 10th Regt., Co. C.
Frank D. Bardwell, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 10th Regt., Co. H; had arm shattered in battle.
Henry R. Sanderson, enl. April 11, 1862, 17th Regt., Co. G.
Wm. T. Parks, sergt., enl Nov. 17, 1864, 17th Regt., Co. D
Chas. R. Crafts, enl. Aug. 23, '61, 21st Regt., Co. G.
Jas. L. Wait, enl. March 12, 1862, 21st Regt., Co. I.
John Huxley, enl. March 3, 1862, 21st Regt., Co. I.
David Amell, enl. March 7, 1862, 21st Regt., Co. F.
Jas. Lyndon, enl. Feb. 26, 1864, 21st Regt., Co. I.
Irving B. Crafts, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 27th Regt., Co. I.
Wm. McCoy, enl. Aug. 23, 1861, 27th Regt., Co. I.
Arthur A. Wait, enl. March 15, 1862, 27th Regt., Co. I; died in North Carolina.
Bartholomew O'Connell, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 27th Regt., Co. I; killed at Kinston, N. C.
Patrick Murphy, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 27th Regt., Co. I; died at Andersonville.
Andrew M. Wetherell, enl. Sept. 24, '61, 27th Regt., Co. I; died at Andersonville.
Chauncy Wait, enl. July 21, 1862, 37th Regt., Co. F; killed at Wilderness

Chas. S. Bardwell, sergt., enl. July 22, 1862, 37th Regt., Co. F; killed at Winchester.
Stephen G. Stearns, enl. July 22, 1862, 37th Regt., Co. F.
Nehemiah J. Tilden, enl. July 22, 1862, 37th Regt., Co. K; killed at White Oak Swamp.
Henry Amell, enl. July 22, 1862, 37th Regt., Co. F.
Luther G. Stearns, enl. July 22, 1862, 37th Regt., Co. F.
Sam'l E. Sanderson, enl. July 22, 1862, 37th Regt., Co. F.
Ernest A. Allis, enl. July 22, 1862, 37th Regt., Co. F.
John F. Pease, enl. July 21, 1862, 37th Regt., Co. F.
Edgar W. Field, enl. July 21, 1862, 37th Regt., Co. F; died at Andersonville.
Edward C. Sanderson, enl. July 21, 1862, 37th Regt., Co. F.
Orange Bardwell, enl. July 23, 1862, 37th Regt., Co. F; killed at Wilderness.
Austin A. Wait, enl. July 23, 1862, 37th Regt., Co. F.
Frederick A. Farley, sergt., enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 37th Regt., Co. F.
Robert Brown, enl. Nov. 10, 1863, 37th Regt., Co. F.
Chas. H. Walker, enl. Nov. 23, 1863, 37th Regt., Co. H.
Henry M. Wood, enl. Oct. 9, 1861, 37th Regt., Co. F.
Sylvester R. Walker, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 31st Regt., Co. C.
Henry R. Sanderson, corp., enl. Feb. 18, 1864, 57th Regt., Co. C.
Henry D. Smith, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 1st Mass. Cav., Co. G.
Wm. A. Pearson, enl. Nov. 12, 1863, 1st Mass. H. Art., Co. C.
Foster Meekins, sergt., enl. Jan. 22, 1862, 34th Regt., Co. F.
Dwight L. Dickinson, enl. July 31, 1862, 34th Regt., Co. G.
Samuel S. Smith, enl. June 25, '64, 57th Regt., Co. E.
John Brown, enl. Jan. 25, 1864, 57th Regt., Co. E; died at Andersonville.
Franklin E. Weston, enl. Nov. 22, 1861, 31st Regt., Co. B.
Wm. R. Wait, enl. Jan. 5, 1864, 3d Regt., Co. B; killed at Petersburg.
Alonzo J. Hale, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 5th Bat. L. Art.
John Brown, enl. Sept. 1862, 8th Regt., Co. H.
Lathrop Smith, enl. June, 1861, 10th Regt., Co. C; died Sept. 1861.

In addition to the foregoing, the town had the benefit of twenty-seven non-resident soldiers, secured to fill its quotas under some of the later calls. The total sum paid by the town for enlisted men and recruits under all the calls was $12,100.

The following Whately men were in the service, but were credited to other places: Moses W. Jewett, Henry A. Brown, Frederick R. Brown, Francis C. Brown, James E. Brown, Henry A. Dickinson, Oscar F. Doane, Lucius Allis, Dwight W. Bardwell, Wells Clark, and Alvah S. Frary.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. JOSIAH ALLIS,

who died in his native town, May 23, 1866, was a direct descendant of William Allis, who, emigrating from England to America about 1640, settled in Braintree, Mass., and, according to the family genealogy, "was made a freeman" in that town May 13, 1640. With his wife, Mary, he removed, in 1661, to Hatfield, of which he was one of the earliest settlers, and received therein, as an assignment, a home-lot of eight acres on the west side of the main street.

He died in Hatfield in 1678, and left a family of eight children, of whom John was born at Braintree, March 5, 1642, and, marrying in Hatfield in 1669, died there in 1691. Twelve children were born to him, and of these Ichabod—born July 10, 1675, married about 1698, and deceased in Hatfield 1747—had a family of eight children, one of whom, Elisha, was the great-grandfather of the subject of this notice. Elisha was born in Hatfield, Dec. 3, 1716, and, marrying in 1744, he purchased of Thomas Crafts a farm on Spruce Hill (now known as the Elliot C. Allis farm), in Whately, and removed thither with his family. He was the owner of twelve negro slaves, and was distinguished as a man of considerable possessions, and of weighty influence in the community. He died in Whately in 1784, and left six children,—Josiah, born in Hatfield in 1754, being one of them. He married in 1771, and early in life became a prominent citizen of his native town. He was known as Col. Josiah Allis; was chosen to represent Whately in the State Constitutional Convention of 1788, and fulfilled during his life many important local public trusts. His son, Elijah, born in Whately, Oct. 21, 1775, was the father of Josiah Allis, whose portrait is here presented.

Josiah, who was born upon the Spruce Hill farm in Whately, July 17, 1803, passed his youthful days there, and, like most boys of that period and place, divided his time between the village school and the pursuit of such labors as his father's agricultural interests called him to perform.

Early in life, however, he was summoned to face alone the serious responsibilities of existence, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to a blacksmith in Whately. He entered at once with eager interest and industrious inclination upon the undertaking, and, passing creditably through the term of his apprenticeship, labored successively as a journeyman blacksmith in Ashfield, and in Hatfield carried on the business in connection with his brother, Salmon White, and Eurotas Hastings. In the latter town he married, April 13, 1826, Eliza, daughter of Ebenezer White, of Hatfield. Upon his marriage he returned to Whately Centre, where his father was keeping the village hotel and store, and, assisting him in the management of the business, remained until 1830, when he purchased the property in Whately now known as the Allis farm, and still occupied by his sons Justin W. C. and Silas W. D.

Upon this farm he renewed his agricultural labors, and there continued in the uneventful tenor of his way until 1836, when, becoming affected with the "Western fever," he turned his face toward the setting sun, with the intention of exploring the far-off country which was at that time freely inviting the attention of the dwellers in the East.

Leaving his farm in charge of his father, who had taken up his residence with him, he set out for Detroit, Mich., and, temporarily abiding there, he entered at once upon the business of locating lands, and, following the natural bent of his impulses as a trader, he was soon engaged largely in the purchase and shipment of traders' supplies. His business interests rapidly extended, and the energetic force of his character occupied itself in pushing him forward as a representative businessman.

In connection with his other enterprises he engaged extensively in the lumber trade, and was soon a prominent member of the St. Clair Lumber Company, whose headquarters were at Detroit, and whose operations were extensive.

Remaining in Detroit six years, or until 1842, Mr. Allis returned to his home in Whately, and once more settled in the routine of a farmer's life.

The spirit of trade would, however, give him no rest, and shortly after his return home he engaged in the manufacture of brooms, and upon his farm erected a factory, where he employed a large number of people. He made extensive purchases of broom-corn, and created, in the country adjacent to him, a spirited revival of agricultural industry in the cultivation of the material required for his factory.

This business Mr. Allis carried on successfully, in connection with farming, until 1855, when he turned his attention toward the tobacco trade, and not only devoted his farm largely to the cultivation of the plant, but was one of the largest purchasers thereof in the Connecticut Valley.

This pursuit was the chief business interest of the remainder of his life, and, after an active, honorable, and useful career, he died May 23, 1866, aged sixty-three.

His wife survived him but a few months, dying Aug. 9, 1866, at the age of sixty-five.

Six children were born to them, three of whom, Justin W. C., Silas W. D., and Mary Eliza White, still reside upon the old Allis farm in Whately. Lewis Edward Sikes died April 7, 1860, aged twenty-eight; Edmund B. died at the age of six months; and the last son, also Edmund B., born Dec. 11, 1835, died Oct. 12, 1861, just after he had graduated at Yale.

In public life Mr. Allis acquired considerable prominence,

Josiah Allis

Dennis Dickinson

and represented his native town frequently, in offices of trust, at home and abroad. He represented Whately in the State Constitutional Convention of 1853, was a representative at the General Court in 1854, and was run on the Douglas ticket for representative to Congress, in the 10th Congressional District, in 1860.

In politics he was ever a Democrat and a warm friend of Stephen A. Douglas, and, being chosen in 1852 a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, which nominated Franklin Pierce to the Presidency, he was subsequently, to the time of his death, sent as a delegate to every National Democratic convention, his attendance being last given at the convention, in June, 1860, at Charleston, S. C., where, perhaps more than on any other occasion in his life, he distinguished himself by his strict fidelity to principle and devotion to the Constitution and Union. And when treason assailed the flag he loved and honored, he was one of the very first of the party which adhered to the fortunes of Mr. Douglas to announce his unflinching loyalty to the government and the integrity of the Union.

He served also quite often at State conventions, and held the office of postmaster at Whately from Franklin Pierce's time down to, and partly through, Abraham Lincoln's first term.

He served Whately several years as town clerk and town assessor, and from 1858 to 1865 added to his other functions that of general and locating agent for the Conway Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Allis took a prominent part in the war of the Rebellion by contributing liberally of his means and energies toward supplying soldiers, and is gratefully and warmly remembered for his heroic devotion to the cause of the Union.

The story of the life of Josiah Allis is a lesson which may be profitably laid to the heart of every young man of the present day, since it teaches in eloquent language the value of a well-directed ambition, urged forward by inflexible purpose, persevering industry, and honorable impulses.

Sterling integrity was the ruling purpose of his life, which was a valuable and useful one, and when he laid it down he left to his children the noble heritage of a spotless name, to which they may ever point with pride.

DENNIS DICKINSON

is the oldest son of Daniel and Polly Dickinson, and was born in Whately, Franklin Co., Mass., May 25, 1814.

His father was born in Whately, Aug. 28, 1778, and died Nov. 4, 1830. He married, Nov. 9, 1813, Polly Scott, of Whately. She was born May 24, 1784, and died Sept. 7, 1859. They had a family of seven children, only three of whom are living at present. They are Dennis, Rufus, and Daniel. Those deceased were Electa, wife of Jerry Graves; Elvira (who died in infancy); Elvira, wife of Elliott C. Allis; and Esther, wife of Thos. L. Allis, of Conway.

Dennis Dickinson's educational advantages were few and such as were afforded by the common schools, and after he reached the age of nine years his attendance was confined to the winter terms, as his assistance was required at home during the remainder of the year. At his father's decease, which occurred when Dennis was sixteen years old, with his brother Rufus, he took charge of the farm. He remained in this partnership until 1843, when he bought the interests of the other heirs and commenced farming upon his own account. In 1846 he sold the farm, and for five years resided with his brother Rufus. At the expiration of that time he was married, June 8, 1851, to Elvira Graves. She was born in Whately, Nov. 3, 1812. They have no children living.

Mr. Dickinson soon after purchased the property known as the Dr. Bardwell place, where he has since resided.

He is known as a man of strict integrity and excellence, as is testified by the numerous offices of public trust to which he has been called. He has been postmaster in Whately for six years, assessor three years, selectman two years, and since 1873 has been a trustee of the Smith Charities. In 1876 he was elected clerk of the town, and still fills that office. He has been a director in the Franklin County Bank for fifteen years, and is a member of the present financial committee. In connection with his numerous other duties he has attended to the settlement of a great many estates, and has also appraised a great deal of property.

In politics Mr. Dickinson is a Democrat, and a firm supporter of the principles of his party. He also takes an active part in promoting the interests of the town in which he resides.

LEVERETT.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

LEVERETT, one of the mountainous towns of southeastern Franklin, is bounded north by Montague, south by Amherst and Shutesbury, east by Shutesbury, and west by Sunderland. The New London Northern Railroad traverses its western border, and Saw-mill River its northeastern section. The town covers an area of about 16,000 acres, more than one-half of which are unimproved, while woodland abounds in profusion.

NATURAL FEATURES.

High hills are found in nearly every part of the town save on the west, where Long Plain, a narrow valley, diversifies the landscape. The only stream of importance in the town is Saw-mill River, in the northeast. Roaring Brook, in the southeast, supplies good water-power. Fish Pond, near Leverett village, is a small sheet of clear and deep water, and, as its name implies, is excellent fishing-ground. Pine and chestnut grow in abundance on the hills, and also every variety of timber common to this region. Gravel and sandy loam are the general characteristics of the soil, while grazing-lands are rich and abundant. The hills of Leverett afford charming scenery, and are themselves wildly rugged and picturesque.

Lead has been found in small quantities in the south part of the town, and some years ago it was mined by a company organized in New York; but the enterprise failed to be remunerative, and has long since been abandoned. Near Long Plain is the White Rock quarry, from which is taken sulphate of baryta, used in the manufacture of white lead. The quarry is still worked, but not extensively.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Settlements were made as early as 1727 upon the tract now occupied by Leverett, when it was within the limits of the town of Sunderland. From that date to 1771 grants were made to Samuel Montague, Daniel Warner, Isaac Hubbard, Samuel Smith, Benjamin Graves, Joseph Field, Jonathan Field, Ebenezer Billings, Samuel Billings, Samuel Gunn, Daniel Russell, Isaac Graves, Benjamin Barrett, Jos. Clary, Nathaniel Dickinson, Joseph Dickinson, Nathaniel Gunn, Ebenezer Billings, Jr., Joseph Lord, William Scott, Daniel Hubbard, John Billings, Samuel Graves, Jr., Benj. Graves

Nathaniel Smith, Jonathan Bridgman, William Scott, Jr., James Bridgman, Samuel Gunn, John Gunn (2d), Samuel Smith (2d), Samuel Smith, Samuel Scott (2d), John Scott, Edward Elmer, William Rand, Israel Richardson, Daniel Hubbard, Fellows Billings, Eleazer Warner, Widow Deborah Gunn, Luke Smith, Richard Scott, Noah Graves, Simon Cooley, Samuel Blodgett, Elisha Clary, Samuel Clary, David Smith, Silas Graves, Richard Montague, Nathaniel Barstow, Nathan Adams, Seth Field, Jonathan Gilbert, Jas. Converse, Widow Root, Samuel Taylor, Samuel Harvey, Widow Barrett, Josiah Alvord, William Allis, Ebenezer Marsh, John Marsh, Benjamin Barrett, Zadock Sanborne, Benoni Dickinson, Manoah Bodman, Abner Cooley, Wm. Bowman, Solomon Gould, John Woodbury.

The first permanent settlement of the tract was probably made in 1750. Nathan Adams, Moses Graves, Solomon Gould, Elisha Clary, Joseph Clary, Joel Smith, Moses Smith, Jeremiah Woodbury, Joseph Hubbard, Isaac Marshall, Jonathan Hubbard, Richard Montague, Barnard Wilde, and Absalom Scott took up their residence in that year. The majority of them settled in the neighborhood of what is now Leverett village, although settlements were made at the same time in the north and east. Long Plain, about a mile southwest of Leverett village, was settled shortly after 1750, Josiah Cowles, Jonathan Field, Stephen Ashley, and others, being the pioneers of that section.

Among the residents of Leverett claiming descent from the early settlers of the town may be noted the Montagues, Graveses, Fields, Clarys, Dickinsons, Richardsons, Adamses, Gilberts, Goulds, Woodburys, Keetses, and Ashleys.

Early roads were laid out as follows: In 1774, one from the country road leading to Shutesbury, running west from Israel Hubbard's land, through the lowland across the river into land occupied by Isaac Marshall; one beginning at the road by the south end of the fish-pond, turning easterly into Nathan Adams' land, continuing in the old foot-path; then easterly through Adams' grass-land; thence through Nie's land; thence into Mr. Hunt's land, and then to the country road near the Shutesbury line: one beginning at the south end of Clary's Hill, running southwardly by the river, and then by the swamp-bank some ways; then on the plain straight to the mill-dam; thence over the river, turning northwesterly to a brook under Cave Hill; then around the south end of the hill, and thence to Joseph Clary's house: one in the west part of the town, beginning at the country road at Silas Graves' house; then around Graves' field west, thence south into the old riding road west of Ingram's pond, and then by marked trees to the three-square plain: one beginning at the northwest corner of Jeremiah Woodbury's lot on Cave Hill, running south to the road coming from Clary's Mill. In 1778, one beginning at the northeast corner of Adam Negroe's land, running easterly into the county road, near Wm. Hubbard's house: one from the road at Jonathan Hubbard's house north to the highway, and then to the meeting-house: one from David Boynton's house, by Elijah Cutter's house, into the mill-road: one from the county road at Barnard Wilde's house, east across the river; then south up the hill into Eleazer Packard's lot; then east to Joseph Abbott's house. Twenty pounds were raised in 1774, to be expended on highways that year. In 1775 it was resolved to expend no money on the highways that year. In 1778 the amount raised for work on roads was £150, and in 1780 it was £1000.

NOTEWORTHY INCIDENTS.

In September, 1774, the town-meeting was held in Mr. Hubbard's barn. In that year Joseph Clary received 3*s.* for his services as town clerk, and Richard Montague 9*s.* for his services at the Northampton Congress. In 1776 town-meetings were held in the new meeting-house. Before that they had been held at private houses. In 1778 the town let the sugar-trees on the town lot to the highest bidder. In 1782 it was voted to approve the Confession Act for the collection of debts. In March, 1783, a bounty of 40*s.* was offered for each wolf's head delivered to the selectmen. At the same time the selectmen were instructed to "approbate Dr. Ball to keep a public-house until a legal license could be obtained."

The first pound was built in 1788, and located on the north side of the meeting-house. In 1789 it was decided to build a "stocks." Leverett, in 1813, put up the keeping of nine paupers at auction. The town paid for their support from 50 to 80 cents each per week. Esther Gould was a pauper, and at one time the town consulted eminent counsel and made desperate efforts in a determination to get Esther "upon Sunderland."

Moses Graves, who died in 1803, was one of the most prominent men in the town during his time. He served for twenty-eight successive years—from 1774 to 1802—either as selectman, treasurer, or assessor.

Mention is made in a record, dated 1774, of Joseph Clary's mill. If there were mills in Leverett at an earlier date, the records do not note the fact.

Lucius Field kept a tavern in Leverett before 1800, and it is likely that he was the first innkeeper. At present there is no hotel in the town.

Leverett afforded material assistance to the insurgents during Shays' rebellion, and furnished several volunteers.

Among the men of note whom Leverett has produced may be mentioned Gideon Lee, mayor of New York City in 1833, and a representative subsequently in Congress; Martin Field, an eminent Vermont lawyer, son of Seth Field; Abiel Buckman and Tilly Lynde, once members of the judiciary of the State of New York.

The oldest house in North Leverett was torn down in 1873. It was built in 1748, and was for many years the residence of Richard Montague, of Revolutionary fame, and one of Ethan Allen's command when that redoubtable chieftain took Fort Ticonderoga. The house was also much used in the early days as a place of worship by the Baptists, of whom Richard Montague was one. In opposing for himself and his fellow-religionists the payment of the ministers' rate, Montague is said to have excited by his warm demonstrations the respect and fear of many a constable who sought in vain to make the Baptists pay the rate.

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES.

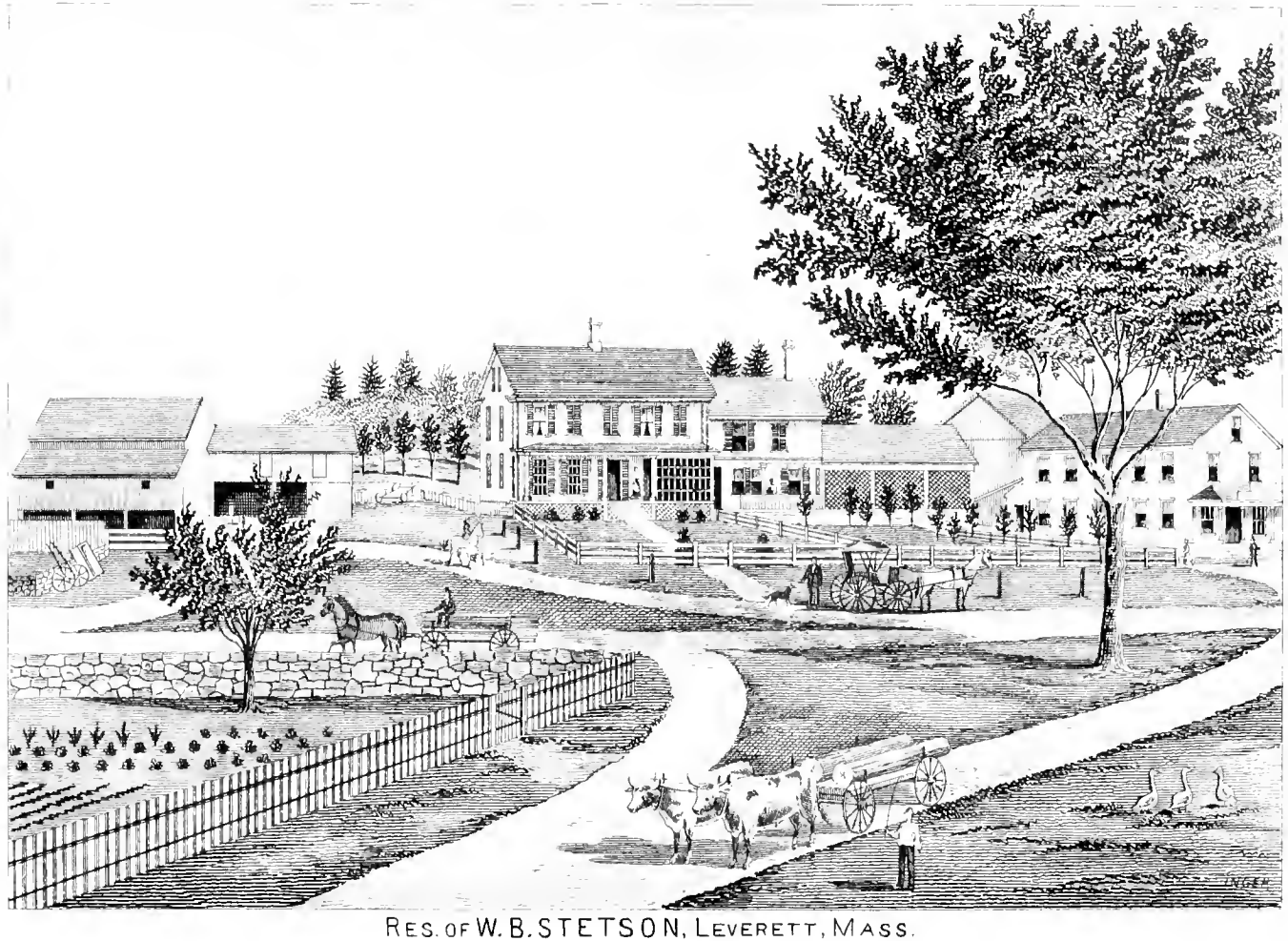
In September, 1774, the town voted to "lend our minds in writing to the Provincial Congress by a Committee." The committee was composed of Richard Montague, Jeremiah Woodbury, Moses Graves, Joseph Clary, and Stephen Ashley.

In January, 1775, it was voted "to adhere to the resolves of the Continental Congress." Minute-Men were allowed nine pence per half-day for training once a week. Elisha Clary, Jonathan Field (2d), and Jonathan Field, Jr., were at this time appointed a committee of safety.

Aug. 20, 1776, the town resolved to obtain a stock of powder and lead,—a half-pound for each effective able-bodied man. A vote of Jan. 10, 1777, set forth,—"voted unanimously that we risk our lives and fortunes in defense of our rights and liberties, wherewith God and nature hath made us free, and that we show our minds to the General Assembly of the State."

December, 1777, it was resolved to make provision for the Continental families, and, further, to disapprove of calling in the State money; to which end a committee was chosen to show the court the town's disapprobation of the same.

In 1778 the General Court was petitioned for some redress with regard to the Continental soldiers' families of the town. In 1779 the town raised £100 for their support. In December, of that year, it was resolved to make an effort to procure clothing for soldiers. In December, 1780, it was



RES. OF W. B. STETSON, LEVERETT, MASS.

Photo. by Popkins

Wm A. Hatch

William A. Hatch, son of Nathaniel and Melinda Hatch, was born in Springfield, Vt., Dec. 13, 1817. This family is of Scottish origin, and its various branches are the descendants of three brothers, who came to this country about the year 1667, one of whom became a sailor, another a farmer, and the third a merchant.

Nathaniel Hatch was a native of Massachusetts, and was born on the 11th of May, 1779. He was a blacksmith by trade, and when quite young lived in Westmoreland, N. H. From there he removed to Springfield, Vt., afterward to Wethersfield, Conn., and thence to Sunderland, Mass., in 1825; after which he resided for a short time in Vermont. He then settled in Leverett, Mass., where he spent the remainder of his life. He died on the 25th of September, 1848. In November, 1804, he married Melinda, daughter of Captain Elisha Mack, of Montague, Mass. They had a family of eight children, of whom William A. was the sixth.

When very young he commenced to work on the farm, and the amount of labor he was required to perform was increased each year. When twelve years old he was hired out to work by the month, and the only education he received was what he obtained by an irregular attendance of the very inferior common schools of that day.

When sixteen years of age he commenced work in a woolen factory in Wethersfield, and remained in that employment, working a part of that time in a Springfield factory, until he reached his twenty-second year.

He then went to Leverett, Mass., and located on a farm, and also engaged in trade at North Leverett, in company with his brother Elisha, with whom he was associated until November, 1850. He then entered into partnership with C. M. Graves, of Leverett, in the manufacture of steel hoes, which they carried on successfully for about four years.

In 1854, Mr. Hatch and Mr. Graves went to Northampton to take charge of the agricultural implement department of the Bay State Tool Co.'s Works. After remaining in that position three years, Mr. Hatch, wishing to see something of the Western country, removed to Iowa City, Iowa. Soon after his arrival there he engaged on his own account in the commission business, and later in company with his brother Elisha. After remaining two years in Iowa he removed, in April, 1859, to Columbus, Ohio, and there obtained the position in the penitentiary of foreman in the department for the manufacture of agricultural implements. He discharged the duties pertaining thereto in a most satisfactory manner, and after remaining in that position about twelve years he became desirous of a change of occupation, and in September, 1871, he returned to Massachusetts and located in Leverett, where he has since resided, engaged in agriculture and in the manufacture of wood chair bottoms.

Mr. Hatch possessed a high order of mechanical skill and considerable inventive ability. In his later years he has acquired a thorough, practical education through the medium of travel, close observation, and a varied experience. With but few advantages, socially or educationally, he has by perseverance and skill risen to a position of independence, and well deserves the title of a self-made man. In his social and business relations Mr. Hatch has always commanded the respect and esteem of his associates.

He was first married to Abigail Wheeler, of Pittsfield, Vt., by whom he had two children. Both died in infancy. Mrs. Hatch died on the 22d of November, 1842.

He married his second wife, Helen Clark, daughter of Aaron Clark, of Montague, Dec. 5, 1843. By this union he has had seven children, of whom only two are now living.

voted to appoint a committee of seven men "to be looking out to procure anyhow" four men for the Continental service, as ordered by the General Court. The committee was enjoined to "be looking out" earnestly for the four men, and to hire them "consistent with reason."

It was resolved, May, 1781, to form the town into three classes to procure Continental men. It was voted in the September following to give the 12 militia-men "who ware raised on ye present alarm" 40*s.* per month, hard money, while they served, and a bounty of three hard dollars each man. In April, 1782, a town-meeting was held for the purpose of hiring "a Continental man" for the term of three years, and to effect the object Stephen Ashley was chosen head of a class to hire said man, and a committee of seven men was at the same time appointed to find the man and hire him. In the December following, a committee was chosen to "talk with John Gill, relative to his belonging to the Continental service." In May, 1783, it was voted unanimously that "the Tories and absentees who have taken protection under his Brittanic Majesty shall not return to this Commonwealth again." In December, 1783, it was voted to choose a committee to assist the selectmen to receive the accounts of men "that has been in the service the last past unnatural war."

Dr. Silas Ball, of Leverett, served in the war of 1776 as a surgeon, and Richard Montague, also of Leverett, held the rank of major in the service.

WAR OF 1812.

In July, 1812, the town passed resolutions in support of the General Government in declaring war against Great Britain. In 1813 every man liable to do military duty was obliged to keep a stock of powder and ball on hand. In 1814 it was voted to raise the wages of soldiers to $15 per month, with what the State allowed. In obedience to a requisition from Gov. Strong, the following detached soldiers were sent to Boston,—Jonathan Conant, sergt., Lucius Field, Elijah Gardner, Charles Stockwell, Luther Broad, Gideon Handerson, Earle Wilde, Samuel Leland, Abraham Ball, Asa Commins, Peter Hobart, Lyman Richardson.

Touching the action of the town in the war of 1812, it may be noted that Rufus Graves claimed to represent Leverett at the Northampton (anti-war) convention in 1812, but he was not sent there by the town.

ORGANIZATION.

In 1773 the residents of the tract now occupied by Leverett presented a petition to the town of Sunderland, praying for liberty to be set off into a new town, for a grant of the common lands within its boundaries, and an equitable proportion of the town property. In accordance with this petition the town of Leverett was incorporated March 5, 1774. The signers of the petition alluded to were Jonathan Hubbard, Moses Graves, Nathan Adams, John Keet, Jonathan Field, William Field, Jonathan Field, Jr., Jonathan Field (3d), Stephen Ashley, Josiah Cowls, Seth Field, Joseph Clary, Joseph Clary, Jr., Elisha Clary, Jonathan Graves, Moses Field, Daniel Smith, Absalom Scott, Jeremiah Woodbury, Joel Smith, Solomon Gould, and Moses Keep. This list, it is probable, included the names of all the settlers on the tract at that time. The town was named in honor of John Leverett, president of Harvard University.

SELECTMEN.

1774–75.—Moses Graves, Joseph Clary, Stephen Ashley.
1776.—Joel Smith, Moses Graves, Joseph Clary.
1777–78.—Moses Graves, Stephen Ashley, Joseph Clary.
1779.—Joel Smith, Capt. Graves, Wm. Bowman.
1780.—Moses Graves, Wm. Bowman, Wm. Field.
1781.—Moses Graves, Ebenezer Curtis, Wm. Bowman.
1782.—Moses Graves, Stephen Ashley, Joel Smith.
1783.—Capt. Graves, Joel Smith, Ebenezer Curtis.
1784.—Capt. Graves, Stephen Ashley, Joel Smith.
1785.—Moses Graves, Wm. Bowman, Stephen Ashley.
1786.—Moses Graves, Joel Smith, Ebenezer Curtis.
1787.—Moses Graves, Jonathan Field, Ebenezer Curtis.
1788.—Moses Graves, Jonathan Field, Joel Smith.
1789.—Moses Graves, Joel Smith, Hezekiah Howard.
1790.—Moses Graves, Joel Smith, Jonathan Field.
1791.—Moses Graves, Joel Smith, Richard Montague.
1792.—Moses Graves, Joel Smith, Capt. Howard.
1793.—Ebenezer Curtis, Stephen Fay, Moses Field.
1794.—Stephen Fay, Moses Field, Joshua Thayer.
1795.—Moses Graves, Moses Field, Joshua Thayer.
1796–1801.—Deacon Graves, Moses Field, John Woodbury.
1801.—Hezekiah Howard, Moses Field, James Curtis.
1802.—Moses Field, Hezekiah Howard, John Woodbury.
1803–7.—John Woodbury, Moses Field, Roswell Field.
1807.—John Woodbury, Roswell Field, Jonathan Field (2d).
1808.—Roswell Field, John Woodbury, Moses Field.
1809.—Roswell Field, Jonathan Field (2d), Josiah Rice.
1810–11.—Jonathan Field, Roswell Field, Joshua Thayer.
1812.—Jonathan Field (2d), Joshua Thayer, Aaron Howard.
1813.—Roswell Field, James Comins, Alvin Moore.
1814.—John Woodbury, Wm. Hubbard, Moses Field.
1815–22.—Roswell Field, Enos Graves, Sylvanus Field.
1822.—Enos Graves, Asa Ober, Elijah Ingram.
1823.—Roswell Field, Silas Ball, Isaac Woodbury.
1824.—Enos Graves, Roswell Field, Silas Ball.
1825.—Enos Graves, Samuel Leland, Alpheus Field.
1826.—Isaac Woodbury, Elijah Ingram, Samuel Leland.
1827.—Charles Lee, Alpheus Field, Wm. Heminway.
1828.—Alpheus Field, Charles Lee, Moses Field, Jr.
1829.—Wm. Hubbard, Isaac Woodbury, Charles Lee.
1830.—Alpheus Field, Isaac Woodbury, Wm. Hubbard.
1831.—Wm. Hubbard, Silas Ball, Alpheus Field.
1832.—Silas Ball, Sylvanus Field, Wm. M. Hemingway.
1833.—Otis Bradford, Horatio Watson, Silas Ball.
1834.—John Woodbury, Alpheus Field, Otis Bradford.
1835.—John Woodbury, Otis Bradford, Asa L. Field.
1836–37.—John Woodbury, Asa L. Field, Jedediah Darling.
1838.—John Woodbury, Silas Ball, H. N. Watson.
1839.—John Woodbury, H. N. Watson, Asa L. Field.
1840.—Asa L. Field, Peter Herbert, Sylvanus Field.
1841–42.—Silas Ball, Abner Gilbert, H. N. Watson.
1843.—Silas Ball, Jr., H. N. Watson, Silas Morgan.
1844–45.—Peter Hobart, Jedediah Darling, Asa L. Field.
1846.—Asa L. Field, Silas Ball, Jesse Marvel.
1847–50.—Asa L. Field, Silas Ball, Timothy B. Rice.
1851–52.—H. N. Watson, H. O. Fields, Silas Ball.
1853.—A. L. Field, Luther Dudley, C. C. Adams
1854.—Asa L. Field, Christopher Adams, Jefferson Moore.
1855–56.—Asa L. Field, A. C. Field, Jefferson Moore.
1857.—A. L. Field, A. C. Field, Luther Dudley.
1858.—Elihu Heminway, Jr., Silas Ball, Frary Field.
1859.—Asa L. Field, Silas Ball, Elihu Heminway.
1860–61.—A. L. Field, Timothy Putnam, Luther Dudley.
1862.—Silas Ball, Elihu Heminway, Luther Dudley.
1863.—Timothy B. Rice, A. C. Field, Wm. H. Smith.
1864.—T. B. Rice, F. W. Field, Charles Lawton.
1865.—Luther Dudley, A. C. Field, F. W. Field.
1866.—F. W. Field, Elihu Heminway, Charles Ball.
1867.—F. W. Field, Elihu Heminway, Edward Field.
1868.—F. W. Field, Dan Field, C. P. Marvel.
1869.—Dan Field, Luther Dudley C. P. Marvel.
1870.—Dan Field, F. W. Field, C. P. Marvel.
1871–72.—A. C. Field, A. L. Field, Isaac Dudley.
1873.—Dan Field, C. P. Marvel, George E. Field.
1874.—C. P. Marvel, F. W. Field, Wm. B. Stetson.
1875–77.—F. W. Field, C. P. Marvel, R. A. Field.
1878.—F. W. Field, C. P. Marvel, Sawyer Field.

TOWN CLERKS.

Joseph Clary, Jr., 1774–80; Wm. Bowman, 1781; Silas Ball, 1782–83; Wm. Hubbard, 1784; Wm. Bowman, 1785–87; Silas Ball, 1788–1807; Zebina M. Ball, 1808; Josiah Dewey, 1809–10; Walter Gunn, 1811–13; Zebina M. Ball, 1814–16; Alpheus Field, 1817–21; Isaac Woodbury, 1822; Zebina M. Ball, 1823–26; Elipha-let S. Darling, 1827–29; Samuel D. King, 1830–32; Stillman Field, 1833–35; Butler Wilmarth, 1836–37; Jefferson Moore, 1838–43; Walter Graves, 1844; Jefferson Moore, 1845–52; Elisha Ingram, 1852–62; Levi M. Graves, 1863; Charles H. Field, 1864–66; Elisha M. Ingram, 1867–79.

REPRESENTATIVES AT THE GENERAL COURT.

From 1809 to 1857, when Leverett became a portion of the Fifth Representative District, the town was represented successively by the following: Roswell Field, Rufus Field, E. S. Darling, Alpheus Field, Isaac Woodbury, Silas Ball, Rufus Fitts, Asa L. Field, Jonathan Conant, Horatio N. Watson, Lucius Field, Timothy Rice, Ransom Adams, Jefferson Moore, Alden C. Field, E. M. Ingram.

VILLAGES.

The villages in the town are three in number,—Leverett Centre, North Leverett, and East Leverett, the first two only being post-offices.

LEVERETT CENTRE,

the scene of the first settlement of importance, is a station on the New London and Northern Railroad, although about a mile distant from the depot. The village contains, besides a small collection of houses, a post-office, a church, the town-hall, one store, and the New England Box Company's factory.

NORTH LEVERETT,

on Saw-mill River, near the Montague line, contains a church, two stores, a post-office, two factories, saw-mills, etc. Although the village has suffered a decline through the loss, by withdrawal lately, of some of her manufacturing industries, it is a moderately prosperous community, and its people thriving and industrious.

EAST LEVERETT is likewise devoted somewhat to manufacture, and boasts the most extensive saw-mill in the town, two factories, one store, and minor business interests.

There is a small settlement on the line of the New London and Northern Railroad, about a mile west of Leverett Centre. This locality is called LONG PLAIN, where there are a railway-station, a store, and about a dozen houses. Here also is one of the oldest cemeteries in the town. The earliest settlers concentrated in this region, as the land is generally more productive than that of any other portion of Leverett.

CHURCHES.

In March, 1774, it was agreed to devote £15 to the hire of preaching for the ensuing summer. In September, 1774, it was agreed to add an extra £5 to the preaching fund, and to build a house for public worship. It was voted the house should be 50 feet long by 40 feet wide, or "as big as the Whately meeting-house." £40 were appropriated to build the house, and 2*s.* per day was agreed as the price which should be paid for work on the frame. In October, 1774, it was voted, "by a great majority, to set the house for public worship on the hill near the southeast corner of the fish-pond, in the corner where two roads meet the county road through the town north and south." In June, 1775, it was voted to provide for the raising of the meeting-house, and further that "we provide meat and peas or beans, and some cake, if needed, for raising dinner or dinners; that we have three barrels of cider, and that we make fourteen bushels of cake for raising said meeting-house, meaning any man whoever provides ye above articles for raising is to keep a particular account of ye same, to settle with ye committee appointed for ye meeting-house work, and have his credit and pay for ye same." In 1776 it was voted to reconsider £15 of the £20 voted in 1775 to hire preaching. There was, it seems, a warm controversy touching the seating of the meeting-house, and a committee consisting of three persons—one from Amherst, one from Shutesbury, and one from Northfield—was called in to decide the matter.

Sept. 13, 1776, it was voted that "it be our mind to settle the gospel among us as soon as may be, and that we invite Mr. Hays a candidate to that purpose." Mr. Hays, however, declined the call. In March, 1777, a committee was appointed to provide a ministerial settlement, and Mr. Hays was at the same time invited to return and preach the following spring, and promised 40*s.* per Sabbath for what preaching he had done since the previous spring. From this it appears that Mr. Hays had been preaching occasionally at Leverett.

In March, 1778, another resolve was made to come into some method to purchase a ministerial settlement. In June of that year another effort was made to induce Mr. Hays to settle with the church, but a second time he declined. In the following December, £60 were raised to hire preaching. In 1780 it was voted "we will provide some boards for ye meeting-house." Shortly thereafter it was voted "we will do something to ye meeting-house."

It was resolved in 1781 to invite Mr. Lyon to return and preach on probation. In 1785 the town gave its full leave and consent to any gentleman or men, in town or out of town, to build a handsome porch over the front door of the meeting-house. At the same time the town promised to color the meeting-house the next spring, to glaze it, to erect handsome pillars under the gallery beams, and to lay the gallery floor.

The organization of the Congregational Church dates from 1774, but the settlement of the first pastor did not take place until 1784. This pastor was Rev. Henry Williams, who, after serving the church twenty-seven years, died in 1811. Among his successors were Joel Wright, Joseph Sawyer, Jonas Colburn, Freegrace Reynolds, and David Eastman. The old church stood until 1838, when it was replaced by the present edifice. The pastor now in charge is Rev. A. F. Clark. The church membership is 89.

The origin of the First Baptist Church at North Leverett dates back as far as 1767, when it was organized in Montague, by people of that town and of Leverett living near the present Leverett line. In 1791 the centre of the organization was removed to North Leverett, and the name changed to the Baptist Church of Leverett, although it was also known as the Baptist Church of Leverett and Montague. The first church building was erected in North Leverett in 1795, and in 1836 the present structure replaced it. Since 1791 the pastors of the church have been Simeon Combs, Elijah Montague, Elias McGregory, Aaron Burbank, N. B. Jones, B. F. Remington, Samuel Everett, and Baxter Newton, the latter, who is the present pastor, having occupied the pulpit of this church for about thirty years. The church membership is about 100. A Free-Will Baptist Church organized in the east in 1835, a Unitarian Society, and a Universalist Society, organized about the same time, are now extinct, having passed out of existence about twenty years ago. The Baptists, in common with those of other towns, were in frequent controversies with the town authorities because of their unwillingness to pay the town tax for the support of the "orthodox" minister. Suits at law were brought against them by the town to compel the payment of the tax, but the verdict of the law generally upheld the Baptists.

SCHOOLS.

In March, 1774, it was voted to raise £10 for schooling for the year ensuing. In July, 1774, a committee was appointed "to view a proper place to move the school-house," which was probably built by Sunderland before the incorporation of Leverett. In the following September the "South" school-house was moved "to where the west road from Long Plain comes into the county road north of Capt. Graves' house."

In 1775 it was agreed to keep school in three places, to wit: at Moses Graves' house, at Barnard Wilde's house, and at Joseph Harrow's house. Ten pounds were raised for schooling that year, and a committee was appointed to each school "to see that the money was prudently spent." In 1776 the South school-house was ordered to be sold to John Keet, for the reason, probably, that it had become sadly dilapidated.

In 1778, £80 were raised for schooling for the year, and the money divided by the "scollar" from five years old to sixteen. In December, 1780, it was resolved to raise £1000 for schooling the next year.* In 1782 it was resolved not to raise any money for schooling the ensuing year. In 1786, £20 were raised for schooling. In 1788 it was voted to divide the schools into squadrons, and that the matter about building a school-house be dropped. The school-house was not built until about 1800.

* This large sum was no doubt "Continental" money, which had greatly depreciated.

The number of school districts in the town in 1878 was six, the average daily attendance of scholars 117, and the amount expended for the support of schools $1056.

BURIAL-PLACES.

There are six cemeteries in the town,—public and private,—but of these only two—one at Leverett Centre and one at North Leverett—lay any claim to early origin. Even in these there are no headstones bearing dates contemporary with the early settlement of the town. The pioneers of Leverett marked the resting-places of their dead with only cheap headstones, or in many instances with none at all. The stones have either crumbled away or had their inscriptions effaced by the destroying hand of time. Among the oldest now to be observed are the following:

Capt. Jonathan Field, 1781; Esther, his widow, 1795; Martin Willard, 1794; Moses Graves, Jr., 1794; Electa, daughter of Moses Field, 1781; Lucy, wife of Joseph Willard, 1795; Lucy, daughter of Rev. Henry Williams, 1792; Elihu Field, 1789; Rebecca Field, 1788; Electa, daughter of Josiah Cowles, 1783; Isaiah Adams, 1808, aged eighty-four; Asa, son of Seth Wood, 1802; Christiana, wife of Josiah Cowles, 1803; Moses Graves, 1803; Rebecca, wife of Giles Hubbard, 1810; Phineas Field, 1808; Daniel Abbott, 1809; Naomi, his wife, 1804; Mary, wife of Seth Field, 1805; Seth Field, 1813; Seth, son of Moses Field, 1795; Dolly, wife of Moses Field, Jr., 1816; Rev. Henry Williams, 1811; Deacon Jonathan Field, 1844; Jason, son of Gideon Hubbard, 1818; Josiah Cowles, 1822; Josiah Cowles, Jr., 1818; Deacon Hezekiah Howard, 1815; Elizabeth Howard, 1802, aged sixty-three; Mary, widow of Hezekiah Howard, 1818; Capt. Solomon Dewey, 1813.

INDUSTRIES.

The manufacturing interests of Leverett have latterly suffered a decline, but are still the most important elements in the town's industries. At North Leverett the chair-factory of Wm. Hatch, the pail-manufactory of S. S. Graves, who also operates a scythe-nib factory, and several saw-mills on Sawmill River, give employment to about 50 persons. Wm. B. Stetson, of East Leverett, has operated an extensive saw-mill at that point for the past fifteen years, and employs therein at present 15 hands. At the same place, A. C. Field & Son have a small establishment for the manufacture of yarn and satinet, and Rodolphus Turner manufactures extension-tables, churns, etc. Leverett Centre has one manufactory, owned by the New-England Box Company, which began operations there in 1875, and employs 20 persons in the production of fig-boxes and similar light receptacles, to the value of about $15,000 yearly.

The agricultural interests of the town are embraced in the production of tobacco in a small way, the raising of stock, and the manufacture by farmers of butter and cheese. The growth of grain and other farm products is not beyond the demands of local consumption. The State census reports of 1875 give the following statistics: Number of farms, 179; value of agricultural and domestic products for 1875, $84,150; value of manufactures, $32,004. The total valuation of the town in 1878 was $303,950, of which $52,135 was in personal and $251,815 in real estate. The total tax—State, county, and town—was $1115.16, or at the rate of $1.30 per $100.

MILITARY.

LEVERETT'S WAR RECORD.

Leverett provided soldiers for the war of the Rebellion, as follows:

Cephas Porter, 31st Mass.
Isaac H. Gardner, 27th Mass.
H. S. Leach, 52d Mass.
J. S. Brewer, 27th Mass.
Henry Amidon, 27th Mass.
H. G. Goodnow, 27th Mass.
A. L. Williams, 10th Mass.
Levi Moore, 26th Mass.
M. Patrick, 26th Mass.
C. F. Williams, 31st Mass.
Francis Smith, 21st Mass.
H. W. Holden, 21st Mass.
John Hemenway, 10th Mass.
Jas. Kilroy, 10th Mass.
Dan Wood, 31st Mass.
Chas. F. Field, 31st Mass.
E. D. Graves, 31st Mass.
Lyman Pierce, 1st Cav.
Henry Bartlet, 10th N. Y.
Putnam Field, 10th N. Y.
John A. Glazier, 37th Mass.
Chas. J. Gunn, 37th Mass.
E. E. Taylor, 27th Mass.
I. H. Gardner, 27th Mass.
J. M. Pierce, 27th Mass.
E. O. Dickinson, 27th Mass.
M. Blodgett, 27th Mass.
H. M. Hart, 27th Mass.
J. J. Richardson, 27th Mass.
Joseph Briggs, 27th Mass
F. C. Hartwell, 10th Mass.
C. L. Hartwell, 10th Mass.
R. Noble, 52d Mass.
H. A. Newton, 52d Mass.
H. R. Haskel, 52d Mass.
H. W. Field, 52d Mass.
Jas. Thompson, 52d Mass.
Jas. H. Reed, 52d Mass.
Eph. Marsh, Jr., 52d Mass.
C. J. Rice, 52d Mass.
A. W. Goodnow, 52d Mass.
A. J. Woodard, 52d Mass.
J. E. Wales, 52d Mass.
P. M. Dodge, 10th Mass.
Andrew Gardner, 26th Mass.
Wm. R. Comins, 22d Mass.
J. L. Woodbury, ——.
Geo. W. Wood, 3d Cav.
Loammi Woodard, 31st Mass.
Wm. R. Glazier, 37th Mass.
H. R. Glazier, 37th Mass.
C. B. Cutler, 37th Mass.

Of the foregoing, the following lost their lives in the service: Henry Amidon, Levi Moore, Francis Smith, Chas. C. Field, J. J. Richardson, Ephraim Marsh, Jr.

ASHFIELD.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

This town is situated in the southwestern part of Franklin County, and is one of the southern tier of towns in that county. It is bounded on the north by the towns of Hawley, Buckland, and Conway, in the same county; on the south by the towns of Goshen and Cummington, in Hampshire County, and Conway, in Franklin County; on the east by the town of Conway, Franklin Co.; and on the west by the towns of Plainfield, Hampshire Co., and Hawley, Franklin Co.

BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the southeast corner of the town, the line runs north, 19° 20′ east, 6 miles and 300 rods, separating it from Conway and Shelburne on the east; thence in a nearly west direction about seven miles, separating it from Shelburne, Buckland, and Hawley on the north. On the south, beginning at the southeast corner, it runs north, 68° west, 201 rods; thence north, 17½° east, 28 rods; thence north, 69° 41′ west, 870 rods; thence south, 12° west, 14 rods; thence north, 67½° west, 410 rods, dividing the town from Goshen; thence in the same direction 259 rods, dividing it from Cummington; thence north, 30′ west, 517 rods; thence westerly 85 rods; thence due north 122 rods; thence north, 6° east, 329 rods.

The town, if reduced to regular dimensions, would form a square whose sides would extend six miles and one-fifth, inclosing an area of 24,601½ acres.

The nearest railway stations are Buckland, seven miles distant from the centre of the town, Shelburne Falls, nine miles distant, and South Deerfield, twelve miles.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The town is well watered, though possessing no great water-power. The principal streams are Bear River, in the north-

east part of the town, which flows northeasterly through Conway into Deerfield River; South River, which takes its rise in Great Pond, near the "Plains," and, flowing first south and then east, is a prominent tributary to the same river; and Swift River, in the western part of the town, which flows south into Hampshire County and Westfield River. All of these streams have been utilized to a greater or less extent for small manufacturing enterprises. A large number of brooks traverse the different sections of the town. The principal pond is "Great Pond," nearly in the geographical centre of the town. It has, by an embankment twelve feet high, been made into a reservoir.

The town occupies an elevation of about 1200 feet high above tide-water. The highest part in it is Peter's Hill, situated a little northwest of the centre, and which is 1740 feet above tide-water. Numerous other hills exist in the town. Mention may be made of Pumpkin Hill, near the northern boundary; Ridge Hill, about a mile and a half east; Mount Owen, in the eastern part of the town; Mill Hill, about a mile northeast of Ashfield Plains; and Brier Hill, in the southeast section.

The surface of the town is broken into hills and valleys, and contains but a comparatively small portion of arable land. Indian corn succeeds well, but English grain is of secondary quality. Wheat is seldom sown. Grazing may be said to be a principal object with the farming interest. The town has many fine dairies, and holds high rank as a butter-making country. Many tons of the finest wool are annually furnished to the manufactories. Agriculture is the leading interest. The soil is of that hard and rocky nature which is generally found on the slopes and plains and in the valleys of the Hoosac Mountains. The farms in general are well cultivated. Wool, lambs, neat stock, horses, butter, cheese, and maple-sugar are the chief articles of export, the latter being taken from the trees of that variety with which the town abounds. Corn and oats are rarely raised beyond individual wants. Potatoes, to some extent, are an article of commerce, and are usually of good quality.

The summers are cool and enjoyable, and attract many visitors to the town. The winters are long, severe, and trying. The snow usually lasts from the 1st of December to the 1st of April, and the public roads are frequently almost impassable. The prevailing disease with the middle-aged may be said to be the consumption, probably because of the variable winters. Many, however, live to advanced ages in the town.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The precise year when the first permanent settlement was made in the town is not known. It is believed that it was made in 1743, and a grist-mill is said to have been erected the same year, and stood about one hundred rods northeast of the present Episcopal Church.

A few notes from the "Proprietors' Records" will best indicate the date of the first settlement, as well as show the measures taken by the proprietors to induce settlement and make it permanent.

May 28, 1741.—"Voted that William Curtis be employed in mending The Way to said Township, the Labour done on said way by him not to Exceed ten pounds."

"Voted that One Hund^{red} & twenty pounds be assessed on ye Proprietors, as an Incouragement to him or them y^{t} shall build a saw-mill in some convenient place & Convenient to ye Lots allready Laid out; Provided, The Owner or Owners of said mill saw for the Propriet^{rs} for the first seven years For twenty shillings per Thousand; Provided, also, that ye said miller or millers, vizt, Owner or Owners, do keep said mill in ord^{r} for buisness for seven years, and as he or they shall have water; & if said Proprietors do bring Logs, that he or they saw them as above^{sd}. Past in ye affirmative."

May, 1742.—"Voted that a good Whipsaw be procured at the Charge of the Proprietors, and that Samuel White & Job Potter have said saw delivered to them for sawing boards for the Proprietors, Provided they saw ^{sd} boards for said propr^{s} For four pounds old tenor per Thousand, and when said propriet^{rs} shall Require To Return said saw to them, or their Order, In good Order and sound. Provided, also, that, vizt, ^{sd} White and Potter Give Bond for Returning ^{sd} Saw in good Order and sound & soon as above said."

The vote to encourage a saw-mill, etc., was rescinded September, 1742.

Same date 18*d.* per pound was granted to Richard Elis "for a good iron Crank & gudgeon for a saw-mill."

June 2, 1743.—"Voted that they will proceed this Present year to build a Corn-Mill in said Huntstown, on the Pond Brook, so Call^{d}, when a Com^{ttee} for that purpose shall Think Proper."

To the person that would engage in this enterprise, 100 acres of land adjoining the mill were voted, and a sum of money not exceeding £100, old tenor, together with the use of the brook for "*pooling.*"

A committee was appointed at the same meeting "to take Care that no White pine timber be Cutt and Convey'd out of the Town, and to Prosecute all such offenders."

April 12, 1753.—One hundred acres of land and the corn-mill on the mill-brook were voted to John Blackmer upon conditions, and a committee was appointed to lay out the land and take security.

Sixteen acres of land lying near or at the end of Richard Allis' lot, together with the right of the stream called Bear River at that point, were appropriated to Nathaniel and William Church upon condition that they would erect and set up a saw-mill there, etc.

May 29, 1754.—Voted the mill and appurtenances (together with the land) first built, one-half to Chileab Smith, his heirs and assigns forever; one-quarter to Eliphalet Cary, of Bridgewater, his heirs and assigns forever; and one-quarter to David Alden, Jr., and Barnabas Alden, both of Stafford, their heirs and assigns forever. Also, the 16-acre lot near Bear River (above referred to), one-half to Chileab Smith, his heirs and assigns forever; one-quarter to Daniel Alden; and one-quarter to Eliphalet Carey.

The names of the original proprietors in 1739 were John Hunt, Thomas White, Nathaniel Wales, Benj. Lindlen, Gideon Turriel, Richard Foxon, William Crane, Ebenezer Hunt, Rev. Joseph Belcher, Jonathan Webb, Seth Chapen, John Phillips, John Herrick, Zechariah Briggs, Ebenezer Hunt, Job Otis, Jonathan Dawse, Helr. Prat, Richard Davenport, Ezra Whitman, Solomon Leonard, James Meares, Joseph Good, Thomas Bidter, Ephraim Emerson, Benja. Beal, Barnabas Daily, John Miller, Josiah Owen, Samuel Thayer, Ephraim Copeland, James Hayward, Samuel Gay, Ebenezer Staples, Samuel Staples, John King, Samuel Niles, Jr., James Mears, Moses Penniman, Joshua Phillips, Wm. Linfield, Ebenezer Owen, Samuel Darby, Jonathan Webb, John Bass, —— Keith, J. French, Atmos Stutson, Joseph Drake, Thomas Wells, Samuel Andrews, John White, Benj. Stuart, Joseph Veckery, Joseph Lobdle, Joseph Milton, and John Bartlet.

Two lots were set off for the ministry and one for a school lot.

The first family to locate permanently in the town was that of Richard Ellis, a native of Dublin, Ireland. He probably made his settlement between the years 1742 and 1744. Tradition has handed down the following account of him: Mr. Ellis was the only son of a widow. A wealthy planter, living in Virginia, a native of Ireland, and having no children, made application to a friend in Dublin to send him over a youth of promise, to be adopted into his family and brought up under his care and patronage. Young Ellis was selected, and started for this country. On his embarkation his passage was paid and an agreement made with the captain of the ship to land him safely on the coast of Virginia. But he proved faithless to his trust, brought the youth to Boston, and there sold him for his passage-money. After serving the time thus unjustly extorted from him, he removed from Boston, and at length settled in Easton, where he married. From Easton he came to Ashfield, then called Huntstown.

The first tree was felled by his hands on White Brook, a small stream which ran a little to the east of the present residence of Samuel A. Hall. He built for his family the first habitation in the northeast section of the town,—a log cabin, partly under-ground, on the side of the hill, a few rods east of where L. D. Laufair now resides, near the ancient burying-ground. He died Oct. 7, 1797, aged ninety-three.

A further account of Mr. Ellis is given by Mr. Aaron Smith, of Stockton, N. Y., one of his descendants. From this it appears that he was born in Ireland, Aug. 16, 1704, and was thirteen years of age when he landed in this country. He had a family of eight children, among whom were John, Reuben, Jane, Hannah, and Remember. Jane married a Fulton, Hannah married a Rockwood. They settled in Woodstock, Vt. John lived in Ashfield and had four children,—Dimick, John, Hannah, and Sylva. Reuben had a son—David—who formerly lived where John H. Mann now resides. The family intermarried with the Smith, Belding, and Phillips families.

The next pioneer to plant himself in the town was Thomas Phillips, of Easton, whose sister Ellis had married. He built

a log house about one-half a mile to the north of the dwelling of his only fellow-townsman.

Soon a third family was added, that of Chileab Smith, from that part of Hadley known now as South Hadley. He was born May 8, 1708, and died in Ashfield, Aug. 19, 1800, in his ninety-third year, leaving eight children, forty-six grandchildren, and ninety-one great-grandchildren. A large number of his descendants became ministers. He was a brother of James Smith, one of the first settlers of Granby, in Hampshire County, and a great-grandson of Rev. Henry Smith, of Northfield. Mr. Smith settled upon the spot which the house of his son Chileab afterward occupied. This son was about eight years old when his father came to the town, and lived until 1843, reaching the advanced age of one hundred years and eight months. This would fix the date of his father's settlement at about the year 1750. The father was the most prominent man in the town for the first thirty years after its settlement; was a member of many committees; held important offices under the proprietors and the town, and operated one of the first saw- and grist-mills in the settlement, if not *the* first.

Among the earliest accessions to the settlement after these three families were Deacon Ebenezer Belding, from Hatfield, and Samuel Belding, from Deerfield, with their families. Other settlers came in from time to time from different quarters. A number of families joined them from the southern part of Connecticut, so that by the year 1751 the settlement numbered from ten to fifteen families and nearly 100 persons.

The year 1754 was memorable for the breaking out of fresh hostilities between the French and English. This war again let loose the savages upon the defenseless frontier settlements of the north. During the month of June, of this year, a party of men at work near Rice's Fort, in the upper part of Charlemont, was attacked by a body of Indians, two of their number slain, and two taken prisoners. The tidings of the affair, quickly reaching the settlement in Huntstown, occasioned great alarm. Being few in numbers, and with small means of defense, they had no other alternative than to seek safety within the confines of the older settlements. Accordingly, on the same afternoon in which they received the news from Charlemont, they abandoned their houses, improvements, and stores, except such as could be transported on horseback, and set out for the older towns. A middle-aged woman, the wife of Chileab Smith, traveled ten miles on foot before they encamped for the night. What is now Conway was then a part of Deerfield, a howling wilderness, without an inhabitant or a shelter to protect the refugees. Their first halt was at Bloody Brook, where they spent the night. Early the next morning the few inhabitants of the place abandoned their dwellings and joined them, finally reaching with them places of security.*

The settlers were absent between two and three years. It is likely that individuals of them may have returned in the mean time on a tour of inspection, but they did not bring back their families until the time specified. After the return of the refugees to their homes in Huntstown, the war still continuing, their first object was to erect a fort for their common defense. This was accomplished on the ground occupied by Mr. Smith, and principally at his own expense. The area inclosed by the fort was a piece of ground containing 84 square rods. It was constructed of upright logs of sufficient thickness to be bullet-proof, set three feet into the earth, and rising twelve feet above. The inclosure had but one gate, opening to the south, which was always shut and strongly barred during the night. Within the fort stood the dwelling of Mr. Smith, which served as barracks, where the settlers felt secure from attack during the night. Upon its roof was constructed of logs a tower of sufficient size to contain six men with their arms. Port-holes were so arranged in its sides as to afford its inmates a fair aim at their assailants without, while secure from their balls within.

After remaining in this state about a year, laboring by day and keeping watch by night, they solicited and obtained from the authorities of the colony a squad of nine soldiers, under Sergt. Allen, who was under the general command of Col. Israel Williams. These continued with them, protecting them by day while at their labors, and watching over them by night, for nearly two years, and until the close of the war.

Before the close of hostilities another fort, six rods square, was built by the settlers, in the same manner as the first, about two hundred rods south, on land now owned by Emory Church & Son. It was used for the same purposes as the other.

No Indians were discovered near the settlement, except in one instance, during this period. As a daughter of Mr. Smith was walking out one evening as the sun was setting, she saw an Indian within about twenty rods of the fort surveying it very attentively. In great haste and terror she returned to the fort and cried, "The Indians are upon us!" The soldiers immediately rallied and commenced pursuit, but, darkness soon coming on, they returned without discovering the enemy. The next day they discovered the trail of a small scouting-party, which had probably been sent to reconnoitre the settlement, but, finding it well garrisoned, did not attempt to molest it.

TAVERNS.

The first house of public entertainment in the town is believed to have been kept by Joseph Mitchell, as early as 1763, on the east side of Bellows' Hill, above where Elias and Charles Rogers now live, in the northeast part of the town. The first precinct-meetings of Ashfield were held there. Timothy Perkins had one on "the Plains" in 1773, and perhaps earlier. Capt. Moses Fuller kept one in a two-story house on the site now occupied by the house of Moses Cook, as early as 1767, and probably until his death, in 1794. A tavern was kept where Rev. Mr. Green now resides, the latter part of the last century, by Seth Wait. Zachariah Field built the house—or a part of it—now occupied by Henry S. Ranney, in 1792, and kept a tavern and store there until 1808. He was then succeeded by A. & D. White, who also had a store in the same building. John Williams followed next, in the same place and business, in the year 1816, and was succeeded by Harrison Foote, about the year 1838, who kept it until about 1846. These were all at or near Ashfield Plains.

Others have been kept in different sections of the town. One of two stores was built by Asa Newton, at Spruce Corners, the early part of the present century, and was kept by him, and afterward by Jonathan and Joshua Bond in turn. About 1820, or 1825, Whiting Kellogg also had one in South Ashfield,—the house now owned by Nathan Sears. About the same time one was kept in the east part of the town—where Champion Rice and son now reside—by Russell Bement. George Barrus kept a tavern near the Congregational meeting-house, at the centre, in the house now owned by J. Kilborn, from about the year 1820 to 1838. In the northwest part of the town Ezra Williams had a tavern for a number of years, at the close of the first quarter of the present century, and until about the year 1850. The only tavern now in the town is what is known as the "Ashfield House," at the "Plains." Lyman Cross first kept it, as early as 1851, and was succeeded by his son Lemuel for a number of years. For the last decade it has been acceptably kept by the present proprietor, Allen Phillips, who married a daughter of Lyman Cross.

STORES.

No attempt will be made to mention all of the stores that have existed in the town. Among the first to trade in the

* Among the refugees were Chileab Smith and his family. He buried an iron bar and a frue, which he could never afterward find. After his death they were found, in 1802, by one of his grandsons, about twelve rods from where he supposed he buried them.

town was Gad Wait, who failed, and gave up business. Abraham and David White kept store as early as 1808 where H. S. Ranney now resides. John Williams succeeded them in 1816. Sedah Norton had a store in 1793 where the Widow Frank Bassett now lives. John and Charles Baldwin, Charles Williams, and Samuel Hall kept there afterward. At South Ashfield a man named Cooley established a store about 1826. He failed, and was followed by Maj. Dana, Charles Reed, and Gardner & Guilford. About 1853 there was a co-operative store established there, which was conducted by Foster R. King. Chandler A. Ward then followed in trade, and still remains there. About 1830, Alvan Hall was in trade in the building now occupied by Church & Wait, at the "Plains." Jasper Bement followed in 1835, and died in 1851. He was succeeded by Joseph Bement, his son. Josephus Crafts had the store at the "Plains," now occupied by Albert W. Crafts, as early as 1835. Alvan Perry had one later where his widow now resides. Albert W. Crafts succeeded Josephus, and traded for the last twenty-five years. From 1842 to 1847, Cook & Ranney occupied the building where Mrs. Perry now resides, for trading purposes. In 1851, and later, Hall & Ranney traded in the same place. Almon E. Bronson went into trade about 1860, and continued until 1878, when he was succeeded by his brother, Chester A. Bronson.

PHYSICIANS.

A large number of physicians have practiced in the town; of these the first was Dr. Phineas Bartlet, who is mentioned in the town records as early as 1766, and who remained in practice until the time of his death (in a fit), in 1799. He resided on the "Plain," in what is now known as the "Norton place." He was largely identified with public affairs, represented the town in the General Court, was town clerk a great many years and at the time of his death, and filled other positions of responsibility. His sudden death was greatly lamented.

A contemporary of Dr. Bartlet was Dr. Moses Hayden, who was in practice in 1766, and perhaps earlier. He lived at South Ashfield, was in practice about fifteen years, and removed to Conway.

The next physician was probably Dr. Francis Mantor, who was in practice at the close of the last century. Dr. Enos Smith probably came next, and was in practice many years. He lived on the "Plain" where Lemuel Cross now resides, and also where Mrs. Thompson now lives. About the same time as Dr. Smith, Dr. Rivera Nash engaged in practice in the town. Dr. David Dickinson was also in practice contemporaneously with Drs. Smith and Nash.

Dr. Cornelius Lnce was in practice about 1810 for a few years, and lived about half a mile north of the "Plain." Dr. Wm. A. Hamilton followed a little later. Then came Dr. Atherton Clark, who married a daughter of Dr. Smith, and first engaged in practice in the town about 1816. He lived where Lemuel Cross now resides, and was in practice many years. President William S. Clark, of Amherst Agricultural College, is a son of Dr. Clark.

Dr. Jared Bement also married a daughter of Dr. Smith, and engaged in practice about 1830-33. He resided where Seth Miles now lives. Dr. Charles Knowlton and Dr. Roswell Shepard were in practice about the same time,—the latter for a few years only. They were in partnership for a time. Dr. Knowlton remained in town, and died in 1850. He was succeeded by his son, Dr. Charles L. Knowlton, who removed to Northampton, where he still is (in 1879). Dr. Bement was succeeded by Dr. Milo Wilson, to whom he disposed of his business about 1838. A Dr. King was in practice for about two years at South Ashfield, and a Dr. Lee died in town in 1816, after a short practice.

Dr. Sidney Brooks, a relative of Buckland, bought the homestead and practice of Dr. Wilson in 1845. He remained until 1855. While here he built the two houses now occupied by Levi Gardner and Edwin Sears.

Dr. Stephen J. W. Tabor, a native of Vermont, studied medicine with Dr. Charles Knowlton about 1840, married his daughter, and practiced here a few years. He went into practice at Shelburne Falls, and then at Independence, in Iowa, where he became a judge. He was, about the year 1863, appointed fourth auditor in the Treasury Department at Washington, in which position he yet continues.

The present physician, Dr. James R. Fairbanks, was born in Pittsfield, subsequently engaged in practice in Connecticut, and settled in Ashfield in the spring of 1868.

LAWYERS.

The lawyers who have practiced in the town have been much less numerous. One remained but a few months. The Hon. Elijah Paine spent his entire public life in the town, from 1793 to 1846, and died in that year at the advanced age of eighty-five. Hon. David Akin, now of Greenfield, and a former justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, practiced in town for a short time about the year 1833.

ROADS, MILLS, STAGE-ROUTES, POST-OFFICES.

The first road ever laid out in the town was the continuation of an early thoroughfare that passed from Hatfield into Deerfield, and thence into Ashfield. An old map of the town, made in 1794, shows the following county roads: A county road entering the town from Conway, just south of Bear River, and passing, first westerly, then northerly, into the town of Buckland; another passing from Conway by way of South River, and taking a westerly course through the town into Plainfield; another entering the town from Goshen, crossing the southwest corner of Ashfield for three miles, and going thence into Plainfield; and a small one passing through the extreme northeast corner of the town for about half a mile. The same map shows the following

EARLY MILLS OF THE LAST CENTURY.

A grist-mill on Bear River, and another on South River, a half-mile north of the "Plain" village, and saw-mills as follows: one on South River, a half-mile from Conway line; one near Buckland, now owned by Jonathan Howes; and two in "Spruce Corner."

The first regular stage-route through the town was a private weekly post-route which passed between Northampton and Ashfield, *via* Whately Centre, in 1789. On March 23, 1824, the daily mail-stage from Greenfield to Troy passed through the town for the first time, on the central county road.

The post-office at Ashfield Plain was established about 1815, and the mail was carried from Northampton, *via* Whately, Conway, Ashfield, and Buckland, to Hawley once a week each way. The first postmaster was Levi Cook, who kept the office in his house. He was succeeded in 1842 by his son, Richard Cook, who was followed by George G. Hall for a short time. Moses G. Cook (son of Richard) then held the office until a recent period. The present incumbent is Miss Eliza Jane Cook (daughter of Richard).

The post-office at South Ashfield was established about 1866. The only postmaster has been the present incumbent, Chandler A. Ward.

The following is a list of the voters in the year 1798. There being then a property qualification, this list does not include the names of all the men of the proper age for voting:

David Alden, David Alden, Jr., John Alden, Ens. James Andrews, Samuel Anable, Samuel Anable, Jr., Barnabas Anable, Abel Allis, Henry Alden, Solomon Aldrich, Benjamin Aldrich, Lemuel Allis, Otis Andrews, Barnabas Alden, Elihu Barber, Elisha Bassett, Deacon John Bement, Phinehas Bement, John Bement, Jr., Reuben Bement, Joseph Bishop, Samuel Barton, Samuel Belding, Ebenezer Belding, John Belding, Samuel Bardwell, Bezer Benton, Bethel Benton, Lot Bassett, Lieut. Zebulon Bryant, Samuel Bachelor, David Baldwin, Lemuel Brown, Benjamin Brackett, Davis Butler, Dr. Phinehas Bartlet, John Baldwin, Archibald Barnet, Daniel Belding, Roger Brownson, Silas Blake, David Bald-

win, Jr., James Case, Levi Cook, Elisha Cranson, Jr., Capt. Asa Cranson, Abner Cranson, Jonathan Cranson, Stephen Cross, Cyprian Cross, Alvan Clark, Silas Clark, Isaac Crittenden, Josiah Cobb, Caleb Church, Joseph Collins, Josiah Drake, Benjamin Dyer, Jesse Dyer, Edward Damon, Josiah Divoll, Dr. David Dickinson, Alpheus Darling, Lieut. John Ellis, Lieut. David Ellis, Levi Eldredge, Samuel Eldredge, Eli Eldredge, Samuel Elmer, Samuel Elmer, Jr., Zenas Elmer, Gad Elmer, Ebenezer Forbush, Solomon Fuller, Josiah Fuller, Zachariah Field, Capt. Lamrock Flower, Maj. Wm. Flower, Wm. Foster, Lewis Foster, Robert Gray, Jonathan Gray, Samuel Guilford, Eldad P. Goodwin, Ens. Randal Graves, Joseph Hall, Kimball Howes, Deacon Anthony Howes, Zachariah Howes, Samuel Howes, Heman Howes, Ezekiel Howes, Mark Howes, Reuben Hall, Solomon Hinckley, Alexander Hamilton, Dudley Hosford, Samuel Hall, Reuben Halbert, Abner Kelley, Daniel Kellogg, Enoch King, John King, Amos Kart, Jacob Kilbourne, Joshua Knowlton, John Loomis, Josiah Loomis, Jonathan Lyon, Eliakim Lilly, James Leland, Jonathan Lilly, Jeremiah Look, Lieut. David Lyon, Lieut. Bethuel Lilly, Aaron Lyon, Josiah Moody, Lieut. Jeremiah Mantor, John L. Mantor, Daniel Mighells, John Mighells, Stephen Merrill, Parson Mansfield, Augustus McKinstry, Capt. Selah Norton, Asa Newton, Elijah Paine, Philip Phillips, Esq., David Phillips, Simeon Phillips, Thomas Phillips, Elijah Phillips, Abner Phillips, Lemuel Phillips, Philip Phillips, Jr., Israel Phillips, Rufus Perkins, Deacon John Porter, Vespasian Phillips, Spencer Phillips, Caleb Phillips, Timothy Perkins, Asa Porter, Deacon Abiezer Perkins, Eliab Perkins, Elisha Parker, Joseph Paine, Caleb Packard, Joseph R. Paine, Samuel Porter, Joseph Porter, Ebenezer Putney, John Perry, Sylvester Phillips, John Potter (2d), Daniel Phillips, Joshua Phillips, George Ranney, Thomas Ranney, Francis Ranney, Calvin Reckord, Lebbeus Rude, Benjamin Rogers, Thaddeus Rude, Ashbel Rice, Levi Steel, Joseph Smith, Jr., Abraham Stocking, Lemuel Stocking, Amos Stocking, Chipman Smith, David Smith, Chileab Smith, Jr., Jedidiah Smith, Chileab Smith (3d), Israel Standish, Elijah Smith, Martin Smith, Deacon Isaac Shepard, Joshua Sadler, Isaac Shepard, Nathaniel Sherwin, Noah Wright Sadler, John Sadler, Rowland Sears, Paul Sears, Enos Sears, Abner Smith, Jonathan Smith, Jr., Asa Selden, Lemuel Spurr, Ebenezer Smith, Jr., Jonathan Sears, Ebenezer Taylor, Isaiah Taylor, Stephen Taylor, Ezekiel Taylor, John J. S. Taylor, Samuel Tenney, Elijah Tobey, David Vincent, Joseph Vincent, Elijah Wait, Ephraim Williams, Esq., Apollos Williams, Stephen Warren, Joseph Warren, Joseph Warren, Jr., Gad Wait, Seth Wait, Jr., Joshua Whelden, Alexander Ward, Moses Ward, Elijah Ward, Caleb Ward, Lieut. Jonathan Yeomons.

PROMINENT MEN.

The town has produced a goodly number of men who have attained distinction and become ornaments to society. From this town has originated a larger number of evangelical ministers of the gospel than from any other town in the county. Prof. Alvan Clark, the widely-known astronomer and telescope-manufacturer, of Cambridge, is a native of the town. President William S. Clark, of Amherst Agricultural College, was also born in the town, and is a son of Dr. Atherton Clark.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The records of the town prior to 1776 are in a very incomplete state, and only scraps of them can be found.

The first recorded meeting was held at the house of Jonathan Sprague, March 8, 1762. Ebenezer Belding was chosen Moderator; Samuel Belding, Town Clerk; Ebenezer Belding, Chileab Smith, Philip Phillips, Assessors; John Sadler, Collector; John Sadler, Nathan Chapin, Josiah Rockwood, and Moses Smith, Hog-Reeves. At the same meeting it was "voted that hoggs shall run from the first of April;" also, "to give ten pound for a bull and three pound for a boar."

The town was incorporated, in compliance with the petition of Ebenezer Hunt and others, on June 21, 1765, by the name of Ashfield, a name derived from the existence of large quantities of ash timber in the town at the time of the incorporation. Prior to that time it had been known as Huntstown.

The bounds described in the act of incorporation were "east by Deerfield, south partly by Narragansett township, Number Four, and partly by Province Land, west partly by Province Land, partly by Bernard's and Mayhew's and Hatfield Land, and north by Province Land."

The first regular town-meeting after the incorporation of the town was held Jan. 6, 1766, at the house of Joseph Mitchell, innholder, pursuant to a warrant directed to Samuel Belding, of Ashfield, by Thomas Williams, a justice of the peace, dated Dec. 21, 1765. No record has been preserved of business transacted under the warrant.

The first regular March meeting for choice of officers, etc., was held March 31, 1766, at the house of Joseph Mitchell. Benj. Phillips was chosen Town Clerk; Chileab Smith, Moses Fuller, Thomas Phillips, Selectmen; Richard Phillips, Aaron Lyon, Nathan Chapin, Assessors; Moses Smith, Constable; Jonathan Edson, Nathan Chapin, Wardens; Moses Smith, Jr., Jonathan Yeomons, Tithingmen; Richard Phillips, Clerk of the Market; Jonathan Yeomons, Leather-Sealer; John Briggs, Chileab Smith, Fence-Viewers; Samuel Snow, Israel Standish, John Ellis, and Jeremiah Wait, Hog-Reeves; Miles Standish, David Alden, Deer-Reeves. At the same meeting £4 were voted for a school, and £1 to build a pound.

The following persons have filled the principal offices of Ashfield, and represented the town in the General Court:

SELECTMEN.

1762.—Ebenezer Belding, Chileab Smith, Philip Phillips.
1763.—Nathan Wait, Reuben Ellis, Samuel Belding.
1764.—Reuben Ellis, Jonathan Edson, Nathan Chapin.
1765.—Samuel Belding, Jonathan Yeomons, Ebenezer Belding.*
1766.—(Jan. 6th) Ebenezer Belding, Timothy Lewis, Samuel Belding.
1766.—(March 31st) Chileab Smith, Moses Fuller, Thomas Phillips.
1767.—Chileab Smith, Timothy Lewis, Thomas Phillips.
1768.—Ebenezer Belding, Reuben Ellis, Nathan Chapin, Philip Phillips, Moses Fuller.
1769.—Ebenezer Belding, Timothy Lewis, Isaac Shepard.
1770.—Samuel Belding, Isaac Shepard, Samuel Allen.
1772.—Samuel Belding, Jonathan Taylor, Aaron Lyon.
1773.—Samuel Belding, Jonathan Taylor, Samuel Allen.
1774.—Samuel Belding, Reuben Ellis, Jonathan Taylor.
1775.—Jasher Taylor, Aaron Lyon, Elisha Cranson.
1776.—Jasher Taylor, Aaron Lyon, Benj. Phillips.
1777.—Aaron Lyon, Peter Cross, Dr. Phineas Bartlet.
1778.—Benj. Phillips, Jacob Sherwin, Dr. Phineas Bartlet.
1779.—Jasher Taylor, John Bement, Isaac Shepard.
1780.—Benj. Phillips, Aaron Lyon, Roland Sears.
1781.—Warren Green, Jr., Uriah Goodwin, John Sherwin.
1782.—Jacob Sherwin, Benj. Phillips, Samuel Allen.
1783.—Thomas Stocking, Capt. Jasher Taylor, Benj. Rogers.
1784.—Thomas Stocking, Chileab Smith, Jr., John Ellis.
1785.—Warren Green, Ephraim Williams, Chileab Smith, Jr.
1786-87.—Thomas Stocking, Wm. Flower, Chileab Smith, Jr.
1788.—Ephraim Williams, Roland Sears, Philip Phillips.
1789.—Roland Sears, Ephraim Williams, Chileab Smith, Jr.
1790.—Roland Sears, Ephraim Williams, John Ellis.
1791-92.—Roland Sears, Ephraim Williams, Chileab Smith, Jr.
1793.—Warren Green, John Bement, Lemuel Spurr.
1794-95.—Ephraim Williams, Roland Sears, Chileab Smith, Jr.
1796.—Abner Kelly, Joshua Howes, Abiezer Perkins.
1797.—Joshua Howes, Abner Kelly, Elijah Paine.
1798-99.—Joshua Howes, Abner Kelly, Ephraim Williams.
1800-1.—Samuel Guilford, Chileab Smith, Abner Kelly.
1802-5.—Samuel Guilford, Abner Kelly, Ebenezer Smith.
1806.—Abner Kelly, Samuel Guilford, John Alden.
1807-8.—John Alden, Abner Kelly, Thomas White.
1809-11.—Thomas White, Bethuel Lilly, Josiah Drake.
1812-15.—Thomas White, Chipman Smith, Nathaniel Holmes.
1816-19.—Nathaniel Holmes, Dimmick Ellis, Bethuel Lilly.
1820.—Bethuel Lilly, Roswell Ranney, Jonathan Sears.
1821-22.—Roswell Ranney, Jonathan Sears, Samuel Eldredge.
1823.—Jonathan Sears, Samuel Eldredge, Simeon Phillips.
1824.—Samuel Eldredge, Jonathan Sears, Roswell Ranney.
1825.—Samuel Eldredge, Thomas White, Jonathan Sears.
1826.—Thomas White, Jonathan Sears, Nathaniel Holmes.
1827.—Thomas White, Nathaniel Holmes, Sanford Boice.
1828.—Thomas White, Sanford Boice, Austin Lilly.
1829.—Thomas White, Jonathan Sears, Austin Lilly.
1830-31.—Jonathan Sears, Seth Church, George Hall.
1832-33.—Seth Church, George Hall, Wm. Bassett.
1834.—Sanford Boice, Daniel Williams, Joseph Hall.
1835-37.—Chester Sanderson, Anson Bement, Isaac Taylor.
1838.—Chester Sanderson, Sanford Boice, Friend Knowlton.
1839.—Sanford Boice, Friend Knowlton, Joseph Hall.
1840.—Chester Sanderson, Anson Bement, David Gray.
1841.—Wait Bement, David Gray, Salmon Miller.
1842.—Wait Bement, Hosea Blake, Alvan Perry.
1843.—Hosea Blake, John Guilford, Nathan Vincent.
1844.—Wait Bement, Hosea Blake, Ira Bassett.
1845.—Ira Bassett, Alvan Perry, Alvan Hall.
1846.—Hosea Blake, Ephraim Williams, Sanford Boice.
1847.—Hosea Blake, Chester Sanderson, Sanford Boice.
1848.—Sanford Boice, David Gray, Wm. Bassett.
1849-50.—David Gray, Henry Paine, Friend Knowlton.
1851.—Henry Paine, Alvan Perry, Nathan Knowlton.

* The foregoing officers served prior to the incorporation of the town, being called assessors.

1852.—Henry Paine, Nathan Knowlton, Foster R. King.
1853.—Nathan Knowlton, Kimbal H. Howes, Orville Hall.
1854.—Alvan Hall, Henry S. Ranney, Addison Graves.
1855.—Henry Paine, Addison Graves, Silas Blake.
1856.—Henry Paine, Orville Hall, Addison Graves.
1857-58.—Nathan Knowlton, Orville Hall, Daniel Williams, Jr.
1859.—Frederick Forbes, Freeman Williams, Chauncey Boice.
1860.—Nelson Gardner, Josephus Crafts, Chauncey Boice.
1861.—Josephus Crafts, Almon Howes, Lorenzo Wait.
1862.—Josephus Crafts, Moses Cook, Darius Williams.
1863.—Josephus Crafts, Nathan Knowlton, Almon Howes.
1864.—Nathan Knowlton, Almon Howes, Josiah Cross.
1865.—Alvan Hall, Frederick G. Howes, Josiah Cross.
1866.—Nathan Knowlton, F. G. Howes, Orville Hall.
1867.—Henry Paine, Almon Howes, Addison G. Hall.
1868.—Almon Howes, Addison G. Hall, Moses Cook.
1869.—Addison G. Hall, Joseph Blake, Albert W. Crafts.
1870-71.—Addison G. Hall, Joseph Blake, Wait Bement.
1872.—Addison G. Hall, Nathan Knowlton, Orville Hall.
1873.—Addison G. Hall, Nathan Knowlton, Charles Howes.
1874.—Cyrus A. Hall, Frederick G. Howes, Silas Blake.
1875.—Nathan Knowlton, Charles Howes, Silas Blake.
1876.—Nathan Knowlton, Orville Hall, Alvan Hall.
1877.—Orville Hall, Levant F. Gray, Alvan Hall.
1878.—Levant F. Gray, Alvan Hall, Almon Howes.
1879.—Levant F. Gray, Chauncey Boice, Charles Howes.

TOWN CLERKS.

1762, Samuel Belding;* 1766, Benjamin Phillips; 1775, Samuel Belding; 1776, Dr. Phineas Bartlet; 1778, Jacob Sherwin; 1782, Dr. Phineas Bartlet; 1794, Dr. Francis Mastor; 1795, Dr. Phineas Bartlet, 1799 Levi Cook; 1802, Elijah Paine; 1806, Selah Norton; 1807, Henry Bassett; 1813, Lewis Williams; 1814, Dr. Enos Smith; 1816, Henry Bassett; 1823, Dimmick Ellis; 1826, James McFarland; 1830, Russell Bement, 1832, Wait Bement; 1836, Samuel Barber; 1839, Henry S. Ranney; 1847, Nelson Gardner; 1852, Sidney Brooks; 1855, Henry S. Ranney; 1870, Moses G. Cook; 1873, Henry S. Ranney.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1775, Capt. Elisha Cranston; 1779, Jonathan Taylor; 1780, Jacob Sherwin; 1782, Benj. Rogers; 1783-86, Capt. Elisha Cranston; 1787, Chileab Smith, Jr.; 1789, Capt. Philip Phillips; 1790-97, '99, 1801-2, '4, Elijah Paine; 1806-7, Ephraim Williams; 1808, Ephraim Williams, Elijah Paine; 1809, Ephraim Williams, Thomas White; 1810, Ephraim Williams, Henry Bassett; 1811-12, Thos. White, Henry Bassett; 1813, Enos Smith; 1816, Enos Smith, Henry Bassett; 1817, Enos Smith; 1820, Henry Bassett; 1823, Dimmick Ellis; 1827, Henry Bassett; 1829 (May 4th), Dr. Enos Smith, Capt. Roswell Ranney; 1829-30, Enos Smith, Samuel Bement; 1831, Roswell Ranney, Henry Bassett; 1831 (November), Henry Bassett, Chester Sanderson; 1832, Chester Sanderson, Jonathan Sears; 1843, 8th Church, Anson Bement; 1834, Justus Smith, Judah Taylor; 1835, Jonathan Sears, Wait Bement, 1836, Anson Bement, Wait Bement; 1837, Roswell Ranney; 1838, Wm. Bassett, Friend Knowlton; 1839, Friend Knowlton; 1840, Sanford Boice; 1844, Jasper Bement; 1847, Samuel W. Hall; 1848, Samuel Barber; 1849-50, Hosea Blake; 1851, Henry S. Ranney; 1852, Anson Bement; 1853, Nelson Gardner; 1855, Manley Guilford; 1856, Philip Bassett; 1858, Nathan Knowlton; 1860, Joseph Vincent, Jr.; 1863, Chauncey Boice; 1865, David S. Howes; 1867, Henry S. Ranney; 1870, Levi Gardner, 1874, Frederick G. Howes; 1877, Nelson Gardner.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

ASHFIELD PLAINS.

the principal village in the town, is situated a little east of the geographical centre. It comprises three churches,—Congregationalist, Baptist, and Protestant Episcopal,—a town-hall, three stores, a post-office, a hotel, and a large number of substantial dwelling-houses. The principal street is shaded by rows of beautiful maple-trees, and a handsome soldiers' monument adorns the village.

South Ashfield is a small village one mile and a half south of the centre. There are a store and post-office there, several mills, and a number of residences.

Howesville and Spruce Corners are small hamlets,—the former in the north part of the town, and the latter in the southwest section.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY.

It has already been seen that provision was made in the original allotment of the town land for a school lot. The first vote recorded appropriating money to the support of a school was on March 31, 1766, when the sum of £4 was so appropriated. In March, 1768, £12 were appropriated "for the use of a school and other necessary town charges."

On Feb. 5, 1772, it was voted to divide the town into three school districts, to build three school-houses, and "that Timothy Lewis, Samuel Belding, and Aaron Lyon be a committee to build said houses." On March 1, 1773, £15 were appropriated for a school. In 1777 a committee was chosen to divide the town into school districts, and a similar committee was chosen in 1787. The appropriation for schools in 1789 was £40; in 1790, £80; in 1791, £100; in 1794, £120; in 1796, £150; in 1798, $400, and $60 for a music teacher; in 1802, $450, and by a gradual increase until, in 1879, it reached $1600. The school fund, resulting from the land set apart for educational purposes, has produced an annual average of about $80.

Among some of the early teachers of the district schools of the town, mention should be made of Gen. Longley (of Hawley), Isaac Taylor, Bethuel Lilly, Abigail White, afterward the wife of Capt. Kimbal Howes, Wait Bement, Lydia Bassett,† afterward the wife of Lucius Smith, Betsey Smith, Samuel and William Bassett, Polly Hall, and David Williams.

At the present time there are fourteen school districts in the town, having in attendance 238 pupils, at an average cost per scholar of $8.42.

SANDERSON'S ACADEMY,

an institution of character and standing, was incorporated in 1821. It derives its name from Rev. Alvan Sanderson, a former minister of the town, who did much to advance the cause of education therein. While yet actively engaged in the discharge of his pastoral duties, he was accustomed to gather the young together to instruct them personally in the rudiments of education. In some sections of the town he held evening schools. When his labors ceased, because of a consumptive tendency, he put in operation measures to establish the academy. He purchased a building on the hill, near where the meeting-house then stood, removed it to its present site, put it into a convenient form, and opened a grammar and classical school in 1816. The experiment proved a success. Many residents of Ashfield and adjoining towns availed themselves of its privileges, and Mary Lyon is said to have received her first educational impressions and impulses there, and was for a time its teacher. Many were prepared for college in the academy, and have served in the various professions and in business with honor and success. The institution is still sustained.

In 1815 a circulating library was gathered in the town, and from time to time valuable additions were made, until it became an important auxiliary in diffusing knowledge and culture.

From want of proper organization, however, it had begun to decline, and was succeeded by *The Ashfield Library Association*, which was formed in 1866. By generous contributions from Messrs. George William Curtis‡ and Charles Eliot Norton, both of books and gratuitous lectures, means were obtained to make a beginning, and, the fees of membership, $5 each, being added, the library was opened with 600 or 700 volumes.

From that time books have been annually added, until, at the present time (1879), the library consists of about 1800 volumes of miscellaneous books, besides about 200 volumes of public documents, printed and bound by order of the United States Congress. Messrs. Curtis and Norton have continued their benefactions, and Mr. Curtis has lectured every year, with the exception of two, since the association was formed, in behalf of the library. Mr. Alonzo Lilly has also been a generous donor. With a very moderate income, it continues to flourish, and to furnish valuable reading matter to all at small charge.

* Served until the incorporation of the town.

† Daughter of Lot, born in 1794, still a resident of the town.

‡ Ashfield is a favorite summer resort of Mr. Curtis.

CHURCHES.

The religious history of the town is coeval with its first settlement. In 1751 a sum of money was appropriated to supply preaching. The first minister employed was Rev. Mr. Dickinson, a Congregationalist of Hadley, who was followed by Rev. Mr. Streeter, of the same denomination. Religious services were first held in the house of Deacon Ebenezer Belding, which stood on the site of the dwelling now occupied by Joshua Hall.

THE BAPTISTS.

The first denomination to establish themselves in the town were the Baptists. A church was formed in July, 1761, consisting of 9 members. The first minister of the church was Rev. Ebenezer Smith, son of Chileab Smith, whose ministry continued thirty-seven years. He was dismissed in 1798, and removed into the western part of the State of New York. He was succeeded as pastor of the church, on Jan. 14, 1798, by his brother, Rev. Enos Smith, who served faithfully in that capacity for forty years.

In 1814 a second Baptist Church was constituted, the place of worship being in South Ashfield. For several years Elder Loomis, a resident of the town, served the society in the work of the ministry. Removing to the State of New York, he was succeeded by Rev. Orra Martin, of Bristol, Conn., who labored with the society for several years.

The present Baptist society was organized Jan. 13, 1867, and was comprised of members of the different Baptist Churches in the neighborhood, and of the original Baptist Church. The first preacher for the society was Rev. David Peace, who was succeeded, on May 2, 1868, by Rev. E. N. Jenks. Mr. Jenks remained until May 5, 1870, when Mr. Peace officiated again, together with Elder Friary and others. On Feb. 1, 1871, Rev. T. H. Goodwin was ordained pastor. Rev. George A. Willard, the present pastor, commenced his labors Feb. 1, 1874. The present membership of the church is 68; of Sabbath-school, about 50; number of volumes in the library, about 200; superintendent of Sabbath-school, J. L. Howes.

The first Baptist house of worship stood about 40 rods north of the present residence of Deacon Ziba Smith, and the second house stood a half-mile farther to the southeast. The present one was erected in 1869, and is at Ashfield Plains.

CONGREGATIONAL.

This church was constituted Feb. 22, 1763, with a membership of 15. On the following day Rev. Jacob Sherwin was ordained its pastor by the same council that constituted the church. Among its original members were Jacob Sherwin, Thomas Phillips, Nathan Waite, Ebenezer Belding, Timothy Lewis, and Joseph Mitchell.

The first Congregational meeting-house was raised in 1766. It was originally placed on "the northerly end of house-lot No. 13, first division," which was near the top of the hill northeasterly of "Mill Hill," called Bellows' Hill. This frame was removed in 1767 to "lot No. 18, first division," which site is now occupied by the cemetery, about 50 rods north of the "Plain." It was used as a place of worship until 1814. The foundations of a new house of worship were laid in 1812 on "the Hill," about half a mile southwest of the "Plain." It was long in building, the contractor committing suicide during its erection. It was occupied temporarily in the winter of 1813–14, while yet in an unfinished state. It was completed during the following season, and permanently occupied as a place of worship about Thanksgiving time of the year 1814. This, with such repairs and modifications as it has since undergone, constitutes the present town-hall. The present house of worship was erected in 1856.

Rev. Jacob Sherwin, of Hebron, Conn., the first pastor of the church, was ordained Feb. 23, 1763. He was born April 11, 1738; graduated at Yale College in 1759; was dismissed from his pastoral relation in Ashfield, May 17, 1774, but resided for several years afterward in the town, officiating as representative in General Court, town clerk, selectman, and justice of the peace. He was installed pastor of a Congregational Church in Sunderland, Vt., March 18, 1790, and died there Jan. 7, 1803, aged sixty-five.

Rev. Nehemiah Porter, the second pastor, was installed over the church Dec. 21, 1774. He was born in Ipswich, Mass., March 22, 1720; was graduated at Yale College in 1745; was ordained in Ipswich, Chebacco Parish, Jan. 3, 1750, and was dismissed from his charge in that place in June, 1766. He afterward preached for several years to emigrants at Cape Canso, Nova Scotia. He lived to have two pastors successively settled as colleagues with him in Ashfield. He was in his one hundredth year at the time of the settlement of the last, and exhorted his people to live in peace among themselves from the pulpit on that day. He died at Ashfield, Feb. 29, 1820, aged one hundred years, lacking twenty-two days. The following epitaph is inscribed on his tombstone:

"Mr. Porter was a faithful minister of Christ. With long life he was satisfied. He fell asleep in Jesus, in hope of a joyful resurrection and a life of immortality.

"The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance."

Rev. Alvan Sanderson, the third pastor, was installed over the church June 22, 1808. He was born in Whately, Dec. 13, 1780; was graduated at Williams College in 1802; studied theology with Rev. Alvan Hyde, D.D., of Lee, and for a short time with Rev. Joseph Lyman, D.D., of Hatfield. He was licensed by the Berkshire Association, Oct. 17, 1804, and was ordained as an evangelist at Westhampton, Feb. 4, 1807. In 1814 he was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, and was obliged to suspend his pastoral labors. His feeble health led to his dismission Jan. 3, 1816. He died June 22, 1817, on the anniversary of his installation, aged thirty-six.

Rev. Thomas Shepard was the fourth pastor, and was ordained over the church June 16, 1819. He was born in Norton in 1792; was graduated at Brown University in 1813, and finished his theological course at Andover in 1816. He was dismissed May 8, 1833, from his pastoral charge in Ashfield, and was for several years employed as an agent for the American Bible Society in New England. He afterward filled the pastoral relation at Bristol, R. I., where he now resides.

Rev. Mason Grosvenor, the fifth pastor, was settled over the church May 9, 1833. He was born in Craftsbury, Vt., in 1801; was graduated at Yale College in 1827. He was dismissed from his pastoral charge in Ashfield, July 16, 1835.

Rev. Burr Baldwin, the sixth pastor, was installed over the church April 20, 1836. He was born in Weston, Conn., in 1789; was graduated at Yale College in 1809. Previous to his settlement in Ashfield he was settled as pastor in Montrose, Pa., and was installed as pastor in New Hartford, Conn., Feb. 17, 1830, and dismissed from his pastoral charge in Ashfield in September, 1838.

Rev. Sereno D. Clark, the seventh pastor, was ordained over the church June 11, 1840. He was born in Southampton in 1809; was graduated at Amherst College in 1835, and pursued his theological studies in part at Andover. He was dismissed from his Ashfield charge April 22, 1851.

Rev. William H. Gilbert, the eighth pastor, was installed over the church Dec. 3, 1851. He was born in Weston, Conn., in 1817, graduated at Yale College in 1841, studied theology at Andover and New Haven, and previous to his settlement in Ashfield had been pastor of a church in Westminster, Vt. He was dismissed from the Ashfield Church in 1855.

During that year a division occurred in the church, and a new Congregational Society was formed, which erected a house of worship in 1856,—the same now occupied by the Congregational Church. The other Congregational meeting-house has become the town-hall. The second church had several pastors, but the two bodies were finally reunited.

The Rev. Mr. Gilbert was succeeded as pastor in 1856 by Rev. Willard Brigham, who was followed by Rev. Edward C. Ewing, now pastor of the church at Enfield, Mass.

Rev. Webster Woodbury became the first pastor of the re-united church, Sept. 9, 1868, and was dismissed Aug. 3, 1870. Rev. James Dingwell was installed pastor Aug. 28, 1872, and dismissed Nov. 30, 1877. Rev. J. Wadhams, the present pastor, was installed Nov. 6, 1878.

The present membership of the church is about 190; of Sabbath-school, 150; volumes in the library, several hundred; superintendent of Sabbath-school, Fred. H. Smith. Some of the deacons of the church have been Ebenezer Belding, Joshua Sherwin, John Bement, Jonathan Taylor, John Porter, Enos Smith, Elijah Paine, Samuel Bement, Daniel Williams, Jared Bement, Asa Sanderson, Alvan Perry, Daniel Howes, Joseph Vincent, Jr.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

This society was organized in the town in 1820, and in 1829 a neat and commodious house of worship was erected, and consecrated by the bishop as St. John's Church. This has since undergone changes and repairs, and is still used by the society.

Rev. Silas Blaisdell, the first regular pastor of the church, began to officiate Sept. 26, 1830. Rev. Jacob Pearson assumed charge July 10, 1836. Rev. Joseph A. Storrs became the pastor Aug. 29, 1847. He was admitted by Bishop Eastburn, at Roxbury, Mass., June 26, 1848. He resigned Aug. 1, 1849.

The parish was in charge of Rev. William Withington during 1850, and for some time following. In 1853, Rev. Charles Cleveland became the pastor, and continued until about 1858 or 1859, when the parish was supplied for several months by Rev. John Reynolds. Rev. Charles H. Gardiner commenced to officiate Nov. 20, 1859, and resigned Oct. 28, 1861. Rev. Brinton Flower entered upon the discharge of pastoral duties June 13, 1862, and died suddenly June 23, 1863. On May 29, 1864, O. H. Dutton, a deacon of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the diocese of New York, began to officiate as temporary supply. Rev. Lewis Green, the present pastor of the church, commenced his duties in October, 1864. The parish is small, comprising a membership of about 30.

THE METHODISTS

erected a house of worship and held services in the southeast corner of the town about 1830, and the Universalists organized a society about the year 1831, which was in existence for several years, and worshiped in the house at South Ashfield, formerly used by the second Baptist Society.

BURIAL-PLACES.

The oldest is in the northeast corner of the town, and was probably laid out at the time of the organization of the Baptist Church in that locality in 1761. It comprises about half an acre of land. Some of the earliest settlers of the town are buried there. The following inscription is to be found:

"Aaron Lyon, died Dec. 21, 1802, aged 45.

"A loving husband, kind and true,
A tender father was, also;
A faithful son, a brother dear,
A peaceful neighbor was while here.
Though now his body here doth rest,
We trust his soul's among the blest."

The next burying-place, in point of age, is a mile and a half south of the first named. Richard Ellis, the first settler of the town, and several of that name, were interred there; also the Beldings, and other early settlers of the town. It was laid out about the same time as the other, comprises about an acre, and is still in use.

The burying-ground near the "Plains" was in use as early as 1767, though not formally devoted to public use until 1770, in accordance with the following vote of the town:

"Dec. 17, 1769.—Voted to purchase a piece of Land by the Meeting-House for a Burying-place; also, voted and Choose Mr. Nathan Wright and Capt. Moses Fuller & Timothy Perkins a Committee to purchase & lay out s^d Burying-Place."

The following year one acre and a half of land was purchased of Samuel Lilly for 30s. The first person buried there was an infant child of Jonathan Lilly which died in 1767. Some of the earliest graves are not marked. Dr. Bartlet, the first physician of the town, was buried there in 1799. The tombstone of Deacon David Alden, who died Aug. 12, 1809, bears the following inscription:

"Tender Were his Feelings,
The Christian Was his Friend,
Honest Were his Dealings,
And Happy Was his end."

The next burying-ground in point of age is in what is known as the "northwest district" of the town. One of the earliest burials there was that of Thomas Howes, who died in 1793, aged sixty-three. The ground comprises about half an acre.

The Spruce Corner burying-ground, in the southwest part of the town, was laid out near the close of the last century. The wife of Capt. Elisha Cranson was buried there in 1792, Jonathan Cranson in 1799, and Capt. Elisha Cranson in 1804. The Cranson family were early settlers of that part of the town.

The cemetery on Brier Hill, in the south part of the town, comprising about an acre, was laid out about 1825, or earlier.

The cemetery at the geographical centre of the town was laid out about 1813, the year that the meeting-house was built. Alanson Lilly, son of Capt. Bethuel Lilly, who died March 21, 1814, was the first buried there. The tombstone of Abner Kelly, who died Feb. 5, 1825, aged seventy-three, bears the following inscription:

"An apoplectic siez^d my powers,
When I was not expecting death,
The conflict lasted twenty hours,
And then I yielded up my breath."

In this cemetery lie buried the remains of Rev. Nehemiah Porter and Rev. Alvan Sanderson.

The cemetery at South Ashfield, comprising about two acres, was laid out about twenty years ago.

NOTES FROM THE RECORDS.

The "valuation list" of 1766 shows that there were 71 taxable inhabitants then in the town, having estates amounting to £1633.

The names of these inhabitants were David Alden, Samuel Anable, Lamberton Allen, Enoch Allen, Ebenezer Belding, Ebenezer Belding, Jr., John Blackmer, Dr. Phineas Bartlet, John Bement, Moses Bacon, Asa Bacon, Zebulon Bryant, Roland Blackmer, Samuel Belding, Samuel Batchelder, John Briggs, John Bebling, Nathan Chapin, Isaac Chauncy, Isaac Crittenden, Isaac Crittenden, Jr., Reuben Ellis, John Ellis, Jonathan Edson, Moses Fuller, Nathan Fuller, Aaron Fuller, Nathaniel Harvey, Dr. Moses Hayden, Joel Kellogg, Timothy Lewis, Aaron Lyon, Samuel Lillie, Jonathan Lillie, Daniel Lazell, Joseph Mitchell, John Marble, Thomas Phillips, Richard Phillips, Benjamin Phillips, Philip Phillips, Simeon Phillips, Chileab Smith, Jr., Miles Standish, Israel Standish, Lemuel Snow, Joshua Sherwin, John Sadler, Moses Smith, Jonathan Sprague, Jonathan Sprague, Jr., Ebenezer Sprague, Jonathan Taylor, Samuel Truesdell, Nathan Wait, Jeremiah Wait, Elijah Wait, Samuel Washburn, Nehemiah Washburn, Jacob Washburn, William Ward, William Ward, Jr., John Wilkie, Simeon Wood, Samuel Washburn, Jr., Jonathan Yeomons, John Colburn, Joseph Row, Isaac Shepard.

Aug. 22, 1777.—"Voted that the Town will do all y^t lies in their power to suppress vice, and y^t they will use their endeavors to prevent profane Cursing and Swearing, that the name of God be not blasphemed amongst them."

June 2, 1778.—"Voted to build a Pound back of ye Meeting-House, on Eliezer's lot, he consenting to it."

Dec. 25, 1787.—"Voted to Raise a bounty of four dollars for each wolf that may be hereafter killed by the inhabitants of the town of Ashfield within the limit of the town of Ashfield."

April 18, 1791.—"Voted to build a pound 35 ft. sq. & 7 ft. high, back of Seth Wait's 'horse-house.'"

April 23, 1813.—"Voted that the Selectmen be authorized to put up a Log Hut on the Town's land formerly owned by Mr. Jenkins, for Tim Warren, to move him on, and see that he gets a support for himself and family with as little expense to the Town as possible."

INCIDENTS.

In the month of May, 1828, five individuals lost their lives by drowning in the pond a short distance west of the "Plain." They were Deacon David Lyon, aged sixty-three, and his son William, aged eighteen; Arnold Drake, aged twenty-eight, and two sons of Eli Gray,—William and Robert,—aged respectively fifteen and thirteen. They had gone to the pond together, with two others (who escaped), for the purpose of washing sheep, and, with the exception of Mr. Lyon, were frolicking a little way from the shore in a small log canoe, which was upset. Mr. Lyon, seeing the danger they were in, lost his life in attempting to save the others. Other casualties have occurred in the town.

On Dec. 10, 1878, a great freshet swept over the Green-Mountain region of this State, caused by a powerful rain falling upon fifteen inches of newly-fallen snow. As evening came on the temperature rapidly grew warm, the thermometer rose 25° in two hours, and the melting snow, filled by the accumulated rainfall of the day, came down the hillsides in torrents. At nine o'clock in the evening the "Great Pond" reservoir, in this town, on South River, gave way, immediately draining off the 75 acres of water that had there been held in check, thus precipitating a great flood into the valley below. The grist-mill of A. D. Flower and the tannery of L. C. Sanderson, at the centre village, were destroyed. At South Ashfield three dwelling-houses, two barns, and a blacksmith-shop were swept away on the instant that the flood reached them. In the southwest part of the town Darius Williams' reservoir broke away, carrying his large saw-mill to destruction. The roads and bridges here and throughout the region were greatly damaged. Through the valley, in the course of South River, the fields, fences, and bridges suffered almost total destruction.

In June, 1830, a full-sized bear was captured and killed. He was discovered when crossing the road near the present residence of L. W. Goodwin, chased into a tree near by where Stephen Jackson lives, and soon made to smell powder.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

As has been already remarked, the leading industrial interest of the town is that of agriculture. The want of ample water-power has prevented capital of much amount from being invested in manufacturing enterprises. Saw-mills are erected on the streams, and considerable timber is sawed during the season of high water and carried to other places for sale. Grist-mills have also always existed in the town. The first was built in 1743, to supply the first settlers of the town with meal, and stood about one hundred rods northeasterly of the site of the present Episcopal Church, and was in use until about the year 1830. In 1753 a saw-mill stood upon Bear River, one-fourth of a mile east of the dwelling-house of Solomon H. Deming. At the present time A. D. Flower has a grist-mill at South Ashfield; L. & J. S. Gardner a saw-mill at South Ashfield; Nelson Gardner a saw-mill at Spruce Corner; William E. Ford a saw-mill in the west part of the town, and Jonathan Howes one near the Buckland line. Besides these, different varieties of wooden-ware are manufactured in the town by Nelson Gardner, Marcus T. Parker, Walter Guilford, and Charles H. Day.

Many considerable fortunes were made in former portions of the present century in the traffic of various essences and oils. There were several distilleries where all kinds of herbs and plants that could find a market were made to contribute of their peculiarities. Ashfield essence-peddlers could be found all over this and neighboring States, and many even sought the West and South.*

MILITARY.

The exact part which the town took in the earliest wars that agitated this section of country is not definitely known. Reference has already been made to the trials which the inhabitants of the town underwent during the French-and-Indian war, and there is reason to believe that a large proportion of the male inhabitants served in the war.

THE REVOLUTION.

The inhabitants took an early and active part in the war. The following preamble and resolutions, drawn up as early as 1774, and signed by Benjamin Phillips and 64 other citizens, will show something of their spirit:

"We, the subscribers, inhabitants of the town of Ashfield, from a principle of self-preservation, the dictates of natural conscience, and a sacred regard to the constitution and laws of our country, which were instituted for the security of our lives and property, do severally and mutually covenant, promise, and engage with each other and all of us,

"1st. That we profess ourselves subject to our sovereign lord the king, and hold ourselves in duty bound to yield obedience to all his good and wholesome laws.

"2d. That we bear testimony against all the oppressive and unconstitutional laws of the British Parliament whereby the chartered privileges of this Province are struck at and cashiered.

"3d. That we will not be aiding nor in any way assisting in any trade with the island of Great Britain until she withdraw her oppressive hand, or until a trade is come into by the several colonies.

"4th. That we will join with our neighboring towns in this province and sister colonies in America in contending for and defending our rights and privileges, civil and religious, which we have a just right to both by nature and by charter.

"5th. That we will make preparation that we may be equipped with ammunition and other necessaries, at town cost, for the above purposes.

"6th. That we will do all we can to suppress petty mobs, trifling and causeless."

A number of other votes passed by the town during this stirring period will further illustrate the activity and patriotism of the people. May 29, 1775, Elisha Cranson was chosen to attend the convention at Watertown, and again on July 10th. June 1, 1775, at a meeting of the committee of correspondence, the following votes were passed, viz.:

1st, Voted "not to take any Notice of Ephraim Williams, a suspected Tory."

Aug. 22, 1775.—"Voted to send a man to Albenah to procure Guns & amanison upon the town's Credit."

July 10, 1777.—"Voted to accept of the list exhibited to the town of Certain Persons who are thought to be inimical to ye American States."

Aug. 22, 1777.—"Voted by the Town y^t in their esteem the following persons exhibited to the Town in the meeting by the Selectmen do appear so unfriendly to ye American States that they ought to be brought to proper trial, viz., Sam^el Belding, Seth Wait, Lieut. Philip Phillips, Sam^el Anable, Jr., Wait Broughton, Asa Bacon, Elijah Wait, Jesse Edson, and Daniel Bacon.

"Voted y^t the above-named Persons be committed to close Confinement in this Town.

"Voted that Capt. Bartlet's house be the place of their confinement.

"Voted y^t the Selectmen make Provision for the support of those who are put under confinement, as also for the Guard which shall have the Care of them, upon the Town's cost."

May 24, 1781.—"Voted to allow Elisha Bartlet £7 for going to Surrodoga to Carry Packs to the Soldiers.

"Voted to allow £14 as Rations for fourteen Men from Ashfield to Ticonderoga in Feb., A.D. 1776, &c."

A large number of the inhabitants of the town served in the army, and the town promptly furnished its proportion of supplies.

WAR OF 1812.

With this war the town was not in sympathy, and reluctantly furnished the men required by the government. Among

* About the year 1814, Samuel Ranney introduced here, upon his farm, the culture and distillation of the peppermint herb, which was found to be for many years quite a profitable pursuit. For a number of years the price of oil of peppermint was from $6 to $16 per pound. Its production was continued to a considerable extent until about the year 1833, many acres being raised each year. At that time and before, its cultivation had been commenced in Phelps, N. Y., where the soil and the climate were better suited to its growth, and where it was produced at much less expense. Of late years the crop is largely raised in St. Josephs Co., Mich.

these were David Vincent, Josiah Kelley, George Hall, Ely Eldredge, Anson Bement.

WAR OF 1861-65.

In the suppression of the Southern Rebellion, the town manifested the same sterling patriotism which their ancestors did in the Revolutionary period. Men and money were freely furnished to answer government demands. After the close of the war a handsome monument was erected in memory of those who perished in the war, as the following vote indicates:

March 5, 1866.—"Voted to raise $650 (six hundred and fifty dollars) for the purpose of erecting and establishing a monument or memorial to perpetuate the memory of those persons of this town whose lives have been sacrificed in the effort to sustain the government against the slave-holders' Rebellion."

The following list, culled from the adjutant-general's list, is believed to be approximately correct:

Wm. H. Ford, Rufus A. Lilley, Lewis Eldridge, Edward F. Hale, Elisha B. Howes, John L. Howes, Sylvester Howes, Henry F. Kilbourn, Alfred C. Thayer, Elon S. Williams, Lewis Williams, all in 52d Mass.; Levi Elmer, James M. Howes, Micajah H. Vincent, Cyrus B. Cone, Leander V. Hill, Daniel G. Howes, Henry Parsons, Horace V. Taylor, David M. Vincent, Wm. T. Vincent, all in 10th Mass.; Joel Wing, in 27th Mass.; Sumner H. Bardwell, Luther D. Chapin, Harvey E. Bailey, Leroy C. Beals, Henry Guilford, Wm. R. Harris, Wm. L. Luce, Ephraim Taylor, Reuben W. Taylor, Wells P. Taylor, James A. Trent, Levi Warren, Milo F. Warren, Oliver Warren, all in 31st Mass.; George Ward, Norris E. Chapin, Lafayette Eddy, Mitchell Gorn, Ralph H. Ranney, Roswell L. Church, Alphonzo Church, in 34th Mass.; Murray J. Guilford, Darius W. Taylor, Caspar Lilly, Joel Lilly, James McCormick, all in the 37th Mass.; besides Stephen Bates, Levi S. Elmer, R. Bement Smith, R. W. Lawrence, Orange Richardson, William Willis, Albert Lilly, Charles Richardson, Harvey Hadlock, Henry Hallett, Emery H. Bement, Thomas L. Munsell, Henry L. Luce, Cyrus B. Cone, Elias T. Yeamans.

In the compilation of this town history, the writer is chiefly indebted for assistance to Henry S. Ranney, town clerk, and for access to interesting and useful documents. Thanks are also due to other citizens of the town.

COLERAINE.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

COLERAINE, one of the largest towns in Franklin, with a taxable area of 25,286 acres, lies on the northern line of the county, and is bounded north by the Vermont State line, south by the towns of Charlemont, Shelburne, and Greenfield, east by the town of Leyden, and west by the towns of Charlemont and Heath. The town has no railway facilities within its borders, nor railway communication nearer than Shelburne Falls depot, in the town of Buckland, six miles from Coleraine Centre.

Coleraine has long been an important manufacturing point, but its population has shown an almost steady decline since 1840, largely due to removals to the Far West.

NATURAL FEATURES.

Coleraine is hilly in nearly every part of its extensive domain, and, like other mountainous towns in Massachusetts, is a place much visited by tourists and searchers after the picturesque in nature.

The most important stream is North River, which flows almost directly south through the middle of the town, from the Vermont line to the Shelburne line. It furnishes abundant water-power, which is used by several large manufacturing enterprises, as well as saw-mills, etc. Green River, which rises in Windham Co., Vt., flows along the eastern border of the town, dividing it from Leyden, but its water-power is not used to any considerable extent.

The principal eminences are Catamount Hill, in the southwest, and Christian Hill, northwest of the centre, both names referring, however, to hilly ranges rather than to any particular elevations.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement upon the tract now occupied by Coleraine is said to have been made by two brothers, Andrew and John Smith, residents of Deerfield, who, displeased with the management of affairs in that town, removed beyond it, northward, and located in 1732 on what is now the William Coombs farm, in Coleraine, near the Shelburne line, about a mile east of Shattuckville. They pursued their way in the wilderness for nearly two years, when incursions by the Indians made their new home undesirable, and they abandoned it in 1734 for a safer locality.

The brothers Smith returned to Coleraine upon its permanent settlement in the year 1736. A birch log, sunk by these brothers in 1732 in a well on their farm, occupies still about the same position, and is in a state of good preservation, its location being near William Coombs' barn. The spring which spouted its waters through this log still bubbles as merrily as ever. It is said that during the days of their first settlement the brothers never mustered a more formidable weapon than a pitchfork, never felt very much afraid of Indians, and never took to the forts in hours of danger. Andrew became afterward a prominent man in the settlement. John was afflicted with palsy, and was known as "Shaking John."

Andrew's wife was a woman of great courage and nerve. One day, while riding home from a visit to a neighbor's, Indians attacked her, and, although she was shot through the thigh, and must have suffered great agony, she stuck to her horse bravely, urged him wildly forward, and safely escaped her savage pursuers. When she reached the fort she fainted, and, upon examination, it was found that the bullet had gone through her thigh and the saddle, and buried itself in the horse's side. The hardy woman got well and lived to a good old age.

June 17, 1735, the General Court granted to the town of Boston three townships, in response to the petition of the inhabitants of that town asking for land grants by reason of their paying about one-fifth of the colony tax, their burdensome expenditures for schooling, and the support of paupers. The larger portion of the present territory of Coleraine was set apart as the second of these townships, and was therefore known at first as "Boston Township, No. 2." Charlemont was No. 1, and Pittsfield No. 3.

The east line of Coleraine (or Boston Township, No. 2) began at a point on the line of the State of Vermont, a short distance east of Green River, and, thence passing south, touched a point just east of Albert B. Nelson's place, and farther along a point just west of the house of Edgar F. Copeland, and intersected the Deerfield on land now owned by Stephen M. Long.

That part of Coleraine now lying east of this line was originally a portion of Bernardston, and was called "the Gore." This tract and a gore on the north side of the original grant, with the land first granted for Boston Township, No. 2, are now comprised within the limits of Coleraine.

The earliest permanent settlers other than the brothers Smith were from the Scotch-Irish colony brought over from Ireland by Gov. Shupe to settle Londonderry, N. H. They located upon a tract near the present Shelburne line, and just south of what is called Meeting-house Hill.

They came over from Ireland (County Ulster) as early as 1719, settling mainly in New Hampshire. From Londonderry and Peterboro' to Coleraine moved the McKowens, McCollisters, McGrews, McClellans, McCrillisons, McCulloughs, McDonegals, McDonalds, McLanthams, Morrisons, Clarks, Wilsons, Wallaces, Lukes, Workmans, and Stewarts. The Thompsons came from Pelham, the Millers from Stowe, the Bells and Williams from Roxbury, Mass., the Miners from Stonington, Conn., the Smiths from Woodstock, Conn., the Browns from Rhode Island, and the Boltons from Lancashire, England.

Hugh Bolton, who resided in the latter county, was a physician, and a dissenter as well. Refusing one day to pay tithes, his house was invaded by a constable, who sought to levy upon the doctor's property. The latter resisted the officer with physical force, and put him to flight. His victory was, however, short-lived in its fruits, for the outraged majesty of the law clamored for vengeance in such an emphatic manner that the doctor abandoned his home, and at the very earliest opportunity sailed for America. He landed in Boston, and, going directly to Coleraine, settled there, and entered at once upon the practice of his profession, which he pursued until his death.

Among other early settlers were James Barry, Alexander Harroun, John Pennell, Hugh Henry, John Henderson, Thomas Cochran, Robert Hunter, and John Newman. As a rule, the first settlers were tall and robust men with iron constitutions, but a notable exception was John Newman, who was a very small man in stature. He was, however, a man of wonderful courage, and many stories are still extant telling of his remarkable exploits as a successful fighter against wild beasts. His favorite game was catamounts, and with these fierce animals he had many encounters, one in particular being worthy of mention. He was passing through a woods one day unarmed, when, espying a catamount in a high tree, he provided himself with a cudgel, climbed the tree, fought the brute desperately, and, finally winning the battle, carried his prize off in triumph to the house of Lieut. John Pennell.

Nathaniel Smith and John Thompson were two remarkably strong men; and once upon a time, representing Coleraine at Deerfield in trials of strength, they forced the men of the latter town to acknowledge that Coleraine was entitled to the palm.

It is said that the settlers in Coleraine who came from Londonderry were the first to introduce the foot spinning-wheel and the manufacture of linen-cloth, and the first to cultivate the potato in that part of the country.

The first choice of land in the township appears, from the original plan of the township on file in the office of the Secretary of State, to have been given to five persons, named Wild, Miller, Fairservice, Clark, and Morrison.

A petition for a meeting of the settlers was prepared in 1738, and signed by Andrew Smith, John Clark, James Barry, Alexander Harroun, Alexander Clark, John Pennell, Samuel Clark, Matthew Clark, Hugh Henry, John Henderson, James Clark, Wm. Clark, Thomas Cochran, and Robert Hunter. Thomas Wells issued the warrant for the meeting, which was held in 1738, at the house of Hugh Henry. At this meeting a committee was chosen to manage the affairs of the settlement, and prompt attention was likewise bestowed upon church matters by setting apart a ministry lot. Hugh Henry was the moderator, and Andrew Smith the settlers' clerk.

In 1742, £8 6*s.* 11*d.* were assessed on each lot to defray public charges for the year "past and present." In that year it was agreed to make an appropriation to any person who would build a grist-mill, and, soon after, James Fairlove put up one on the site now occupied by F. Purington's mill, near Lyonsville. It was burned by the Indians in 1757.

Among the public roads first opened was one to North River, one from the meeting-house to "the furder side" of John Henry's lot, one between No. 7 and No. 8, to the east line of the town, and a road to Deerfield.

The first child born in the settlement was Martha, daughter of Hugh and Martha Morrison, June 29, 1740. Abraham, son of John and Sarah Pennell, the first male child, was born March 21, 1741.

The name of the settlement was changed in February, 1743, from Boston Township, No. 2, to "Colrain," in honor of Baron Coleraine, who promised to donate a bell for the meeting-house. The records up to the time of the incorporation of the town designated the locality as "Colrain, *alias* Boston Township, No. 2, adjoining the north side of Deerfield." also Coldrain

In November, 1751, Samuel Clark was chosen to draw the lots in the second division, which he did to the following: Matthew Bolton, David Field, Samuel Stewart, Edward East, John Morehead, Robert Fulton, Jennat Clark, John Anderson, Hugh Morrison, Edward Goodward, Andrew Luckes, John Morrison, George Clark, Thomas Bell, John Henry, Sr., Ebenezer Barnard, Thomas McGee, John Henry, Jr., James Stewart, Hugh Paul, John Kately, Robert Hays, Samuel Clark, James Breckenridge, Timothy Childs, Archibald Pennell, Alexander Harroun, James Clark, Joseph Heath, David Wells, John Mills, Charles Stewart, John Pennell, Alexander Clark, Robert Mills, William McCreles, Andrew Smith, Asa Bowker.

The lots were each of the area of 50 acres, and laid in four ranges from the east to the west sides of the town; "the roads between the ranges four rods wide, and the roads between the lots two rods wide, and at the side of every fourth lot there was a road, the land for the roads being taken from the whole one hundred acres to a right of every man."

The committee appointed to lay out the lots were to have "three shillings two pence half-penny per day, or one day and a half's work at the same time to be wrought at home for said committee."

INDIAN TROUBLES.

The early settlers of Coleraine were much harassed by Indians, and for better protection built three forts. The first of these was built perhaps as early as 1740, in the centre of the little settlement, near the present Shelburne line, about a mile due south of where the first meeting-house was subsequently erected. Traces of the cellar of this old fort are, it is said by some, still to be seen, but they are scarcely positive enough to satisfy the critical observer. The second fort—Fort Lucas—was set just east of Meeting-house Hill, and the third—called Fort Morrison—was near North River, about a mile north of what is now Coleraine Centre.

Upon the first intimation of savage menace, which was watched for with vigilant care, the settlers would promptly flee to the nearest fort; and, once therein, safety was well assured, since the Indians seldom ventured to attack such strongholds when adequately manned.

In 1746, on the 10th of May, a band of Indians, returning from an unsuccessful attack upon Major Burke's fort in Falltown (Bernardston), passed through Coleraine, and, ambuscading a party consisting of Matthew Clark, his wife and child, and two soldiers (who, having been alarmed by the reported approach of Indians, were seeking the safe shelter of Fort Lucas), killed Clark, but in turn lost one of their number, while the soldiers, with Mrs. Clark and child, gained the fort.

Not long after (in August, 1747), John Mills, a settler, was attacked by Indians and killed near his house, and about the same time a woman named Pennell disappeared from the settlement, and, nothing being heard or seen of her after, the

belief was general that she had been carried into captivity by Indians.

The story is told of an Indian who, seeking to lure a cow-hunting settler to his fate by ringing a bell which he had taken from the very cow for which the settler was searching, was himself first discovered by the latter and shot dead in his tracks.

The renewal of Indian hostilities in 1755 brought fresh and alarming troubles to the Coleraine settlement, and, during the last French-and-Indian war, the constant care and vigilance which the settlers were called upon to exercise permitted them scarcely any leisure for the pursuit of business avocations, and the settlement made but little advancement during that period.

A number of Coleraine men, including John Bolton and David Morris, went into the service, and fought under Wolfe, at Quebec, in a company known as "Rogers' Rangers,"* March 20, 1758. Indians appeared in the vicinity of Fort Morrison, and the inmates thereupon sent Capt. John Morrison and John Henry to warn the people lodged in the other forts of threatened danger. Upon sallying out, Morrison and Henry were discovered by the savages, but, although hotly pursued and fired upon, the two men, mounting an estray horse which they happened fortunately to encounter, escaped in safety to Fort Lucas, Morrison receiving, however, a shot that broke his right arm. Added to that misfortune, the Indians burned Morrison's house and barn and killed all his cattle.

On the following day, March 21st, Indians appeared in force on the high hill west of Fort Morrison, and, conjecturing it to be illy defended, made a night attack upon it. Of the incidents which ensued Dr. Holland has given a graphic report, as follows:

"There were but three men in the fort.—Maj. Willard, of Deerfield, Deacon Hulbert, and Joseph McCowen. Maj. Willard was wounded soon after the attack, so that he was unable to render any assistance. Some of the women in the fort melted their teapots and made bullets; others of them loaded the guns, and the two men fired so fast that the savages were led to believe that the fort was full of men; and to confirm this belief the more, Deacon Hulbert, who was a large and powerful man, and who had a voice of thunder, would cry out to the red-skins to 'come on,' as they were 'ready for them.' Much of the night was passed in this kind of fighting, until, finally, the savages concluded that they must adopt some other means to accomplish their purpose. They went to some barns in the vicinity, and piled upon a cart a load of swingling tow, believing that by keeping the load in front of them, so as to protect them from the guns of the fort, they might, with safety, place it in immediate contact with it, and then, by setting it on fire, they would burn the fort and those in it, or compel them to surrender. Daylight coming before the Indians got their load to the fort, and not deeming it safe to go within gun-shot of the whites after this time, they relinquished their intentions, and withdrew into the forest. Early in the attack Maj. Willard caused the children to be warmly clad, not doubting that before morning they would be in the hands of the savages and on their way to Canada. Soon after this night conflict Joseph McCowen, wife, and a son six months old, were surprised and taken prisoners by the Indians. Mrs. McCowen was a corpulent woman, and before the close of the first day's march she became so much exhausted as to be unable to reach their camp for the night. The savages permitted her husband to go back and remain with her a short time, but would not allow him to assist her in reaching the camp. He was soon compelled to leave her, and, as soon as he turned his back, the savages buried their tomahawks in her head. He was taken to Canada, and, after a few years, returned to the home of his early life. The child was kindly cared for by the savages, and was sold to a French lady, who adopted him as her own. The father was permitted to see him occasionally as long as he remained in captivity. After the close of the war, Mr. McCowen went to Canada to procure his child, but was unable to find him. He again returned to Coleraine, and soon learned that his boy, who had grown to be a tall lad, had been secreted and kept from his sight. Another attempt to reclaim his child proved equally fruitless."

Many of the inhabitants of Coleraine abandoned the settlement during the season of Indian warfare for places of better security, but upon the termination of hostilities promptly returned, and with them came new settlers in considerable numbers, so that, by 1767, 90 farms were occupied and nearly 1000 acres cleared.

* This same Capt. Robert Rogers was the man who, in 1760, commanded the detachment sent by Gen. Amherst to take possession of the French post, Detroit, and who met on his way, near where the city of Cleveland, O., now stands, the celebrated *Ottawa* chief, Pontiac. Rogers rose to the rank of major. He was afterward charged with attempting to sell or betray Mackinaw to the Spaniards, and in the Revolutionary war deserted to the British.

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES.

In 1773 the first committee of correspondence was chosen, and consisted of William Stewart, James Stewart, Hezekiah Smith, John Woods, John Morrison, Daniel Donelson, and Thomas Bell. In answer to a communication from Boston, this committee transmitted the following:

"Although we are an infant settlement, we look upon our liberties as dear to us as if we were the oldest in the province, and do, with the most sincere regard, acknowledge the vigilance and care discovered by the town of Boston respecting publick rights and liberties, and would inform you that this town do and will heartily concur with you in all salutary, constitutional, proper measures for the redress of those intolerable grievances which threaten us with total destruction. We would ever esteem ourselves obliged to the town of Boston, the capital of this province; may she rejoice in perpetual prosperity, may wisdom direct her in all her consultations, may her spirited prudence render her a terror to the enemies of our Constitution, and may every town and every colony in America be awakened to a sense of danger, and unite in the glorious cause of liberty; may this land be purged from evil and designing men, that want to bring slavery on a loyal and dutiful people to his Majesty, and may righteousness be exalted, that God Almighty may be our God, as he was the God of our forefathers, and may we be possessed with virtue, religion, and publick spirit, which warmed and animated our ancestors. We conclude with expressing our gratitude to all that have been instrumental in bringing to light things that have been hid, and hope by uniting we may stand."

Jan. 31, 1774, the town passed resolves as follows:

"After receiving the letters sent by the committee of correspondence of Boston to the committee of correspondence of Odrain, and the proceedings of the town of Boston also, the proceedings of a body of the good people of the province were read; a motion was made whether this town will conform to the firm resolutions of our respectable brethren at Boston; the question, being put, unanimously passed in the affirmative.

"Upon a serious consideration and due sense of our just rights, liberties, and properties, look upon ourselves by the laws of natural reason and common sense to cast in our mite when our eyes behold the daring insults of extravagant men, not only those the other side the water, but men born and brought up as brethren with us, whose famous abilities gave us just expectations that they would die with us rather than deny us (but, alas! our hopes are gone; designing men had rather sacrifice their whole country, that was bought by their and our glorious ancestry at the price of their blood, than give up so small a profit), since they could not obtain their former desires, as they should get by a little detestable tea sent out by the East India Company upon conditions unknown. We are sorry to see or hear of any of Adam's posterity so blinded (if the light that is in men be darkness, how great is that darkness). Now, in the present posture of our political affairs, it plainly appears to us that it is the design of this present ministry to serve us as they have our brethren in Ireland,—first to raise a revenue from us sufficient to support a standing army, as well as placemen and pensioners, and then laugh at our calamities and glut themselves on our spoil, many of us in this town being eye-witnesses of those cruel and remorseless enemies.

"From just apprehension of the horrors and terror of slavery we are induced to make the following resolves:

"First.—*Resolved*, That as freemen and Englishmen we have a right to the disposal of what is our own, are certain there is no property in that which another can of right take from us without our consent, and that the measures of late pursued by the Ministry of Great Britain, in their attempts to subject the colonies to taxation by the sole authority of British Parliament, is unjust, arbitrary, inconsistent, and unconstitutional.

"Secondly.—*Resolved*, That by landing teas in America, imposing a duty by an act of Parliament (as is said), made for the support of government, etc., has a direct tendency to subvert our Constitution and to render our General Assembly useless and government arbitrary, as well as bondage and slavery which never was designed by Heaven or earth.

"Thirdly.—*Resolved*, That raising a revenue in America to support placemen and pensioners, who, no doubt, when their scheme is once established, will be as merciless as those task-masters in Egypt, and will silence the murmurs of the people by laying on them greater burdens.

"Fourthly.—*Resolved*, That we do discountenance mobs, unlawful and riotous assemblies; but when our valuable liberties and privileges are trod under foot, and all petitions and remonstrances are rejected and treated with infamy and scorn, it is the duty of every true-hearted American (if possible) to free themselves from impending ruin.

"Fifthly.—*Resolved*, That the late proceedings of the town of Boston, assembled at Boston, to consult measures against the East India Company, have gained the approbation and applause of every true-hearted, honest man, and as their struggle is for the rights purchased by our renowned ancestors, which we esteem as dear as life itself, do fully express our satisfaction.

"Sixthly.—*Resolved*, That we will not, by ourselves or any under us, directly or indirectly, purchase any tea, neither will we use any on any occasion, until that unrighteous act be repealed, and will use our utmost endeavors with every person in our town as we have opportunity, that they shall do the same, and those that buy and sell teas contrary to our true intent and meaning, shall be viewed as enemies to their country, and shall be treated as such."

A committee was chosen "to post such persons as shall sell or consume that unnecessary article tea," a committee of correspondence selected, to consist of James Stewart, Hezekiah Smith, George Clark, Joseph Caldwell, and John Harroun, and Thomas Bell sent as a delegate to the Provincial Congress.

In February, 1775, it was agreed to grant 20s. per week to Minute-Men, provided 18 men enlisted previous to the annual meeting; but in case that number could not be secured, none of them was to have any pay. The excited state of public feeling in the autumn of 1774 is shown in a record which tells of the selection of a committee "to prevent mobs and riotous assemblies in this town."

Upon the sounding of the Lexington alarm in 1775, Capt. Hugh McLellan raised in Coleraine and Shelburne a company of Minute-Men, who were mustered into Col. Samuel Williams' regiment and marched for Boston, April 20th.* The names of the men in the company were as below: Hugh McLellan, Captain; Jacob Pool, Lieutenant; Abraham Pennell, Second Lieutenant; John Stewart, Samuel Boyd, David Morris, and Amasa Kemp, Sergeants; John Patterson, Archibald Pennell, and Elisha Ransom, Corporals; with the following privates: William Anderson, Thomas Barber, Matthew Clark, Robert Fulton, William Fulton, John Henderson, John Kateley, Isaac Pennell, James Pennell, Samuel Stewart, James White, James Wilde, Daniel Morrison, Joseph Caldwell, John Fulton, William Clark, Robert Miller, James Walles, William Stewart, John Harroun, Lawrence Kemp, John Burdoch, Job Coleman, John Herton, David Hunter, John Long, John Taylor, Jabez Ransom, Benjamin Nash, Benjamin Allen, Stephen Kellogg, Noah Wells, Jonathan Fisk, William Hitten.

In the summer of 1775 the town passed a resolution "that any constable or collector who refuses to take assessments shall be viewed as an enemy to his country, and their estates shall be declared forfeited."

About this time the General Court ordered men to be raised "for Canada," but Coleraine refused to offer any bounty for the men required as its quota, although it is presumed that the men were obtained.

In Capt. Lawrence Kemp's company of 66 men, which served at Ticonderoga forty-seven days, beginning February 23 and ending April 10, 1777, were the following Coleraine men: John Stewart, First Lieutenant; Samuel Stewart, Sergeant; Isaac Pennell and Archibald Pennell, Corporals; and Privates David Harroun, Gawn Riddle, Rominer Smith, James Stewart, David Morrison, David McGee, John Caldwell, John Call, Moses Ruinger, Wm. Wilson, Robert Patterson, Peter Wilson, John Walles.

It is said that when the battle of Bennington was fought, Aug. 16, 1777, the roar of the conflict was heard at Coleraine, whereupon Capt. Hugh McLellan's company, in Col. David Field's regiment, set out for Bennington, August 17th. In that company were the following Coleraine men: Hugh McLellan, Captain; Mathew Clark and Hugh Morrison, Sergeants; and Privates David Morrison, James Walles, Thomas Fox, Gawn Riddle, Elisha Fobes, James Pennell, Archibald Pennell, David Morris, Andrew Henry, John Fulton, Wm. Fulton, Wm. McIlwaine, Hugh Henry, Abner Carswell, David Smith, Joseph Caldwell, Jas. Stewart, Hugh Stewart, David McGee, John Newman, James White, Joseph Henry, John Call, Moses Fulton, Moses Ruinger, John Bolton, John Mathews, Andrew Neilson, Robert Riddle.

Capt. Hugh McLellan's company, which served in Col. David Wells' regiment from Sept. 20 to Oct. 18, 1777, included the following: Hugh McLellan, Captain; John Stewart, Lieutenant; John Patterson, Hugh Morrison, David Harroun, and James Pennell, Sergeants; Thos. Fox, William Fulton, and Thos. McGee, Corporals; and Privates Jas. McCullough, Wm. Shearer, Seth Clark, Wm. McElwaine, John Walles, Seth Denio, Walter Bell, David Smith, Henry Walles, John Call, Josiah Kennedy, John Love, Hugh Stewart, Jas. Harkness, Hugh Henry, John Harroun, John Neilson, Abner Carswell, Wm. McCrelles, Joseph Henry, Matthew Donelson, Daniel Clark, Nathaniel Smith, Wm. Pierce, Moses Johnson, Gawn Riddle, Jonathan McGee, James Stewart, Wm. Clark, Nathaniel Turner, Joseph Thompson, Moses Fulton, Silas Kellogg, Robert Pennell, John McDonald, Hugh Morrison, Jas. Mathews.

There were Tories in the town, but they were so completely overawed that they contented themselves with observing a peaceful neutrality. Suspected persons were prosecuted by a town committee chosen for that especial business.

Coleraine was ardently patriotic during the Revolution, and gave wellnigh all her able-bodied men to the service. Besides those heretofore enumerated, many Coleraine men enlisted in commands recruited in distant towns.

In 1777, John Wood raised and commanded a company of Coleraine artificers, and, with John Bolton as his second in command, entered the service in September of that year. The company was assigned to West Point, and remained there until the close of the war, in 1783. Captain Wood, retiring from the service a few months after reaching West Point, gave place to Lieut. Bolton, who remained thereafter in chief command. He was enlisted heart and soul in the cause of liberty, and, the general government failing to pay his men, he mortgaged his property in Coleraine, and himself, to his own impoverishment, maintained them. He was the directing spirit in the construction of the works of defense at West Point, and in the building of the Croton River bridge. He was, however, illy rewarded for his devotion, his patriotism, and his sacrifices. Not only were his men denied payment for their closing services, but they were left by the government to reach their homes as best they could, without money, and frequently without food, while Bolton, having sacrificed all his property to his country's cause, found himself a pauper and homeless at the close of the struggle. His last days were spent with his children in New York, where he died in 1807.

Capt. Hugh McLellan took a conspicuous part in the stirring scenes of the Revolution, and from first to last was the foremost man in Coleraine in the business of raising troops for the service, himself commanding at least three companies sent from that town on as many occasions. Dr. Holland relates the following of him:

"He was at the battle of Stillwater, and was on several occasions chosen to perform perilous duty. After the battle Gen. Burgoyne sent forward a company of artificers, protected by a strong guard, to prepare a way of retreat. It became necessary for the American commander to have those works, so far as they had been completed, destroyed. Capt. McLellan and his company were chosen to perform this duty. Under cover of night, they went and destroyed a bridge which the enemy had erected. On their return to the American camp, they passed a house in which Capt. M. conjectured a part of the guard sent forward by Gen. Burgoyne might be stationed. He placed his men around the house, so that no one could escape, and then ordered two of them to fire at the door; upon which a company of 31 men came out. A battle ensued, in which all of the enemy were killed save two, who were taken prisoners. These two afterward joined the American army, and Capt. McLellan's company, and when he returned to Coleraine, they came with him. The name of one was Harris the other Bond,—father of James Bond, recently of Heath. Capt. McLellan, for many years, was one of the principal men of the town. He was a man of sterling integrity, kind and affable manners, and was beloved by all who knew him."

In 1779 the town resolved that

"No person belonging to any other town shall purchase cattle or any other provisions in this town unless such person shall produce a certificate from the town to which he belongs that he is not a monopolizer or forestaller, and that he is a friend to the United States."

At the close of the war, in 1783, it was voted that "the people

* There is some mistake in this date. The battle of Lexington was fought on the 19th of April; the settlement was nearly one hundred miles from Boston; and if the company was recruited after the news arrived,—which would have taken some time,—it could not have started for Boston on the day succeeding the battle.

called refugees that have gone to the British shall not return to live among us."

NOTEWORTHY INCIDENTS.

In 1753, on April 12th, the members of the settlement observed a day of fasting and prayer, and a record relates that Mr. Abercrombie and Mr. Ashley, of Deerfield, were invited "to come and keep the fast;" but nothing is recorded to show why the fast and prayer were ordered.*

Hugh Morrison must have kept a house of entertainment very soon after the earliest settlement, for he presented a bill in 1753 "for bording the ministers and some likyure spent at the ordenation."

A bridge was built over North River in 1752, and for the "Rhumb" furnished by him on the occasion of the raising of the bridge-frame Hugh McLellan presented a bill.

Upon the beginning, in 1782, of the controversies which subsequently led to the Shays rebellion, the town voted its opinion to be that the county courts ought not to sit in the county of Hampshire on civil cases until the grievances suffered by the town should be redressed. A consultation was held with other towns, and it was agreed that such persons as should go to Northampton at the time fixed for the sessions of the courts should be provided with ammunition out of the town-stock. Material support was given by Coleraine to the Shays cause, but there were also Coleraine men in the service as government soldiers during the rebellion. Among them were Col. Hugh McLellan, Lieut.-Col. Joseph Stebbins, and William Stevens, James Stewart, James McGee, David Harroun, Jonathan McGee, William S. Williams, and Jas. Hall.

On the insurgent side, Capt. Clarke was conspicuous as one of the committee appointed to raise troops, and James White, also of Coleraine, was among those of the insurgents who were, upon the suppression of the rebellion, tried by the government and sentenced to death.†

A notable incident in the later history of Coleraine was the murder of Elmira A. Cheney by Simeon Peck, at Griswoldville, in 1867. It appears that Peck lived unhappily with his wife in the village of Griswoldville, where both were mill-operatives, and, urged by her reproaches and her declarations that she would seek a separation, he left the village, saying he would return no more. He did return, however, not many days afterward, and, upon being again repudiated by his wife after a sudden appearance before her at her home, he broke into a violent rage, and in its first outburst he attacked Miss Cheney, who was present in the apartment, with a stick of wood. After beating her insensible he pursued his wife, who had fled at the first assault, and after seriously wounding her he sought to escape. He was happily captured before he had gone far, and, Miss Cheney dying a few hours after the assault, Peck was tried for the murder, but, being adjudged insane, was lodged in an insane asylum; whence being dismissed in 1872, he was again placed on trial for the murder of Miss Cheney, and upon conviction was sentenced to the State's prison for life.

ORGANIZATION.

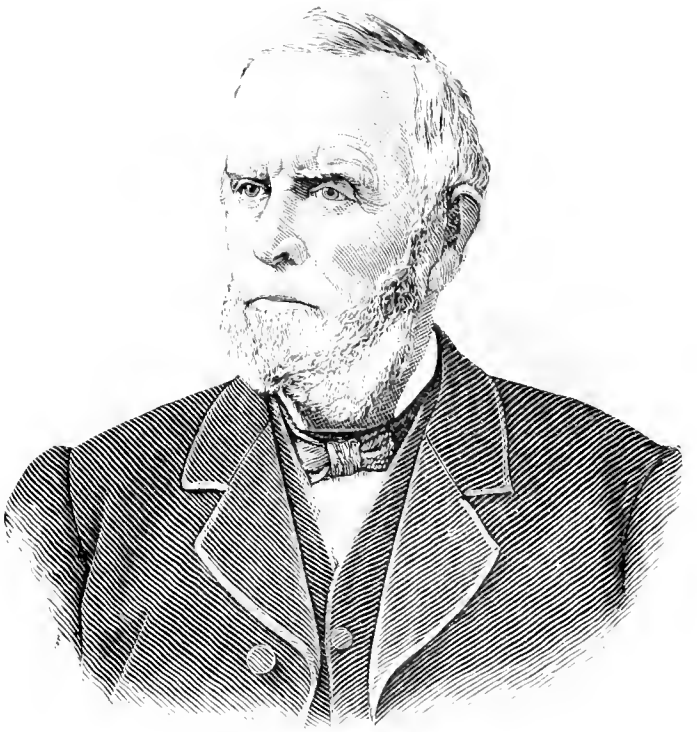
Originally called Boston Township, No. 2, the name of the settlement was changed in 1742 to Coleraine (then written Colrain), in honor of Baron Coleraine, of Ireland, who promised in advance to send over the gift of a church-bell. It is said that the bell was sent, but it never reached its intended destination, although the honor was permitted to remain with Baron Coleraine, and later on was ratified when, June 30, 1761, the town was incorporated with the name it now bears. The tract incorporated was increased in 1779 by the addition of a strip of land called the Gore, taken from that part of Bernardston lying west of Green River, by which the town became one of the largest in the county.

* Probably the usual annual fast.

† The death penalty was remitted, no one being executed.

SELECTMEN.

1761.—Thomas Morris, George Clark, John Pennell, Jr., Robert Fulton, William McCreles (2d).
1762.—James Stewart, William Henry, John Pennell, Jr., Thomas Morris, Samuel Eayrs.
1763.—George Clark, John Clark, John Cochran, Mathew Bolton, John McCreles.
1764.—James Stewart, George Clark, John Morrison.
1765.—William Henry, Richard Ellis, John McCreles, Mathew Bolton.
1766.—Thomas Morris, George Breckenridge, William McCreles (2d), Andrew Lukes, David Harroun.
1767.—Thomas McGee, William Henry, Robert Fulton, George Clark, James Clark.
1768.—John Clark, Hezekiah Smith, Thomas McGee, James Stewart, Jr., John Anderson.
1769.—Robert Fulton, George Clark, William Clark, William Stewart, Thomas Morris.
1770.—Joseph Caldwell, James Stewart, James Bell, David Harroun, Hugh Bolton.
1771.—Thomas Morris, Thomas McGee, James Bell, John Morrison, Hugh McLellan.
1772.—James Stewart, Joseph Caldwell, Hugh Riddle, John Clark, H. McLellan.
1773.—George Clark, Joseph Caldwell, James Stewart, John Morrison, H. McLellan.
1774.—George Clark, Joseph Caldwell, James Stewart, Hugh Riddle, H. McLellan.
1775.—John Harroun, Robert Pennell, John Morrison, William McCrales (2d), Joseph Thompson.
1776.—John Harroun, Hugh McLellan, John Morrison, David Harroun, Abraham Pennell.
1777.—William Mireles, George Clark, Hugh Riddle, David Wilson, Jas. Stewart.
1778.—John Morrison, Capt. McLellan, Daniel Donelson, Robert Miller, James Stewart.
1779.—Orrin Smith, Capt. McLellan, Wm. Stewart, Deacon Clark, James Stewart.
1780.—Hezekiah Smith, Capt. McLellan, James Stewart, Hugh Riddle, David Harroun.
1781.—John Morrison, Hugh McLellan, William Stewart, Daniel Donelson, Oliver Newell.
1782.—William Caldwell, Hugh McLellan, James Stewart, George Pattison, David Wilson.
1783.—Jona. McGee, Deacon Harroun, William Stewart, Hugh Morrison, James Fulton.
1784.—Joseph Caldwell, Geo. Pattison, Wm. Stewart, David Wilson, John Gragg.
1785.—Jos. Caldwell, Col. McLellan, Wm. Caldwell, David Wilson, Jona. McGee.
1786.—Joseph Caldwell, James Stewart, William Stewart, David Wilson, George Pattison.
1787.—Joseph Caldwell, Jona. McGee, Col. McLellan, Wm. Stevens, Oren Smith.
1788.—George Pattison, Moses Johnson, Jona. Wilson, Josiah Cooledge, David Wilson.
1789.—Hugh McLellan, Matthew Clark, Samuel Eddy, Jacob Gragg, D. Wilson.
1790.—Hugh McLellan, Jona. McGee, Samuel Eddy, David Smith, D. Wilson.
1791.—Hugh McLellan, Mathew Clark, Jona. Wilson, David Smith, D. Wilson.
1792.—Hugh McLellan, Mathew Clark, Wm. Caldwell, David Morrison, D. Wilson.
1793.—Hugh McLellan, Jona. Wilson, Samuel Eddy, Oren Smith, D. Wilson.
1794.—Hugh McLellan, Jona. Wilson, David Smith, Moses Ranger, D. Wilson.
1795.—Hugh McLellan, David Wilson, Oren Smith, David Smith, M. G. Riddle.
1796.—Hugh McLellan, David Wilson, Jona. Patterson, David Smith, Robert Miller.
1797.—H. McLellan, David Wilson, David Smith, Jona. McGee, Hugh Thompson.
1798.—Jona. Pattison, Oliver Hollors, David Smith, Jas. Taggart, Mathew Clark.
1799.—Hugh McLellan, David Smith, David Wilson, Jona. Patterson, Nathaniel Smith.
1800.—Hugh McLellan, David Smith, Clark Chandler, David Wilson, Jona. Patterson.
1801.—Hugh McLellan, David Smith, Jona. Patterson, David Wilson, Calvin Smith.
1802.—Hugh McLellan, David Smith, David Wilson, Calvin Smith.
1803.—Hugh McLellan, Adam Pattison, Calvin Smith, David Smith, Clark Chandler.
1804.—Hugh McLellan, Adam Pattison, Daniel Wilson, David Smith, Abel Shattuck.
1805.—Samuel Ross, Adam Pattison, Daniel Willis, David Smith, Robert Miller.
1806.—Samuel Ross, Adam Pattison, Daniel Willis, David Smith, Elias Bardwell.
1807.—Samuel Ross, R. L. McLellan, Daniel Willis, David Smith, Calvin Smith.
1808.—Samuel Ross, R. L. McLellan, Levi McGee, David Smith, Calvin Smith.
1809.—Thomas Miller, R. L. McLellan, James White, David Smith, Calvin Smith.
1810.—Robert Miller, Jona. Peterson, Jas. White, David Smith, Elias Bardwell.
1811.—Robert Miller, Jona. Peterson, Hugh McLellan, David Smith, Daniel Willis.
1812.—Robert Miller, L. S. McGee, Hugh McLellan, David Smith, Daniel Willis.
1813.—Robert Miller, L. S. McGee, John Drury, David Smith, Daniel Willis.
1814.—Robert Miller, R. L. McLellan, George Walkup, David Smith, Daniel Willis.
1815.—Robert Miller, R. L. McLellan, L. S. McGee, Russel Avery, D. Willis.
1816.—Robert Miller, Calvin Smith, Samuel Pierce.
1817-18.—Calvin Smith, Samuel Pierce, Michael McLellan.



This gentleman is descended in a direct line (the eighth generation) from William Shattuck, who was born in England in 1621 or 1622, died in Watertown, Mass., Aug. 14, 1672, and was the progenitor of those who have borne his name in America. The line is as follows: 1st, William Shattuck; 2d, John Shattuck, born in Watertown, Feb. 11, 1647, and drowned Sept. 14, 1675; 3d, William Shattuck, born in Watertown, Sept. 11, 1670, died in Groton in 1714; 4th, John Shattuck, born in Watertown in 1696, a mason and farmer, died about 1759; 5th, Thomas Shattuck, born in Marlboro', March 3, 1724, died in Petersham; 6th, Ezra Shattuck, born in Petersham, Aug. 5, 1751, a miller and farmer in the town of Leyden, and died there Aug. 8, 1816; 7th, Luther Shattuck, born in Leyden, April 18, 1787, died March 10, 1834; 8th, Calvin W. Shattuck, who was born in Leyden, Franklin Co., Mass., Feb. 15, 1811, the eldest child of Luther and Margery Shattuck.

Ezra Shattuck, his grandfather, was one of the first settlers of the town of Leyden. He built there a grist- and saw-mill, and carried on a farm. His father, Luther Shattuck, was a millwright by trade, and lived and died in Leyden.

Calvin W. Shattuck remained at home until seventeen years old, to which period he was employed in his father's mills and on the farm, receiving his education in the district schools of the neighborhood. In 1828 he left home and was clerk in a store at Guilford, Vt., where he remained about two years and a half. Jan. 1, 1831, he was clerk in C. & H. Thompson's store in Coleraine City, and remained there until May, 1832, when he commenced trade on his own account at Shelburne Falls, where he remained two years. He then began merchandising at Coleraine, and continued there in trade until 1848. In 1837 he purchased an interest with his old employers, the Messrs. Thompson, in a cotton-mill in that portion of Coleraine now known as Shattuckville, and in the spring of 1849 he moved there, and has continued to reside there since. In 1869 the entire property, valued at one hundred thousand dollars, was swept away by a flood. Mr. Shattuck rebuilt the factory, enlarging it to nearly double its former capacity. The factory has one hundred and seventy-eight looms, and employs about one hundred hands.

Mr. Shattuck was married, Oct. 14, 1834, to Mary Thompson, daughter of Charles and Mary Thompson. Mrs. Shattuck was born in Coleraine, June 11, 1815. Their children are Charles W., born March 25, 1837, a merchant in Shattuckville; Luther T., born Aug 19, 1840, a commission merchant in New York; Elizabeth, wife of Harvey Ingalls, born Nov. 14, 1843, resides in Rhinebeck, N. Y.; John W., born Aug. 18, 1846, in company with Luther T. in New York. Mrs. Shattuck died Aug. 14, 1876.

Mr. Shattuck has filled various positions of public trust. He was twenty-one years a justice of the peace, and postmaster from 1837, for most of the time, to 1860. He was town clerk for many years, and was elected a representative to the State Legislature for the session of 1876.

In politics he is a Democrat; in religion a Universalist. Few men of Coleraine have been more closely identified with the growth and upbuilding of the town than has Mr. Shattuck. Starting as a clerk in a store, then proprietor, afterward an owner in a large cotton-mill; and following up the total loss of the same, the result of years of labor, with a foresight and pluck so characteristic of the New England manufacturer, has enabled him to replace the property much enlarged, and is now the honored proprietor of the thriving hamlet to which he has given a name.

1819.—R. L. McLellan, Isaac Johnson, George Echs.
1820.—R. L. McLellan, John Wilson, George Echs.
1821-23.—R. L. McLellan, David Denison, George Echs.
1824-25.—Charles Thompson, Samuel Pierce, John Wilson.
1826.—Charles Thompson, Samuel Pierce, Michael McLellan.
1827.—Joseph Smith, Samuel Pierce, Michael McLellan.
1828.—John Wilson, George Echs, Michael McLellan.
1829.—Samuel Pierce, David Purington, Michael McLellan.
1830.—John Wilson, Joseph Smith, James Shearer.
1831.—Samuel Pierce, John Wilson, Amos Stewart.
1832.—Joseph Smith, Amos Stewart, Jona. Johnson.
1833.—Joseph Smith, Amos Stewart, Joel Farley.
1834-37.—Amos Stewart, Joel Farley, Jesse Spain.
1838.—Amos Stewart, Thomas Barber, Baxter Bardwell.
1839.—Baxter Bardwell, Stephen Shepardson, Joel Farley.
1840.—Baxter Bardwell, Lucius Lyon, Levi Thompson.
1841.—John Wilson, Jonathan Johnson, Hugh McElvaine.
1842.—John Wilson, Amos Stewart, Aaron Lyons.
1843.—John Wilson, Amos Stewart, William Coombs.
1844.—James Barber, Hezekiah Smith, David Thompson, Jr.
1845.—Daniel Wilson, Hezekiah Smith, David S. Pierce.
1846.—Hugh McLellan, Amos Stewart, Morris Pierce.
1847.—Jonathan Totman, Thomas Fox, Asaph W. Snow.
1848-49.—Dexter Wilson, Hezekiah Smith, A. W. Snow.
1850.—Joseph Smith, F. S. Hillman, Gurdon Thompson.
1851.—Morris Pierce, Asaph W. Snow, S. W. Gleason.
1852.—Hezekiah Smith, George W. Miller, Charles Hillman.
1853.—Hezekiah Smith, Franklin Newell, D. A. Denison.
1854.—John Wilson, David Nelson, Jonathan Johnson.
1855.—Joseph Smith, George W. Miller, John Cromack.
1856.—David L. Smith, David Nelson, Thomas Purington.
1857.—Rominer Smith, David Nelson, Nelson Peterson.
1858.—Hezekiah Smith, David Nelson, Nelson Peterson.
1859.—Hezekiah Smith, Asaph W. Snow, C. S. Patterson.
1860-61.—Samuel D. Cole, Samuel N. Wilson, E. H. Thompson.
1862.—Samuel D. Cole, Dennis Wilson, Hugh McLellan.
1863.—Amos Stewart, E. H. Thompson, David L. Smith.
1864.—S. D. Cole, O. F. Morrison, Hugh McLellan.
1865-66.—David L. Smith, S. D. Handy, Joseph B. Clark.
1867.—D. L. Smith, S. D. Handy, E. H. Thompson.
1868.—William Stewart, Nelson Peterson, E. H. Thompson.
1869.—William Stewart, A. C. Smith, Morris Pierce.
1870.—Joseph Griswold, William S. Gleason, S. W. Wheeler.
1871.—Joseph Griswold, E. H. Thompson, S. W. Wheeler.
1872.—Dennis Wilson, William Stewart, S. W. Wheeler.
1873.—Dennis Wilson, William Stewart, Joseph B. Clark.
1874-75.—J. B. Clark, Earl Shearer, George H. Phillips.
1876.—J. A. Dwight, Earl Shearer, H. M. Peterson.
1877-79.—J. Dwight, Earl Shearer, Lorenzo Spurr.

TOWN CLERKS.

John Pennell, Jr., 1761 to 1762; Mathew Bolton, 1763; James Stewart, 1764 to 1780; William Caldwell, 1781; James Stewart, 1782 to 1787; Thomas Bell, Jr., 1788 to 1790; Jonathan McGee, 1791 to 1803; Clark Chandler, 1804 to 1818; Samuel Pierce, 1819 to 1828; Jonathan Totman, 1829; Hallis Thompson, 1830 to 1841; C. W. Shattuck, 1842; Samuel Coolidge, 1843; C. W. Shattuck, 1844; J. W. McGee, 1845 to 1846; Samuel Coolidge, 1847 to 1848; Horatio Flagg, 1849 to 1855; Jesse Cone, 1856 to 1865; A. C. Smith, 1866 to 1879.

REPRESENTATIVES AT THE GENERAL COURT.

In 1764 the selectmen were empowered to appoint a man to "go to the next General Court," but who was selected is not indicated. The first representative named in the records was Joseph Caldwell, who was chosen in 1775. Between that year and 1857, when Coleraine became a part of the First Representative District, the town was represented by the following persons in succession:

Joseph Caldwell, Hezekiah Smith, James Stewart, Hugh McLellan, Clark Chandler, David Smith, Jonathan McGee, Robert L. McLellan, Daniel Willis, Calvin Smith, Samuel Pierce, Charles Thompson, Michael McLellan, John Wilson, Joel Farley, Jonathan Johnson, Joseph Smith, Amos Stewart, Amos Bardwell, F. Newell, Presbury Hillman, Arad Town, William J. Davis, Horatio Flagg, Rominer Smith, H. S. Denison, A. C. Deane, D. A. Denison.

VILLAGES.

There are in the town seven villages, to wit: Coleraine Centre, Elm Grove, Griswoldville, Shattuckville, Adamsville, Lyonsville, and Foundry village, of which the first five named are postal stations.

COLERAINE CENTRE

is the oldest settlement, and is peopled and supported chiefly by agriculturists. Here are the town-hall, three stores, an excellent hotel, and two churches; the town business is done at this place.

FOUNDRY VILLAGE,

now a rural settlement (although at an early date the location of an iron-foundry, operated by George Hastings in 1834, and later by U. Thomas, when it was swept away by a flood in 1869), is a mile west of the centre, and contains a Baptist Church and a few business places. Near here, at what is known as Willis Place, is one of the cotton-mills of the Griswoldville Manufacturing Company, whose employés, to the number of 100, reside in substantial brick tenements close at hand, and owned by the company.

LYONSVILLE,

half a mile south of Willis Place, is a small hamlet of half a dozen houses, without features of especial interest, and south of this, about a mile, is

GRISWOLDVILLE,

the location of the main mills of the Griswoldville Manufacturing Company. The handsome residences of the Messrs. Griswold, and the many neat tenements and cottages occupied by the employés, prettily embellish the village, while the busy hum of the great mills animates and enlivens the place.

SHATTUCKVILLE,

a mile south of Griswoldville, is a manufacturing point, where Mr. C. W. Shattuck has, since 1837, operated an extensive cotton-mill, in which 100 persons are employed. Here there are a store and post-office, and the population is mainly composed of employés in Mr. Shattuck's mill.

The villages above named are located on the North River, from which the factories mentioned obtain their water-power. In the west, ADAMSVILLE is a small agricultural settlement, as is also ELM GROVE, in the northeast.

CHURCHES.

The first move made by the early settlers toward the encouragement of public worship was early in 1742, when a committee was appointed to provide preaching: and a committee was also appointed to treat with "the gentlemen" for a ministry lot. About that time a committee was appointed to see "the gentlemen" (the Coleraine proprietors) and ascertain what offers they would make to give encouragement for the settlement of a minister.

In that year a meeting-house was built on what is now sometimes called Meeting-house Hill, about a mile east of Coleraine Centre, and west of the old burying-ground. There was some fear that the completion of the house would fail, and "the gentlemen" were again appealed to to assist in building the church.

Whether the aid was furnished or not is not known, but it is certain that the structure was not wholly finished and furnished until 1769.

The Rev. Mr. Morrison was probably the first preacher to occupy the pulpit of the first church, for an entry in the proprietors' records, dated Feb. 21, 1743, sets forth that "we will continue Rev. Mr. Morrison some time longer."

In 1744 it was voted to have transient preaching, and in 1745 the proprietors sent to the Boston Presbytery for a minister, making at the same time an appropriation of £120 to meet the charge of a minister. In May, 1746, a Mr. Graham was the pastor, but how long he served cannot be told. In 1750 the Boston Presbytery appointed Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, of Pelham, "to ordain the elders at Coleraine and prepare the way for the administration of the Lord's Supper." In 1752 the sum of £120, old tenor, was granted for "the charges of the gospel," and to Rev. Daniel Mitchell (who had supplied the preaching in 1749, 1750, and 1751) an offer of a settlement was made, with the promise, as a salary, of $210, 30 bushels of wheat, and 60 days' work yearly, but the Presbytery declined

to consent to the settlement. Early in 1753 it was decided to extend a call to Rev. Alexander McDowell, who had been preaching, to the church, which was organized as a Presbyterian Church about 1750, and in September of that year he was ordained. He preached until the summer of 1761, when he was dismissed. He died in 1762, and was buried in the old cemetery on the hill, but no stone has ever marked the spot where he lies. Mr. McDowell's annual salary was £200, old tenor, or £26 13*s.* 4*d.*, lawful money, 40 bushels of wheat, and 60 days' work. In 1768 the town, discussing the question of Mr. McDowell's neglected grave, voted not to get gravestones for it.

In 1763, Rev. Mr. Abercrombie preached occasionally, and he was boarded, according to town agreement, at Deacon McGee's; but for some reason he failed to give satisfaction, and the town, deciding that he should preach no longer, sent for Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Nassau Hall, N. J.

In 1764 it was announced that any man who would take the shingles off the south side of the meeting-house might have them if he would return the nails to the town. Rev. Mr. Kinkead was supplying the preaching that year, and was chosen a commissioner "to do his indevor to invite a minister from pensilvania to preach with us and also to settle with us, if we like each other." At the same time £45 were raised for a settlement, and £40 salary promised for such minister as should be settled. At this time Mathew Bolton was directed to "frame in a cell" in the south side of the meeting-house, and it was further decided to color the meeting-house "Blew."

There was much apparent difficulty attendant upon the securing of a pastor, and, in 1765, Abner Newton, with whom the minister boarded in 1764, was sent to the Presbytery at Pelham, at a cost of £2, to "do the business of obtaining a preacher." Rev. Jonathan Leavitt was invited to preach in 1766, and, in 1767, Rev. Simeon Miller was given a call, with the promise of a settlement of £100 and a salary of £40. There was, however, no settled pastor until 1769, when Rev. Daniel McLellan was ordained. It is related that Mr. McLellan, having also another call besides that of Coleraine, was undecided which to accept, and, finally setting a stick on end, it fell toward Coleraine, whereupon he determined to go thither. He died in 1773, while in the pastoral charge, and from that date until 1777, when Rev. Samuel Taggart was ordained, the church depended upon supplies.

Shortly after Mr. Taggart's settlement, in 1779, there was some agitation in favor of building a new meeting-house on the west side of North River, because of the change in the centre of the town's population, but the project was deferred until 1788, when, the matter being revived, the building of a new house was decided upon, and a committee appointed to direct the enterprise. Meanwhile, in 1784, dissensions arose in the first church, and several members withdrew, but, beyond reference to the appointment of a committee to settle the controversy, the records throw no light upon the matter at issue. It is supposed the trouble was owing to objections by some members to the choice of location for the meeting-house. The breach widened, however, and some time thereafter the seceders built a church of their own, about two miles southeast of the site of the present Congregational Church.

Mr. Taggart was, in 1784, directed by the town to preach one-third of the time on the west side of the river, although there was no church there. In 1786, Mr. Taggart preached there one-half the time at the house of George Pattison, and in 1788 or thereabouts, as related, the new meeting-house was built on that side the river.

There were, therefore, at this time two meeting-houses in town,—one owned by the town, and one owned by those who withdrew from the first church. These latter returned, however, to the mother-church in 1827.

Mr Taggart maintained his pastoral connection with the first church for a period of upward of forty-one years, although for fourteen years from 1804—during which time he represented his district in Congress—his pulpit was supplied by others. He was dismissed in 1818, and, continuing to reside in Coleraine, died there in 1825. Among his immediate successors were Revs. Aretas Loomis, Horatio Flagg, and C. W. Allen.

In December, 1819, the church dissolved its connection with the Presbytery and was changed in its organization to a Congregational Church.

The church building, erected in 1788, was replaced in 1834 by the structure now standing in Coleraine Centre, which latter was remodeled and enlarged in 1853. The pastor now in charge is Rev. David Strong.

Among the Congregational ministers originating in Coleraine were Revs. Oren Johnson, Aretas G. Loomis, Elihu Loomis, Lorenzo Lyons, Luke Lyons, Jonathan McGee, Wm. Riddel, Hugh Wallis.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized in September, 1780, and had then a membership of 19 persons, whose names were Hezekiah Smith, John Call, Thomas Fox, Oren Smith, Hezekiah Smith, Jr., Nathaniel Smith, David Smith, Abner Atwood, Calvin Smith, Stephen Call, Sarah Pennell, Eunice Smith, Lucy Call, Grace Fox, Kezia Smith, Elizabeth Burrows, Elizabeth Call, Esther Smith, and Sarah Pennell (2d).

A church edifice was erected near where Mr. O. J. Davenport now lives, where worship was observed until 1848, when the present structure in Foundry village was built.

Among the early ministers were Revs. E. Smith, Obed Warren, John Green, R. Freeman, Thomas Purrington, George Witherill, James Parsons, George Robinson, J. M. Purrington, Joseph Hodges, Francis Smith, Milo Frary, A. V. Dimmock, and Wm. E. Stowe. The pastor now in charge (1879) is Rev. S. P. Everett.

THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized in 1786, and some time thereafter a house of worship was erected just north of Christian Hill, where there is now a neat and substantial edifice. Some of the early ministers were Rev. Edmond Littlefield (who preached eighteen years), Rev. Edward Davenport (who served nearly thirty-five years), and Revs. Mr. Smith, Arad Hall, D. H. Grant, Nathaniel Ripley, E. L. Baker, and A. W. Goodenow. For some time past the church has been without regular preaching.

In October, 1797, the Baptists were exempted by the town from payment of the minister rate, previous to which a committee was appointed by the town "to agree on reference with those of the inhabitants of the town that profess to be of another denomination, and feel themselves grieved by being taxed in the meeting-house tax."

A METHODIST CLASS

was formed in 1832, and from that time to 1836 public services were held in school-houses and the Foundry Village Baptist Church. In 1836 a church was organized, and in that year the church building now in use at Coleraine Centre was erected. The early ministers were Revs. J. D. Bridge, E. Mason, Freeman Nutting, D. E. Chapin, H. P. Hall, John Cadwell, W. A. Braman, A. S. Flagg, W. M. Hubbard, and Mr. Middleton. The present pastor is Rev. John Capen.

SCHOOLS.

The first recorded evidence of any action by the "Colrain" proprietors looking to the encouragement of public education is dated March, 1753, when it was agreed to have a school; but against this decision a protest was entered by Hugh Morrison, James Breckenridge, Archibald Pennell, and John McCreles, who objected to having the schoolmaster or schoolmistress paid except by the scholars who attended the school.

It was, however, decided to appropriate £8 for schooling, to be paid by assessment upon each of the sixty lots.

The first schoolmaster is said to have been James Stewart, who taught school at his house. The dwelling is still occupied as a residence by W. B. McGee, Esq., and occupies its original site on the Greenfield road, a mile south of the old burying-ground. In the summer of 1761, school having in the mean while been taught in dwellings, the town built a school-house 18 feet long by 16 feet wide, composed of round logs and covered with long shingles. Two shillings per day were allowed to each man for working upon the school-house, and it was because of the expense incurred in erecting the building that the town decided not to build that year the public pound, which had been decided upon. £8 12*s.* were raised for schooling, and it was resolved that "all Parsons who Send Schoolers to the School Shall Provide wood, according to the preportion of there Schoolers, and Cut it fit for the fire."

The school term usually extended from July to January, for which the ordinary appropriation was £10. This school-house stood at the foot of Meeting-house Hill.

In 1768 it was resolved to build three school-houses, and that each school-squadron should build and maintain its own school-house and choose its own teacher.

In 1771 a new school-house was built at the centre, between John Clark's and Nathaniel Carswell's; in the same year another one was built, "on the North River;" and in 1774 another was built, near the meeting-house.

In 1797 the town had so advanced in population that it was divided into 11 school-classes or districts, and for the support of education £140 were raised. In 1800 a school-house was built on the river, near Jas. McCullough's, and another near Jesse Lyon's.

Coleraine expended, in 1877, $2694.11 for the support of 15 schools, at which the average total daily attendance was 272.

BURIAL-PLACES.

Of the numerous burying-grounds in the town, the oldest is the one on what is called "Meeting-house Hill," about a mile east of Coleraine Centre. This ground was laid out in 1743, just south of the first meeting-house, which was built in 1742. The ground is now in a bad state of repair and sadly neglected. Doubtless there were burials there as early as 1743 or previous; but if the graves made there then, and for thirty years afterward, were marked by headstones, time and man's neglect have extinguished the signs by which the early resting-places of the dead might be found to-day, for the oldest headstone to be seen there now bears date 1775. Among the earliest traceable inscriptions are the following:

Hugh Riddel, 1775; Joseph Wilson, 1777; James Wilson, 1777; Eleanor Williams, 1781; Esther Bell, 1782; Lieut. John Thornton, 1783; Wm. Miller, 1783; Agnes Stewart, 1784; Capt. Benjamin Clark, 1786; Anna Caldwell, 1788; Thos. Bell, 1789; Joseph McEwen, 1791; Margaret Wilson, 1795; John Patterson, 1797; Robert Miller, 1798; Eleanor Patterson, 1796; Abraham Peck, 1798; Deacon Thomas McGee, 1798; James Bell, 1798; Ann Riddell, 1799; Rev. Samd. Taggart, 1825.

INDUSTRIES.

The chief element of Coleraine's industries is that of manufactures, which, in 1875, yielded a closely estimated value in products of $390,622, while the value of agricultural and domestic products for the same year aggregated $183,900,—an excellent showing in both departments.

The largest and most important manufacturing interest is that of the Griswoldville Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Joseph Griswold is, and always has been, the head.

In 1828, Mr. Griswold located in Coleraine, at what is now Griswoldville, and began the manufacture of sash, doors, and blinds. In 1830 he began to make also augers, gimlets, and shaving-boxes, and in 1832 he erected a cotton-mill with 16 looms, and before the close of the year doubled its capacity. In 1835 he added a second mill, and in 1840 he organized the Griswoldville Manufacturing Company. In 1851 the mill first erected was destroyed by fire, but in the short space of twelve working-days was rebuilt. In 1856 the second mill, built in 1835, was burned to the ground, but in 1858 it was restored in its present enlarged form. The main building, of brick, is 250 by 50 feet, two and a half stories high; there is a brick L, 60 by 40 feet, and there are also a boiler-house, cotton-house, sheds, etc.

In 1865 the company erected at Willis Place a second brick cotton-mill, 200 by 52 feet, three stories in height, with an extension 70 by 40 feet. Both mills are on the North River, and are operated by water-power, although supplied with powerful Corliss engines, to serve in an emergency. Their combined annual product is about 6,000,000 yards of printing-cloths and sheetings.

About 200 persons are employed at both mills, and of these a majority reside in the company's brick tenements, of which there are 21 at Willis Place and 34 at Griswoldville.

The first cotton-mill in Franklin County was built in 1814, by Johnson & Wing, on the North River, at what is now Shattuckville. Cotton yarn was spun there, and woven by hand among the residents thereabout.

In 1832, Hollister & Johnson built a mill with 14 looms, just above the old one, and shortly thereafter enlarged its capacity to 32 looms. In 1837, C. and H. Thompson and C. W. Shattuck purchased the mill, enlarged its capacity in 1844 to 64 looms, and still further in 1860 to 100 looms.

Oct. 4, 1864, the dam, mill, machinery, and a large stock of goods were entirely swept away by the disastrous flood of that day, the entire loss involved reaching to upward of $100,000. In 1870, Mr. C. W. Shattuck built upon the old site the present frame structure, which contains 200 looms, produces 3,000,000 yards of cotton sheetings and shirtings yearly, and gives employment to 100 persons. The mill-building measures 122 feet in length, 50 feet in width, and 56 feet in height, with additions for dressing-room, wheel-pit, picker- and cotton-rooms.

Coleraine is an excellent grazing-town, and much of the attention of farmers is therefore given to the raising of stock and production of butter. The soil, which is loamy on the hills and sandy on the bottoms, produces a fair yield of tobacco and general farm products.

The minor manufacturing industries of the town include the foundry of Milo Smith, several saw-mills, and the butter-box factories of F. Purington and Pierce Bros.

The assessed valuation of Coleraine in 1878 was $547,093, of which $381,475 was on real estate. The total tax—State, county, and town—was $7473.33,—a rate of $1.36 per $100.

MILITARY.

COLERAINE'S WAR RECORD.

Appended will be found the names of the soldiers furnished by Coleraine for service in the war of the Rebellion of 1861:

Francis J. Hosmer, 4th Vt.
B. F. Roberts, 31st Mass.
William Carl, Vt. Cav.
Edwin Carl, Vt. Cav.
G. F. Stratton, 10th Mass.
L. Churchill, 31st Mass.
Peter Bard, 10th Mass.
J. E. Holden, 31st Mass.
James T. Langstroth, 10th Mass.
Asa L. Snow, 10th Mass.
John S. Daniels, 18th Mass.
Sidney Este, 10th Mass.
John H. Curtis, 10th Mass.
Thomas Easton, 18th Mass.
James E. Easton, 18th Mass.
Ch. Houghtaling, 30th Mass.
F. E. Clark, 21st Mass.
Lewis Julson, 34th Mass.
David Julson, Jr., 34th Mass.
Wm. H. Bradley, 34th Mass.
Walter Nichols, 34th Mass.
Ed. R. King, 20th Mass.
Thomas Majorly, 10th Mass.
E. Emerson, 2d Vt.
Cephas Parker, 34th Mass.
Thomas Brown, Jr., N. Y. V.
James Stone, 10th Mass.
Henry Glover, 10th Mass.
Levi Heffron.
W. M. Lamb, 10th Mass.
John Wallace, 10th Mass.
James W. Wallace, 10th Mass.
James H. Carrier.

Thomas Carl.
Reuben Barnes.
S. C. Jilson, 34th Mass.
A. P. Nelson, 52d Mass.
Geo. W. Adams, 52d Mass.
James T. Avery, 52d Mass.
E. W. Booth,* 52d Mass.
Wm. H. Booth, 52d Mass.
E. P. Browning,* 52d Mass.
Alvin Brown, 52d Mass.
O. W. Clark, 52d Mass.
H. C. Cromack, 52d Mass.
Levi E. Call, 52d Mass.
Joel L. Clark, 52d Mass.
J. H. Curtis, 52d Mass.
James W. Carpenter, 52d Mass.
E. Davenport, 52d Mass.
Z. J. Dunton, 52d Mass.
C. B. Denison, 52d Mass.
James H. Davis, 52d Mass.
M. M. Fisk, 52d Mass.
H. A. Howard, 52d Mass.
George Jeffs, 52d Mass.
Samuel A. Miner, 52d Mass.
H. L. McLoud, 52d Mass.
L. B. Moore, 52d Mass.
S. H. Moore, 52d Mass.
F. C. Moller,* 52d Mass.
H. M. Peterson, 52d Mass.
H. F. Purington, 52d Mass.
Dudley Preston,* 52d Mass.
Wm. A. Russell, 52d Mass.
J. W. Rugg, 52d Mass.
Wm. H. Stone,* 52d Mass.
A. A. Smith, 52d Mass.
John Smead, 52d Mass.
Hoyt Sumner, 52d Mass.
Charles S. Stetson, 52d Mass.
H. W. Thompson, 52d Mass.
V. D. Thompson, 52d Mass.
T. P. Thompson, 52d Mass.
A. A. White, 52d Mass.
E. J. Wilson, 52d Mass.
P. York, 52d Mass.
A. Bardwell, Jr., 52d Mass.
James B. Miner, 52d Mass.
F. T. Merriam, 52d Mass.
Charles H. Porter, 52d Mass.
H. M. Howard, 52d Mass.
B. F. Miner, 52d Mass.
Ira S. Orr, 52d Mass.
Alonzo Brown, 52d Mass.
H. M. Barber, 52d Mass.
Seth A. Curtis,* 52d Mass.

LEYDEN.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

Leyden is one of the smallest towns in northern Franklin, its population being 524, and its area 9684 acres. It is bounded north by the Vermont State line, south by the town of Greenfield, east by the town of Bernardston, and west by the town of Coleraine.

Green River, which winds along the western border of the town, is the only stream of any consequence. The nearest railway-stations are Bernardston village, on the Connecticut River Railroad, seven miles, and Greenfield village, in the town of that name, nine miles, from Leyden Centre.

NATURAL FEATURES.

Leyden, greater than Rome in one respect, is set upon more than a score of hills, which dot the town upon the north and the south, upon the east and the west. It occupies a region noted for its salubrious atmosphere and for its delightful landscapes. From the highest eminence, in the western part of the town, the view includes portions of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut,—an area of charming country in which mountains, valleys, and streams combine to present a picture of rare beauty.

A famous natural curiosity is Leyden Glen, on the south, near the Greenfield line. At this place the brook has worn a passage through the high rocks fifteen feet in width and from thirty to fifty feet in depth. This gorge, which is forty rods in length, is a wildly romantic spot, and the beautiful glen presents a delightful retreat, where tourists make annual summer pilgrimages. At the head of the glen the waters of the brook are confined within the limits of a reservoir, whence the village of Greenfield obtains an abundant supply of pure water.

Green River, which has its head-waters in Coleraine and Leyden (West Hollow Brook in the latter being one of its sources), flows southward and empties into the Deerfield River near Greenfield. Stone was quarried to some extent for the bridge of the Connecticut River Railroad Co. in Bernardston, but the lack of transportation facilities—Leyden having no railway communication—limits the usefulness of the quarry. A curiosity that has for years attracted wide attention is "the hanging rock," on the farm of Mr. Jonathan Budington. This rock, which weighs upward of twenty tons, and is so set that a slight pressure of the human hand moves without displacing it, is said to have maintained that condition since the year 1800.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The settlement of Leyden is necessarily a part of the early history of the town of Bernardston, since Leyden was set off from Bernardston, and until 1784 was a part of that town. An old record gives the names of the following persons as having settled in the district of Leyden in the years 1784, 1785, 1787, and 1788:

In 1784, John B. Demontal, Mary, his wife, and Elizabeth, Abigail, and Charlotte, their children, from Shelburne, Mass.; John Moore and his wife, with their children, David and Alexander, Mary Moore and her children, Thomas, James, and Mary, from Palmer, Mass.; Sylvester Crandall and Mary, his wife, with their children, from Guilford, Vt.; John Wells with Desire, his wife, and their children, David and Sena, from Springfield, Vt.; Jehial and Polly Niles, from Connecticut; Oliver and Thankful Noyes, with their children, from Guilford, Vt.; Daniel Edwards with Mehitabel, his wife, and their children, from Coventry, in Connecticut; Solomon Dimmock, Bedgood Bulfish and his wife, Ellen, and Sarah Cole, from Enfield, Conn.; Levi Brooks, wife, and three children, with Thomas Brooks and wife, from Guilford, Vt.; Benjamin Grinnel and wife, from Rhode Island; and James Philips and wife, from Springfield, Mass. In 1785, Joshua Noyes, wife, and four children, from Guilford, Vt.; David Denison, wife, and children, and John Burrows, wife, and children, from the same town.

In 1787 the new settlers included John Saunders, wife, and children, from Rhode Island; Peter Brown, wife, and children, from Montague, Mass.; Jabez Knapp, wife, and children, Enoch Childs, wife, and children, and Joseph Engley, all of Taunton, Mass. The record states further that these new-comers were "received" by Nathaniel Carpenter, Lieut. Daniel Newcomb, and Lieut. Reuben Shattuck. The first person born in Leyden was Polly, daughter of Richard and Patience Grinnel, July 31, 1784, and the first marriage that of Caleb Adams to Catherine Davenport, whose "intentions" were published April 6, 1786. An earlier record states that "Samuel Guild, Jr., of Leyden, was married to Mrs. Lydia Esen, of Bernardston, May 25, 1782." The first four frame houses built in the town were erected by Enoch Briggs, Squire Packer, —— Bliss, and —— Page. The house built by Briggs is the one now occupied by Hervey Wilbur; the one built by Squire Packer is the one in which A. P. Shattuck resides, and the one built by Page is now the residence of Edward Gary, at Beaver Meadow. The house

* Died in the service, or in consequence of wounds received in the service.

ELISHA CHAPIN, father of the subject of this notice, was born in Leyden, Franklin Co., Mass., May 24, 1782. He was the son of Selah and Jerusha Chapin, and grandson of Caleb and Catharine Chapin.

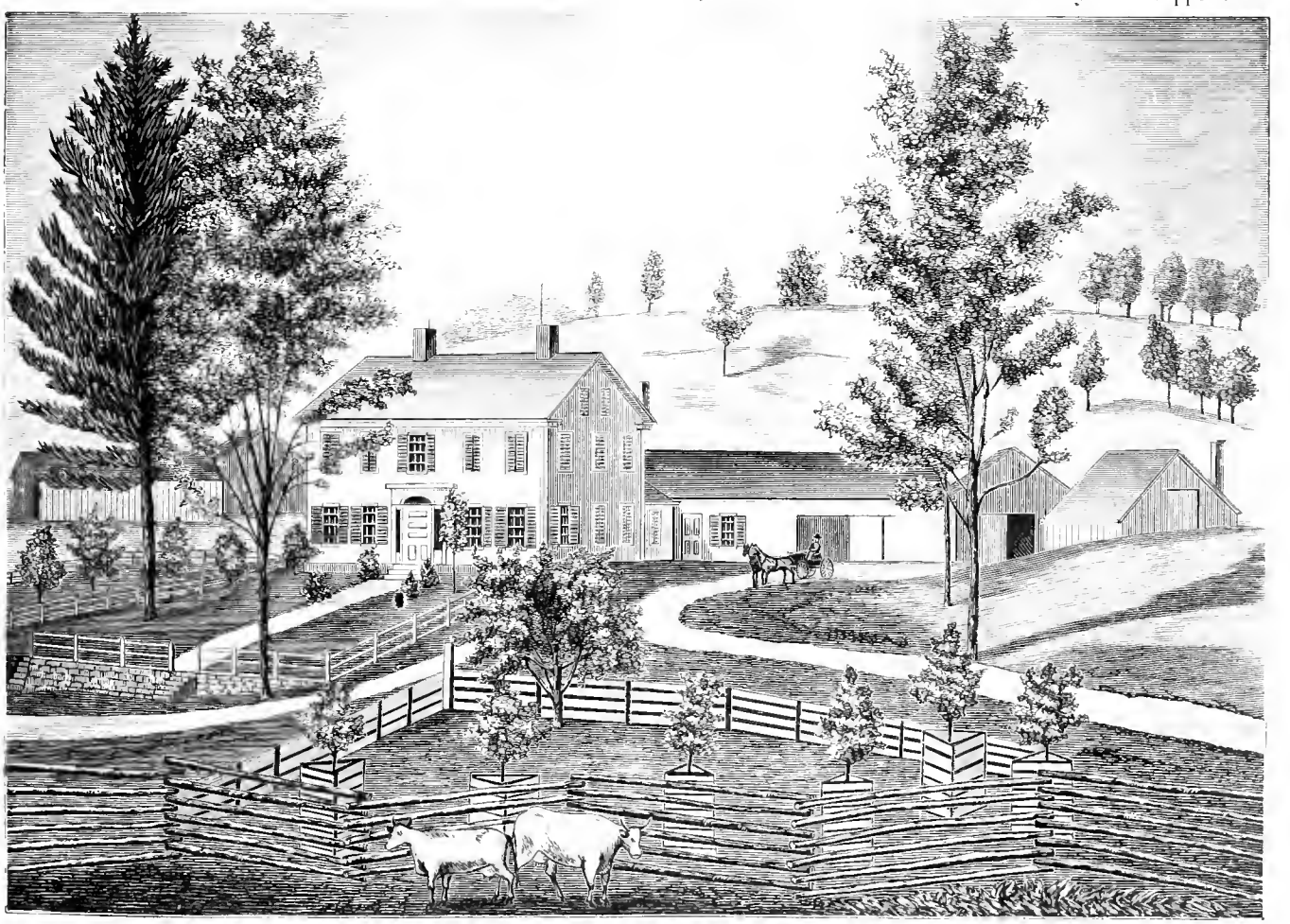
Elisha Chapin was a prominent man in the town, and held various offices of trust; he was a member of the Legislature four years, and, in 1820, assisted in revising the constitution of the State; he was justice of the peace fifteen years, and a member of the board of selectmen thirteen terms.

OLIVER CHAPIN was born in Leyden, on the place where he now resides, Feb. 12, 1811. He received a common-school education, and also attended the Northfield Academy two terms. When he reached his majority he was employed by his father to work upon the farm during the summer, and received for his labor eleven dollars per month. This he continued two years, and in the mean time taught school during the winter months; he afterward took charge of the farm, receiving a monthly salary until his father's decease, which occurred in 1835. He then assumed the management of the estate, and subsequently bought the farm, consisting of one hundred and fifty acres, by paying off the co-heirs. He has since been engaged in farming. He has served in the capacity of selectman eleven years. Is a man of strict integrity, and has been uniformly successful in his undertakings; takes an active interest in educational matters, and in all things pertaining to the benefit of the community in which he lives.

Oliver Chapin

He was married, June 13, 1843, to Caroline L., daughter of James C. Root, of Bernardston. They have no children.

Mr. and Mrs. Chapin are members of the Universalist Church of Leyden, and contribute liberally to its support.



RESIDENCE OF OLIVER CHAPIN,
LEYDEN, MASS.

erected by Bliss stood upon the site of the present residence of David Mowry, Esq. Garner Champlin, who was the first carpenter, built the house of Nathan Mowry, about a mile west of Leyden Centre, but whether he assisted in building the others referred to cannot now be told. The first tavern is supposed to have been kept by Thomas Wells, in the south part of the town, and the second by David Carpenter, in the west. The first store was set up at Beaver Meadow by one Fuller. For some years after the incorporation of Leyden, the mail for that district was conveyed from Greenfield by Elisha Burnham, of Bernardston, who is said to have performed his journeys on foot. The first postmaster was Reuben Sheldon.

Earlier settlers than above stated were from Rhode Island and Connecticut. One Coolidge, of Rhode Island, is reported to have taken up the first farm. It passed afterward into the possession of Enoch Briggs, and is the farm now owned and occupied by Hervey Wilbur, whose ancestor, Uriah Wilbur, of Connecticut, settled on the Leyden tract in 1780. Other early settlers were the Babcocks, Barstows, Vinings, Ingrahams, Gateses, Spices, Henrys, Fosters, and Cunnables. The first important highway laid out was the county road from Greenfield, Mass., to Guilford, Vt., still the route between those points.

NOTEWORTHY INCIDENTS.

Upon the breaking out of the Shays rebellion in 1786, Leyden voted "to do something about the difficulties and tumults in the State, and to chose a committee for that purpose." It was voted shortly after that "we are uneasie with the present administration of the government, and that if any men are called for and turn out in support of our priviledges they shall be paid for their time and supplied with provisions by the town." Of the three insurgents killed in Shays' attack upon Springfield, in January, 1787, one was Jabez Spicer, of Leyden.

In 1787 the people chose a committee to lay the circumstances of the district before the General Court, and to petition for relief, but what relief they obtained is not clear. About this time the district was visited with a disastrous hurricane, which leveled thousands of trees, destroyed houses and crops, and worked much damage, and it may have been because of that calamity that relief was asked for.

Shortly after 1790, Leyden was much excited by the advent therein of one William Dorrel, once a private in the army of Gen. Burgoyne, and a settler, shortly after that chieftain's surrender at Saratoga, in the town of Northfield, Mass. Thence he removed to Leyden, and shortly after his location there began to publicly teach a doctrine alleged to be founded upon free love, and a belief that the taking of animal life under any circumstances was a grievous sin. Although an ignorant man and given to intemperance and other debasing vices, he obtained many adherents, and upon their credulity established a sect known as the Dorrelites. Among other things, he taught that to each generation of man was appointed a Messiah, and that for his generation he was the Messiah. The believers in the faith held property in common, repudiated the use of anything whatsoever resulting from the taking of animal life, dressed in tow-cloth, wore wooden shoes, drank, danced, and caroused in their religious exercises, which were led by Dorrel, and conducted themselves, in short, like fanatics.

The Dorrelites were extinguished by Ezekiel Foster, of Leyden, at a meeting of the sect held some time during the year 1800. Dorrel was holding forth as usual in a wildly enthusiastic manner, and, claiming the protection of a mysterious power, defied mortal flesh to harm him, whereupon Foster lifted his strong right arm and smote the apostle Dorrel to the earth. This broke the charm by which Dorrel had enslaved his followers, and they, realizing that their leader was an impostor, returned to their sober senses, and the sect of Dorrelites became a thing of the past. Dorrel afterward admitted that he had no faith in the doctrines he promulgated, but undertook their dissemination simply to show how easily he could delude people. After his fall he lived in humble retirement in Leyden, and during the last few years of his life was so reduced in circumstances that he was a town charge. He died in 1846, at the advanced age of ninety-five, from a self-imposed starvation, which he sought on the plea that he had lived long enough, and was buried in the Beaver Meadow Cemetery.

Other very old persons who have lived in Leyden were the Widow Burns, who died in 1840, aged one hundred, and Mary Ellis, in 1802, at the age of ninety-seven. The oldest person now living in Leyden is Aunt Hannah Mowry, aged ninety. Mr. Jesse Henry, now living, at the age of eighty-five, in Leyden (1879), was a lieutenant in the local militia at the time of the draft in 1814 for soldiers to serve in the second war with Great Britain. The draft in Leyden took place on a Sunday, in front of the old meeting-house; and of the eight persons who were drafted on that occasion, the names of six are here given, as follows: Stephen Doyle, Ira Gaut, Briggs Potter, Adin Eason, Lincoln Fields, and Nathan Buddington. The last survivor of the six named was Stephen Doyle, who died in Leyden in 1876.

Among the men of mark who have originated in Leyden may be mentioned Henry Kirke Brown, a sculptor, and John L. Riddell, the inventor of the binocular microscope and magnifying-glass.

ORGANIZATION.

In response to a petition of certain inhabitants of Bernardston, setting forth that they labored under difficulties and inconveniences in their present situation, the Legislature passed an act, March 12, 1784, erecting a part of Bernardston into a district with the name of Leyden. The boundaries were laid out to be as follows:

"Beginning at the northwest corner of Bernardston, from thence to run south, eighty degrees east, three miles and two hundred and eighty rods on the New Hampshire line* (so called), to a beech-tree, then south to the south line of said town, then west on the line between said Bernardston and Greenfield to Green River (so called), which is the said boundage between the said Bernardston and Colrain, then northerly along by said Green River to the northeast corner of Bernardston."

The town was named in honor of Leyden, in Holland, where the Puritan ancestors of many of the settlers of Massachusetts lived for some time previous to emigrating to America. The first town-meeting was held April 26, 1784, and the warrant therefor was served by Caleb Adams, under instructions from David Smead, Justice of the Peace.

The names of the persons who served the town as selectmen and town clerks in succession from 1704 to 1789 will be found appended.

SELECTMEN.

1784.—Agrippa Wells, Chas. Packer, Reuben Shattuck.
1785.—Agrippa Wells, Ebenezer Vining, Oliver Babcock.
1786.—Alpheus Barstow, Chas. Packer, Reuben Ingraham.
1787.—Alpheus Barstow, Samuel Guild, David Gates.
1788.—Agrippa Wells, David Gates, Ezra Shattuck
1789.—Alpheus Barstow, David Gates, Ezra Shattuck.
1790.—Alpheus Barstow, Chas. Packer, Andrew Henry.
1791.—Agrippa Wells, Peleg Babcock, Ezra Shattuck.
1792.—Andrew Henry, Chas. Packer, Alpheus Barstow.
1793.—Ezra Shattuck, David Gates, Richard Esen.
1794.—Ezra Shattuck, David Gates, Lemuel Foster.
1795.—Samuel Cunadle, David Gates, Lemuel Foster.
1796–97.—Simeon Allen, David Gates, Richard Esen.
1798.—Hezekiah Newcomb, David Gates, Richard Esen.
1799.—Lemuel Foster, Jonathan Olmstead, Richard Esen.
1800.—David Denison, Matthew Severance, Oliver Babcock.
1801.—David Denison, Chas. Packer, Hezekiah Newcomb.
1802–3.—David Denison, Peleg Babcock, Hezekiah Newcomb.
1804.—David Denison, Peleg Babcock, Lemuel Foster.
1805–6.—David Denison, Hezekiah Newcomb, Jos. Green.
1807.—Peter Gates, Hezekiah Newcomb, Jos. Green.
1808.—Peter Gates, Amos Burrows, David Denison.
1809.—Hezekiah Newcomb, Amos Burrows, Salmon Sheldon.
1810.—Selah Chapin, Jr., John Eason, N. Carpenter, Jr.

* Vermont was then called "The New Hampshire Grant."

1811.—Selah Chapin, Jr., Amos Burrows, Hezekiah Newcomb.
1812.—Selah Chapin, Jr., Salmon Sheldon, Nathaniel Avery.
1813.—Selah Chapin, Jr., Uriah Wilbur, Jr., Ezra Foster.
1814.—Selah Chapin, Jr., Uriah Wilbur, Jr., Hezekiah Newcomb.
1815.—Rufus Shattuck, Uriah Wilbur, Jr., Hezekiah Newcomb.
1816.—Tabor Babcock, Elisha Chapin, Hezekiah Newcomb.
1817-18.—Tabor Babcock, Uriah Wilbur, Hezekiah Newcomb.
1819.—Ezra Shattuck, Uriah Wilbur, Leonard Bliss.
1820.—George Mowry, Elisha Chapin (2d), Eli Wing.
1821.—George Mowry, Elisha Chapin (2d), Hezekiah Newcomb.
1822.—George Mowry, Elisha Chapin (2d), John Barstow.
1823.—George Mowry, Elisha Chapin (2d), Salmon Sheldon.
1824.—Josiah Avery, Elisha Chapin (2d), Elijah Brown.
1825.—George Mowry, Elisha Chapin (2d), Elijah Brown.
1826-27.—George Mowry, Elisha Chapin (2d), Hezekiah Newcomb.
1828.—Josiah Avery (2d), E. Chapin (2d), Jesse Henry.
1829.—Josiah Avery (2d), Geo. Mowry, Elijah Brown.
1830.—Josiah Avery (2d), Geo. Mowry, Hezekiah Newcomb.
1831.—Jesse Henry, Edward Denison, Jr., Jos. Babcock.
1832.—Elisha Chapin, Josiah Avery, John Hale.
1833.—Rufus Hastings, Josiah Avery, Smith Langley.
1834.—Hezekiah Newcomb, Elisha Chapin, Smith Langley.
1835.—Josiah Avery, Elisha Chapin, Smith Langley.
1836.—Josiah Avery, Edward Denison, Chas. Manly.
1837.—Jonathan Buddington, Eli W. Packer, Horace Potter.
1838-39.—Reuben Sheldon, Geo. Mowry, Josiah Avery.
1840.—Jesse Henry, John Barstow, Rufus Frizzel.
1841.—Jesse Henry, Horace Potter, Rufus Frizzel.
1842.—Jesse Henry, A. P. Shattuck, Rufus Frizzel.
1843.—Josiah Avery, Edward Denison, Horace Potter.
1844.—Jesse Henry, Horace Potter.
1845.—A. P. Shattuck, Horace Potter, E. A. Gates.
1846.—A. P. Shattuck, Russell Richmond, E. A. Gates.
1847.—Jesse Henry, E. W. Carleton, Gervis Barstow.
1848.—Jesse Henry, E. W. Carleton, A. P. Shattuck.
1849.—Jesse Henry, Josiah Avery, A. P. Shattuck.
1850.—Jesse Henry, Edward Denison, Chester Severance.
1851.—Jos. Green, Edward Denison, Chester Severance.
1852.—Cyrus C. Miner, Edward Denison, Chester Severance.
1853.—Jesse Henry, Jos. Green, E. A. Gates.
1854.—Jesse Henry, Oliver Chapin, S. C. Brown.
1855.—Jos. Green, Oliver Chapin, E. A. Gates.
1856.—David Mowry, Chester Severance, E. W. Carlton.
1857.—David Mowry, Henry Sheldon, Samuel Newton.
1858-59.—David Mowry, Henry Sheldon, S. C. Brown.
1860.—Jesse Henry, Edward Denison, Chester Severance.
1861-63.—David Mowry, Oliver Chapin, Russell Richmond.
1864.—Henry Sheldon, Edward Denison, Zadock King.
1865.—Oliver Chapin, A. J. Denison, Zadock King.
1866-67.—David Mowry, A. J. Denison, Henry Sheldon.
1868-69.—D. N. Carpenter, A. J. Denison, Henry Sheldon.
1870.—D. N. Carpenter, Oliver Chapin, Henry Sheldon.
1871.—D. N. Carpenter, David Mowry, C. W. Severance.
1872.—D. N. Carpenter, Henry Sheldon, C. W. Severance.
1873.—D. N. Carpenter, David Mowry.
1874.—D. N. Carpenter, David Mowry, C. W. Severance.
1875.—D. N. Carpenter, David Mowry, Oliver Chapin.
1876.—S. B. Buddington, A. J. Denison, Oliver Chapin.
1877.—D. N. Carpenter, C. W. Severance, Oliver Chapin.
1878.—D. N. Carpenter, C. W. Severance, David Mowry.

TOWN CLERKS.

Alpheus Barstow, 1784-87; Andrew Henry, 1788; Alpheus Barstow, 1789-97; Lemuel Foster, 1798; Alpheus Barstow, 1799-1801; Joseph Babcock (2d), 1802-4; Joseph Shephardson, 1805-7; Asa Hebard, 1808; Nathaniel Carpenter, Jr., 1809; Benjamin Green, 1810; Nathaniel Carpenter, Jr., 1811; Benjamin Green, 1812-14; John Barstow, 1815-20; Hezekiah Newcomb, 1821-22; Reuben Sheldon, Jr., 1823-25; John Barstow, 1826-29; Briggs Potter, 1830; Albert G. Green, 1831-32; Horace Potter, 1833; Willard A. Wilkins, 1834-39; E. W. Packer, 1840-67; David Mowry, 1868; L. T. Darling, Jr., 1869-79.

REPRESENTATIVES AT THE GENERAL COURT.

Between the year 1809 (when Leyden was incorporated as a town) and the year 1857 (when it became a part of Representative District No. 11, it was represented at the General Court by the following in succession:

Hezekiah Newcomb, Selah Chapin, Jr., George Mowry, Elisha Chapin, Hezekiah Newcomb, Jr., Rufus Hastings, John Barstow, Reuben Sheldon, David N. Carpenter, Jesse Henry, E. W. Packer, S. L. Shattuck, F. W. Carlton.

VILLAGES.

LEYDEN CENTRE

is the only village in the town having a post-office. It occupies a commanding position upon a lofty eminence, whence the view of the surrounding country is expansive and inviting. The only church building in the town is located here, and in this building is a hall used for town-meetings, lyceum debates, etc. Here is, too, the Glen Spring Cheese factory-building, unused, however, at present. There is also a store at this point,—the only store in Leyden.

BEAVER MEADOW SETTLEMENT, in the northeast, is also a small rural village, and, as in Leyden Centre, the inhabitants have surrounded their homes with many evidences of taste as well as comfort.

CHURCHES.

No action touching church affairs seems to have been taken until the year 1785, when the district discussed the question of building a meeting-house, but nothing was done. In 1789 the subject was revived, and there was some talk about selling the ministry lands for the purpose of building a meeting-house, but, as before, the discussion was fruitless. In 1791 there was another revival of the matter, when it was decided that no meeting-house should be built. Previous to that date, however, in July, 1780, a Baptist Church was organized. The members of the church worshiped probably in Coleraine, as well as in dwelling-houses at home, until the erection, by a company of individuals called "the meeting-house proprietors," of a church building in Leyden, in 1797. In 1796 the district again took up the church question and voted to build a meeting-house, 46 feet long by 36 feet wide, with two "good and convenient stories."

There was a protracted discussion touching the place the house should occupy, and, after appointing local committees to fix upon a site and rejecting their reports, a committee from neighboring towns was solicited for the purpose of adjusting the difficulty, but the report of this committee, too, was rejected; and, after more wrangling, it was eventually decided to raise £350 to build a meeting-house, and to locate it near where the Leyden church now stands. A committee, consisting of Peleg Babcock, John Buddington, and Ezra Foster, was chosen to procure the timber; but lo, after the timber was obtained and conveyed to the appointed ground, the district concluded to abandon the meeting-house project. Shortly thereafter, in 1797, a number of persons, concluding that the district would never build a house, purchased the timbers, and, without further delay, erected a church edifice upon one of the highest points of ground in Leyden, half a mile west of where the present church stands, and near where Mr. John Newcomb now lives. Not long after the completion of the meeting-house, the district voted to raise $1000 to purchase it, but almost immediately reconsidered the vote; and that, it appears, was the final effort made by the district to obtain a house of worship.

The people in Leyden at this time were chiefly Baptists, and they began, therefore, to worship in the new meeting-house, which was, however, known as the Leyden meeting-house then, and always thereafter; and by that designation too, it may be observed, the present meeting-house has been known since its erection, in 1841. Previous to 1796, Elder Joseph Green preached for some years to the Baptists in Leyden. The district records set forth that, in April, 1798, "Elder Asa Hebard, with his family, came to Leyden from Putney, Vt., and took pastoral care of the church and people of said Leyden." Elder Hebard preached to the people until his death, which occurred in 1830. During his ministrations, Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, and Universalists worshiped in the meeting-house and under his teachings. Shortly after his death, the Baptist Church being dissolved, no effort was made to continue preaching in the meeting-house, which, after remaining unused for a long time, was torn down about the year 1850. Although the Baptists were largely in the majority in the early days, there is now (1879) but one person—Lura Worden—of that persuasion in the town.

Early in this century the Methodists in Leyden began to have occasional public worship, sometimes in dwellings,

and at times in groves and barns. A church organization was effected in 1810, but no church building was used by the organization until 1841, when the present Leyden meeting-house, erected in that year, was occupied. A Universalist Society was organized in Leyden in 1830, but endured only three years. Thirty-four years afterward, in January, 1867, the Universalist Church of Leyden was organized with 24 members. The Leyden meeting-house is used by the Universalists and Methodists. The latter, whose pastor, in 1879, was Rev. Emery Howard, occupy the house three Sabbaths of each month, while the Universalists, who depend for preaching upon periodical supplies, occupy one Sabbath each month.

No Congregational society or church has ever been organized within the town,—a singular circumstance, since the Orthodox or Congregational Church was the first established in the early settlements of nearly all the towns in western Massachusetts.

SCHOOLS.

Not much can be written touching the early history of schools in Leyden, since the public records make scarcely any reference to educational matters. The reason for this is found in the fact that shortly after the incorporation of Leyden the district was divided into four school districts, and each school district was charged with the conduct of its own educational interests. The only public appropriation for the support of schools for many years after its incorporation was in 1789, when £50 were set apart for the purpose.

There are now (1879) five school districts in the town, and for the support of schools in 1878 seven hundred dollars were appropriated. The daily attendance of pupils at the public schools in that year was about one hundred. An excellent select school at Leyden Centre has been well supported for many years.

BURIAL-PLACES.

Although the first district burying-ground was established in 1788, there was a burying-place at Beaver Meadow as early as 1776. The one first referred to is probably the ground south of Leyden Centre, on the Greenfield road. Besides this cemetery there are three others in the town: one at Beaver Meadow, one in the west, and one near Frizzel Hill. Among the oldest tombstone inscriptions are the following: Priscilla Buddington, 1798; Mary Henry, 1797; Mary Ellis, 1802; Matthew Severance, 1801; Reul Severance, 1800; Robert Corss, 1800; Azell Washburn, 1805; Sally Corss, 1804; Elizabeth Morton, 1805; Cephas Severance, 1807; Miranda Severance, 1797; Mehitable Severance, 1805; Mary Morton, 1808; Capt. John Budington, 1810.

INDUSTRIES.

Although Leyden is an exceedingly hilly town, it contains much excellent farming-land, and many of its farmers have grown wealthy upon the fruits of their agricultural labors. It is a natural fruit-and-grass region, and of these products the annual yield is large. Much attention is paid to the raising of stock and the manufacture of butter and cheese. The "Glen Spring Cheese-Factory" was erected at Leyden Centre in 1870, but the enterprise did not prosper, and in 1876 it was abandoned. The general character of the soil is loamy, and it has yielded profitable crops of tobacco, but very little of the "weed" is now grown in the town. Leyden was also quite famous at one time for sheep-raising, and produced yearly large quantities of wool. The only manufactories in the town in 1879 were three saw-mills and three grist-mills. In 1875 the products of the manufactories were valued at $2454, and the value of the agricultural and domestic products $95,260. The total assessed valuation in 1878 was $194,378, of which $163,912 was on real estate. The total tax—State, county, and town—was $3138.04, a rate of about $1.60 per $100.

MILITARY.

LEYDEN REBELLION RECORD.

The following list of soldiers who served during the war of 1861–65 is taken from the adjutant-general's report:

Elijah Brown, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. A; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Edwin C. Newton, enl. Oct. 2, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. A.
John W. Buddington, 2d lieut., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. B; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Uriah T. Darling, corp., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. B; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Simon S. Kent, mus., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. B; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Albert R. Robertson, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. B; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
James P. Robertson, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. B; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Samuel C. Severance, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. B; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Wm. H. Severance, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. B; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Ezra A. Shattuck, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. B; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Charles Conners, enl. Dec. 24, 1864, 1st R. H. A.
Wm. O. Cook, enl. Jan. 22, 1864, 1st Cav., Co. E; disch. June 26, 1865.
Chas. S. Babcock, enl. March 12, 1862, Co. I, 21st Inf.; disch. to re-enlist March 15, 1864.
Reuben W. De Wolfe, sergt., enl. Sept. 20, 1861, Co. C, 27th Inf.; disch. Nov. 5, 1862, for disability.
David C. Mowry, corp., enl. Sept. 13, 1861, Co. C, 27th Inf.; died Oct. 10, 1862, at Washington, N. C.
Peter F. Baker, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, Co. C, 27th Inf.; died Feb. 4, 1862, at Annapolis, Md.
Frank C. Brown, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, Co. C, 27th Inf.; died Oct. 8, 1862, at Washington, D. C.
Eugene T. Morey, enl. Sept. 13, 1861, Co. C, 27th Inf.
Hall E. Morey, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, Co. C, 27th Inf.; disch. May, 1865.
Franklin D. Hamilton, enl. Feb. 29, 1864, Co. B, 28th Inf.; disch. June 1, 1865.
Calvin L. Handlton, enl. March 3, 1864, Co. B, 28th Inf.; disch. June 1, 1865.
Philip Hayes, enl. Dec. 24, 1863, Co. A, 37th Inf.; trans. June 20, 1865, to 20th Inf.
Wm. B. Wood, enl. Aug. 13, 1861, Co. H, 37th Inf.; disch. May 16, 1865, for disability.
Wm. Owen, enl. Dec. 24, 1861, 54th Inf.

SHUTESBURY.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

Shutesbury, like a majority of the towns of eastern Franklin, covers a hilly region, and includes within its borders many elevations of more than ordinary magnitude. It occupies one of the southeastern sections of Franklin County, and by the projection of its southern border makes a conspicuous break, and the only one in the otherwise straight line described on that portion of the southern border of Franklin. It is bounded on the north by Wendell, on the south by Hampshire County, on the east by New Salem and Hampshire County, and on the west by Leverett and Hampshire County. It is untouched by railways, nor is it possessed of water-courses more important than mountain streams. The town contains about 26 square miles of territory, covering 16,120 acres.

NATURAL FEATURES.*

The surface of the town is rocky and mountainous, and of its many prominent elevations, Morse Hill, which overlooks Lock's village in the northwest, is the greatest. Near here a species of mineral called molybdenite is found, and here also may be seen in profusion immense rocky bowlders, of which it is the popular belief that they were conveyed to their present resting-places, by a vast but remote upheaval of nature, from some distant quarter.* East of Lock's Pond and near the

* They are simply relics of the great drift period. See geological chapter, in the general history.

northern boundary of the town is Mount Mineral Spring, famous in days gone by as a place of resort for invalids, and believed to possess remarkable curative properties. Its chief ingredient is nitriate of lime, with which it is strongly impregnated.

A fine large hotel was kept at this point for several years, up to 1876, when it was destroyed by fire, and since that time the property has been abandoned, although measures were afoot in the winter of 1878 looking to its restoration. The company owning the property, known as the Mount Mineral Spring Company, was incorporated in 1867.

A mineral spring possessing similar properties was discovered about the year 1808, in the village of Shutesbury Centre, and a hotel built upon the spot, and still known as the Pool Tavern, was for years much visited by invalids from far and near. An earth-cave filled the well some time ago, and since then the Pool Tavern has been used as a private dwelling.

Shutesbury has long been noted for the healthfulness of its climate, and instances of extreme longevity among its inhabitants are plentiful, one of its citizens, Ephraim Pratt, having reached the remarkable age of upward of one hundred and sixteen years.

Swift River, furnishing good water-power, fringes the eastern border of the town, and Roaring Brook performs similar but less important service, while in the northwest Lock's Pond is a noticeable natural feature. Gravel and sand are the characteristics of the soil, and of woodland there is a great abundance. Soapstone has been found, but not in quantity sufficient to warrant the business of quarrying it.

The hills of Shutesbury offer charming displays of wildly picturesque scenery, and the region is much visited in summer and autumn by tourists as well as by those who seek the beneficial effects of a salubrious climate.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

About the year 1733, 95 persons, a majority of whom resided in Lancaster, constructed a public highway from that town to the Connecticut River, and upon the plea that their private enterprise, effected at considerable cost, had resulted in great public benefit in shortening the distance from certain towns in Hampshire County to Boston, they joined in a petition to the General Court asking for an appropriation of lands to recompense them for their outlay. The petition was presented by William Richardson, and on Dec. 11, 1734, the House of Representatives ordered "that the petition be granted and the petitioners allowed and empowered by a surveyor and chainman, on oath, to survey and lay out a tract of the unappropriated lands of this province of the contents of six miles square." The conditions of the grant were that it should embrace land near the highway laid out by the petitioners, that four years after the return and acceptance of the plat 60 families should be settled, and that each family should build a house 18 feet square and 7 feet stud, and clear and break four acres of land for tillage and four acres for English grass. The settlers were also to lay out a lot for the first settled minister, one for the ministry, and one for a school, to build a meeting-house, to settle a learned and orthodox minister, and to fit the road, upon which the grant was based, for a cart-way,—all to be done within the space of four years. The council declined to concur in the order then, but did so in 1735, and on the 13th of May of that year the proprietors held their first meeting, in Lancaster, at the house of William Richardson. Capt. Oliver Wilder was chosen moderator, and Jonathan Houghton proprietors' clerk.

As before noted, the original petition to the General Court bore the names of ninety-five persons, as follows:

Benjamin Ballard, Oliver Wilder, Ezra Sawyer, Joshua Church, Nathaniel Wilder, Richard Wible, Peter Atherton, John Goss, William Goss, Jonathan Houghton, Samuel Sawyer, Joseph Moore, Nathaniel Sawyer, Jonathan Osgood, John Wilder, Jr., John Fletcher, Josiah Richardson, Shubael Bayley, Ebenezer Polley, Benjamin Houghton, Jr., Ephraim Wilder, Jr., James Ross, Benjamin Atherton, Thomas Sawyer, Naham Willard, Gamaliel Beaman, Ephraim Wilder, David Osgood, Jonathan Powers, Daniel Rugg, Joshua Houghton, Benjamin Houghton, Thomas Fairbank, Hezekiah Gates, Daniel Albett, John Rugg, Joseph Bennett, Peter Joslin, Nathaniel Carter, Hezekiah Whitcomb, William Richardson, Joshua Osgood, Josiah Osgood, Fairbank Moore, Hooker Osgood, Jr., Oliver Moore, Thomas Tucker, Daniel Houghton, Andrew Wilder, Jonathan Houghton, Jr., John Snow, Ephraim Wheeler, John Sawyer, John Whitcomb, Samuel Carter, Samuel Willard, Jr., Edward Phelps, Bezaliel Sawyer, Moses Osgood, Gardner Wilder, Josiah Willer, Abner Sawyer, Jonathan Whitcomb, Thomas Carter, Ephraim Sawyer, Jonathan Bayley, Benjamin Osgood, Jonathan Wilder, Thomas Wright, John Rugg, Abijah Willard, John Bennett, Thomas Dix, Joshua Phelps, James Wilder, Jr., Jonathan Sawyer, Benjamin Whitcomb, Thomas Wells, Dr. Thomas Wells, Jonathan Burt, John Barnard, Ebenezer Sheldon, Jonathan Dickinson, David Smith, Jonas Houghton, Bezaliel Wilder, Thomas Temple, Joseph Clary, John Town, James Warren, Shubael Gorham, Andrew Belcher, John Little, Elisha Bigby.

At a meeting of the proprietors in October, 1735, it was voted that the persons named above, together with three associates,—to wit, Col. Job Amey, Thomas Dudley, and John Chandler,—be declared the proprietors of the new township in equal parts, each paying an equal proportion of the past charges, and being subject to the conditions of the grant respecting the settlement, Joseph Clary and Thomas Wells being alone excused from said obligations. The tract secured by the petitioners in the grant was more than six miles square, and included, besides the tract now covered by Shutesbury, the southern portion of the present town of Wendell, and a strip of land set off on the east to New Salem. It was about ten miles long, and six miles wide at its widest part.

At the first meeting of the proprietors, in May, 1735, a committee was appointed to lay out the tract in lots to be apportioned to the proprietors, no one of whom, however, was to draw his lot until he had paid into the common treasury £5 10*s.* for past and future charges. From this payment Col. Dudley and Andrew Belcher were relieved on account of services rendered the proprietors. By reason of the grant being made on account of a highway the place was first called Roadtown, and that name it retained until the incorporation of the town.

Lots were drawn by the proprietors, Oct. 30, 1735, and in the proprietors' record of the assignment of lots it is shown that 59 persons agreed to settle upon the lots drawn by them, but who of them actually settled it is difficult to determine from the records. Many of them did not settle as they agreed to, and the proprietors, as will be hereafter shown, used urgent measures to compel them to do so. Forty-four of the persons who drew lots chose to be relieved from the obligation of settling, and were thus relieved by giving the proprietors their notes at two years, pledging the payment of £18 each for the concession, it being understood that the money received for the notes was to be used in building a meeting-house. After the apportionment of lots and the payment of all debts the treasury of the proprietors had on hand a surplus of £119 13*s.*

The first actual settlers were undoubtedly Jonathan Burt and Bezaliel Wilder. Each was granted a lot, conditioned "that he build a house upon it and dwell therein as a settler by May, 1737." The road from Lancaster to Sunderland was, according to the order of the General Court, improved and cleared in 1735, and in this work the proprietors paid for labor 7*s.* per day to each man, "he to find his own subsistence."

In the assignment of lots, a tract of 500 acres lying south of the road from Lancaster to Sunderland was reserved for the use of the then governor, Andrew Belcher. This tract was known as "the governor's farm," and out of it the governor deeded 4 acres adjoining the road to the inhabitants of Roadtown "for the building of the meeting-house and schoolhouse, and for a burying-place and training-field, forever." Besides Burt and Wilder, Thomas Temple, John Barnard, Benjamin Houghton, the Osgoods, and the Sawyers settled as early as 1737.

A saw-mill was built on the south branch of Roaring Brook in 1737 by Jonathan Burt, Bezaliel Wilder, Nathan Farrar, and James Wilder, who, as an encouragement thereto, were

granted 20 acres of land and £50. The saw-mill proprietors were to furnish the settlers good pine boards at 10s. per thousand for ten years, or "saw to the halves," or for 20s., the settlers finding the logs.

The proprietors' meetings were held in Lancaster until Sept. 6, 1738, and after that they were held in Roadtown, the first one being at Jonathan Burt's house, June 6, 1739. From this fact it would seem that by the latter date there must have been a considerable settlement in Roadtown.

In 1740 the proprietors, seeing that many persons who had agreed to settle upon the tract had neglected to do so, petitioned the General Court for measures to compel the delinquents to fulfill their obligations. Several of those, too, who had given their notes to be free from obligations to settle, had refused to pay the notes at maturity, and suits were instituted against them.

In 1744 it was agreed that timber which should fall and lie twelve months unclaimed should be "any man's." In this year 15s. were assessed upon each original right, to defray the charges of the ensuing year.

In 1743, Bezaliel Sawyer was granted 120 acres of land to encourage him in the building of a corn-mill, but, he failing to ratify the contract, the grant was transferred to Benjamin Harris in 1747, and in that year Mr. Harris built a grist-mill in the southeast part of Roadtown, on what was known as Harris' Brook. In 1754, Jonas Lock built a grist-mill at what is now known as Lock's Pond.

Roads were built in 1756 from the meeting-house to the north line of the tract, from the meeting-house to the south line, and from New Salem west line to Sunderland east line. On these roads men were paid 2s. per day for labor. In 1758 the Quarter Sessions was applied to for a county road through Roadtown, and in that year another effort was made, by petition to the General Court, to compel those who had promised but failed to settle to do their duty in the matter. A road was opened in the north end in 1756, another in 1763, and in 1766 there was one from the north line to Caleb Whitney's, and one from Oliver Wetherbee's to the middle county road. The non-settling proprietors caused much vexation, and in 1765 they were proceeded against to compel them to settle, but with what success is not recorded. Two of Roadtown's early settlers—Richard and James Wilde—enlisted at Northfield, 1760, in Capt. Salah Barnard's company, and marched in Gen. Amherst's army upon Montreal, which, in September of that year, passed, with the entire province of Canada, into the possession of the British crown.

NOTEWORTHY INCIDENTS.

The town never suffered from Indian depredations, but as a precautionary measure a fort was built in 1748, near the residence of Rev. Abraham Hill, and his house picketed. The fort occupied a site close to where Mr. J. Hayden now lives, about a half-mile north of Shutesbury Centre.

The first pound was built in 1761, 30 feet "squair," and located near the meeting-house. About that time it was resolved to provide constables and wardens with staves, and 3s. were appropriated for the purpose. In 1765 the town built "stocks," and in the same year empowered Joseph Lock to apply to the court of General Sessions to secure the town from any charge to which it might become exposed on account of a child of Elizabeth Wilder, born out of wedlock.

In 1767 the General Court was petitioned for relief from province taxes. In 1768 but £6 5s. 8d. were raised to defray necessary town charges, and in 1769 the sum raised was £5 6s. 8d.

The question of clearing and inclosing the burying-ground was agitated in 1763, and continued to be discussed until 1771, when it was resolved not to do the work. In 1781 the tract known as the North End was set off from Shutesbury and apportioned to the town of Wendell.

The records of 1778 refer to a Dr. Robert Cutler as a resident, and it is likely that he was the first settled physician. In that year, the supply of grain threatening to give out, a committee was appointed "to search and examine every man's store of grain and corn, and to make a computation of what grain is necessary to support the town until the next English harvest, and supply each family." The committee reporting that they had found 984 bushels, and that 1182 bushels would be required to support the town until the next English harvest, a committee was forthwith appointed to confer with other towns and come to some plan for supplying the need.

In 1779, Rev. Abraham Hill, refusing to pay his taxes, was forced to do so under threat of seizure, and he subsequently brought, in the court of Common Pleas, at Northampton, an action against the town to compel the restitution of the moneys thus obtained. In response to a citation to appear, the town transmitted to the court, through a committee, an answer setting forth that the town did not recognize the British laws under which the court was framed, and would not submit the case to it. That was the last heard of the matter.

In 1782 the town voted not to accept the Excise Act passed by the Legislature, and in that year, too, financial pressure compelled the sale of the ministerial and school lands.

Besides the tract set off to Wendell, Shutesbury was also shorn of a tract on the east for addition to New Salem.

The first justice of the peace in the town was, probably, John Powers, Jr., who was appointed in 1783. The first birth in what is Shutesbury appears (from the records) to have been Lucy, daughter of Jonathan Dickinson, born Nov. 9, 1746; the first death, Sarah Harris, in 1762; and the first marriage, Silent Wilde, of Shutesbury, and Eunice Strong, of Union, Conn., in 1763. It is probable that there were births, marriages, and deaths previous to these dates, but the records do not mention them.

William Ward is supposed to have been the first lawyer, one Marks the first blacksmith, and among the physicians Drs. Day and Carter flourished at an early period. The first tavern is said to have been kept by a Capt. Allen, a short distance north of what is now Shutesbury Centre. It is related that a body of Shays men, passing through Shutesbury, rested at Capt. Allen's tavern, and the leader of the band, espying Rev. Mr. Smallidge standing near, cried out to him, "Whose side are you on?" "Sir," returned the reverend gentleman, "I am on the side of the Lord Jesus Christ."

Capt. Samson, of Shutesbury, was one of the first to join Shays' cause, and was one of its staunchest supporters, as was also Capt. Powers, of Shutesbury. The Rev. John Taylor, Congregational minister, was also postmaster in 1816. An ancient structure, now standing in Shutesbury Centre next the school-house, was built by Thomas Kibbey about 1790, and there for many years he kept tavern.

The oldest person now living in the town is "Aunt" Lydia Pratt, aged ninety-six, and the widow of Jonas Pratt, who served in the war of 1812 from Shutesbury. The Hon. Paul Dillingham, Governor of Vermont in 1865, was a native of Shutesbury, and there were doubtless other natives of the town who achieved distinction, but their names are not at hand. Apropos of the war of 1812, Shutesbury protested against it, and sent William Ward as a delegate to the Northampton anti-war convention.

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES.

In 1773, Shutesbury gave abundant evidence of its patriotic principles in its reply to the pamphlet sent out to the towns by the committee of correspondence at Boston. In that reply the language was:

"Fully sensible as we are in this town of our inability to do anything considerable toward the support of liberty, yet we should in our esteem be greatly wanting to our country, ourselves, and posterity should we neglect or refuse to give our free sentiments at this time of the sense we have of our liberties and privileges. The inhabitants of this town are as loyal and as dutiful as any of

his Majesty's subjects in Great Britain, and desire nothing more than to enjoy the same rights and privileges as those do in Great Britain, but, unhappily for us, we are denied them. We also view with gratitude and pleasure the noble stand the Honorable Council and House of Representatives have made in this truly critical time, and the great wisdom and fortitude they have discovered in so firmly standing for our invaluable constitutional rights and privileges gives us some ground to hope that our grievances may be redressed." . .

For some unexplained reason, the town refused in 1774 to send a delegate to the Provincial Congress which assembled at Concord, and refused in 1775 to offer, as other towns did, to pay the Minute-Men for the time occupied in training exercises. The first committee of correspondence was chosen in 1775, and was composed of Joseph Lock, Samuel Coney, Jonathan Dickinson, Moses Wilder, and John Powers. The same year Samuel Coney, John Hamilton, and Joseph Lock were sent to the Provincial Congress. The last town-meeting called in his Majesty's name was held in February, 1776.

In 1778 a bounty of £30 was offered per man for soldiers, and committees were appointed to provide provisions for the support of the families of Continental soldiers. In 1780 the bounty for soldiers was raised to £200 per man, and in the same year the town voted to raise £10,000 to pay bounties to Continental soldiers. At this time wheat was worth $60 per bushel, rye $40, Indian corn $32, oats $20, and flour $10 per pound.[1] In 1781 a committee was appointed to confer with neighboring towns about raising soldiers, and a second committee appointed "to look and find how they could get seven Continental soldiers for three years," for whom bounties were offered of £400, in hard money, per man.

In the same year it was resolved to credit minors for their services in the war, and not to give the credit to masters for minors. £60 in bounty were offered later on, and then the committee were instructed to procure men on the best terms possible. In 1782 the town began to groan under war burdens, and protested to the Legislature that it should not compel the town to incur expenditures which could not be met by taxation.

It was in this year that the town, "considering the peculiar circumstances of the present day," deemed it inexpedient to give in any votes for governor, lieutenant-governor, and senators, and in 1784 and 1785 similar action was taken. In 1782 Abraham Merrifield and Thomas Shaw contracted to furnish a man for three years or the war, and for him they were to have £6 in hand and £50 in stock. Among those who went into the service from the town were Silas Temple, Frederick Temple, and Enoch Curtis.

The town records abound with evidences of the strong efforts put forth by Shutesbury in upholding the Revolutionary cause, and these efforts were cheerfully made, despite the fact that they wellnigh impoverished a people not particularly blessed with worldly goods at best.

Among those of Shutesbury who entered the service in the war of 1812 were Jonas Pratt, Benjamin Winter, John Haskins, Luther Pierce, Ephraim Pratt, Jr., Patrick Gray, Noah Pratt, Paul Macomber, Capt. Enos Mayo, Bradyell Smith, Zadock Pierce, Seth Fish, and Watson Leonard. The latter, now aged eighty-five, is the only survivor of the war of 1812 now living in Shutesbury. Zaccheus Crocker, of Shutesbury, was a lieutenant in a company of 61 men, from Amherst, Shutesbury, and Leverett, commanded by Capt. Reuben Dickinson, of Amherst, in the war of 1776.

ORGANIZATION.

The town was incorporated June 30, 1761, and called Shutesbury in honor of Samuel Shute, who was Governor of Massachusetts Bay forty years previous to that date. In recognition of this honor, Gov. Shute's niece, who was the wife of Gov. Bernard, in 1761 presented to the town a handsome Bible, which is still in its possession.

The warrant for the first town-meeting was dated Sept. 20, 1761, and was issued by Eleazer Porter to Jonathan Dickinson. The first town-meeting was held in the meeting-house Oct. 5, 1761, and of this meeting Ebenezer Childs was chosen moderator.

A list of the selectmen and town clerks chosen by the town from 1761 to the present time is hereto appended.

SELECTMEN.

1761.—Ebenezer Childs, Jonathan Dickinson, Joseph Whitney, Jonas Lock, Joseph Lock.
1762.—Ebenezer Childs, Joseph Whitney, Jonas Lock.
1763.—Jonathan Dickinson, Zacheus Crocker, Bezaliel Wilder, Daniel Fisk, Joseph Lock.
1764.—Joseph Lock, John Barnard, John Powers.
1765.—Ebenezer Childs, Joseph Lock, John Barnard.
1766.—Daniel Fisk, Joseph Lock, John Chamberlain.
1767.—Zacheus Crocker, John Barnard, Lieut. Dickinson.
1768.—Ebenezer Childs, John Powers, John Barnard.
1769.—John Barnard, Silent Will, Ebenezer Childs.
1770.—Bezaliel Wilder, John Chamberlain, John Crosby.
1771.—Deacon Childs, John Barnard, Zaccheus Crocker, Jr.
1772.—John Barnard, Joseph Lock, Zacheus Crocker, Jr.
1773.—Deacon Childs, John Barnard, Joseph Lock.
1774.—Joseph Lock, Moses Wilder, John Ross.
1775.—John Hamilton, Joseph Lock, Samuel Coney.
1776.—John Hamilton, Capt. Z. Crocker, James Ross, Jr.
1777.—John Powers, Jr., Moses Wilder, James Ross, Jr., Jonathan Osgood, J. Dickinson, Jr.
1778.—Asa Powers, Simeon Vaughan, Nathan Haskins.
1779.—Jonathan Osgood, James Ross, Seth Pierce, John Witt, Asa Powers.
1780.—Seth Pierce, Eph. Wheeler, Sim. Vaughan, Lott Paine, Abner Stone.
1781.—Seth Pierce, John Powers, Lott Paine, Abner Stone.
1782.—John Witt, Nathan Haskins, George Bridge.
1783.—Josiah Marshall, Job Smith, Thomas Shaw.
1784.—Seth Pierce, John Powers, Jr., Simeon Vaughan.
1785.—Philip Hathway, Simeon Vaughan, Theoph. Crocker.
1786.—Asa Powers, Joseph Blanchard, Oliver Allen.
1787.—Asaph Lyon, Joseph Pettee, Isaac Church.
1788.—Andrew Hamilton, Matthew Pratt, Job Smith, James Shaw, Ed. Crossett.
1789.—Andrew Hamilton, Paul Dillingham, James Shaw.
1790.—Andrew Hamilton, Paul Dillingham, Samuel Swinerton.
1791.—Andrew Hamilton, John Powers, Jr., Ed. Crossett.
1792.—Andrew Hamilton, John Powers, Jr., Eliphalet Day.
1793.—Andrew Hamilton, Nathaniel Smith, Thomas Kildey.
1794.—Jesse Winter, Theophilus Crocker, Jr., Thomas Kildey.
1795.—Luther Hoar, Theophilus Crocker, Jr., Thomas Kildey.
1796.—Andrew Hamilton, Jesse Winter, Thomas Kildey.
1797.—Andrew Hamilton, George Macomber, Thomas Kildey.
1798.—Luther Hoar, George Macomber, Thomas Kildey.
1799-1801.—Paul Dillingham, George Macomber, Thomas Kildey.
1802.—Luther Hoar, Asa Powers, Thomas Kildey.
1803.—Andrew Hamilton, Henry Ward, Theo. Crocker.
1804.—Andrew Hamilton, Henry Ward, George Macomber.
1805.—Eli Spear, Henry Ward, Thomas Richardson.
1806.—Ephraim Wheeler, Abner Smith, Thomas Richardson.
1807.—Paul Macomber, Abner Smith, Peter Lamb.
1808.—Paul Macomber, Joseph Haskins, Peter Lamb.
1809.—Paul Macomber, Asa Powers, Peter Lamb.
1810.—Paul Macomber, Abner Smith, Peter Lamb.
1811.—Joseph Haskins, Abner Smith, Elisha Bogue.
1812.—Luther Chapin, Abner Smith, Josiah Beaman.
1813.—Elisha Bogue, Luther Henry, Josiah Beaman.
1814.—Liscom Brigham, Luther Henry, Peniel Sampson.
1815.—Liscom Brigham, Abner Smith, John Conkey.
1816.—Liscom Brigham, Wm. Ward, John Conkey.
1817.—Nathaniel Macomber, Josiah Beaman, Jr., Phin. Heminway.
1818-19.—Abner Smith, Josiah Beaman, Jr., Ph. Heminway.
1820.—Liscom Brigham, Asa Adams, Esek Baker.
1821.—Abner Smith, John Conkey, Archs. Leonard.
1822.—Abner Smith, Josiah Beaman, Jr., Esek Baker.
1823.—Abner Smith, Phineas Heminway, Nathaniel Macomber.
1824-25.—Asa Adams, Jr., Jonas Winter, John Conkey.
1826-27.—Asa Adams, Jr., Jonas Winter, Paul Macomber.
1828.—William Read, Gideon Stetson, Samuel Hamilton.
1829.—William Read, Liscom Brigham, Samuel Hamilton.
1830.—Paul Macomber, Joel Colding, Samuel Hamilton.
1831.—Benjamin Winter, Jr., Joel Colding, Gideon Stetson.
1832.—Nathaniel Macomber, Willard Raymond, Josiah Beaman.
1833.—Nathan Paul, Willard Raymond, Josiah Beaman.
1834.—Nathan Paul, Willard Raymond, Jesse Marvel.
1835-36.—Jonas Winter, Willard Raymond, Joseph Adams.
1837.—Jos. L. Smalldge, Watson Leonard, Benj. Winter.
1838.—Nathan Paul, Watson Leonard, Benj. Winter.
1839.—Benjamin Dunn, Watson Leonard, J. S. Baker.
1840.—Thomas E. Winchester, Watson Leonard, J. S. Baker.
1841.—Benjamin Winter, Josiah Beaman, Alvah Haskins.

[1] All estimated in "Continental" money.

1842.—Jonathan S. Baker, Wm. H. Beaman, Alvah Haskins.
1843.—Benjamin Winter, Pascal Marvel, Samuel F. Dudley.
1844.—Jonathan S. Baker, James P. Heminway, S. F. Dudley.
1845.—J. S. Baker, Nathan Paul, S. F. Dudley.
1846.—J. S. Baker, Jonas H. Winter, S. F. Dudley.
1847.—Benjamin Winter, Alvah Haskins, S. F. Dudley.
1848.—Benjamin Winter, Jonathan S. Baker, John H. Davis.
1849.—Benjamin Winter, Alvah Haskins, Wm. H. Beaman.
1850.—Benjamin Winter, John H. Davis, Wm. H. Beaman.
1851.—Alvah Haskins, S. F. Dudley, N. D. Adams.
1852.—Alvah Haskins, S. F. Dudley, E. C. Kellogg.
1853.—Benjamin Winter, S. F. Dudley, S. H. Stowell.
1854.—Alvah Haskins, Henry Pierce, S. H. Stowell.
1855.—Nathan Paul, D. Hamilton, Jr., S. H. Stowell.
1856.—H. G. O. Powers, L. H. Stetson, Benjamin Winter.
1857.—Nathan Paul, Thomas Reynolds, J. P. Heminway.
1858.—James Fisk, S. H. Stowell, J. R. Spear.
1859.—J. H. Davis, Wm. A. Gray, D. N. Hamilton.
1860-61.—J. H. Davis, S. F. Dudley, S. H. Stowell.
1862.—Wm. H. Beaman, S. F. Dudley, S. H. Stowell.
1863.—Benjamin Winter, E. P. Spear, J. A. Haskins.
1864.—John H. Davis, Samuel H. Stowell, S. W. Adams.
1865.—John H. Davis, Benjamin Winter, S. F. Dudley.
1866.—Henry C. Winter, Samuel H. Stowell, S. F. Dudley.
1867.—Henry C. Winter, John H. Davis, S. F. Dudley.
1868.—Harrison Hamilton, John H. Davis, Seth Leonard.
1869.—Harrison Hamilton, John H. Davis, S. F. Dudley.
1870.—Harrison Hamilton, N. A. Briggs, J. G. Reed.
1871.—Charles Felton, H. C. Winter, J. G. Reed.
1872.—George A. Berry, H. C. Winter, J. H. Davis.
1873-75.—George A. Berry, J. G. Reed, Warren Ames.
1876.—George A. Berry, J. G. Reed, H. N. Kimball.
1877.—Harrison Hamilton, J. M. Atkins, H. N. Kimball.
1878.—J. G. Reed, J. M. Atkins, G. A. Berry.

TOWN CLERKS.

Jonas Lock, 1761-63; Daniel Fisk, 1763; Jonas Lock, 1764; Ebenezer Childs, 1765; Daniel Fisk, 1766; Zaccheus Crocker, 1767-68; John Barnard, 1769; Zaccheus Crocker, Jr., 1770; John Barnard, 1771-74; Joseph Lock, 1774; Daniel Coney, 1775-77; John Powers, Jr., 1777-85; Philip Hathway, 1785; John Powers, Jr., 1786; Asaph Lyon, 1787; Jesse Winter, 1788-91; John Powers, Jr., 1791-93; Jesse Winter, 1793-95; Thomas Kibbey, 1795-1811; Hugh Cunningham, 1811; Thomas Kibbey, 1812-13; John Conkey, 1814; Joseph Haskins, 1815; Josiah Beaman, Jr., 1816-20; Eliphalet S. Darling, 1821-23; Josiah Beaman, Jr., 1824-27; Joseph L. Smallidge, 1828; Nathaniel Macomber, 1829-31; Josiah Beaman, Jr., 1832-37; Henry Allard, 1838-39; Hardin Heminway, 1840-48; Harrison Hamilton, 1849-51; Henry Pierce, 1852-53; Hardin Heminway, 1854-55; Henry Pierce, 1855; Harrison Hamilton, 1856; Hardin Heminway, 1857; Henry Pierce, 1858; Josiah Beaman, 1859; Jos. A. Haskins, 1860-64; Samuel H. Stowell, 1865-66; Horace Yeaton, 1866; Samuel H. Crandall, 1867; J. A. Haskins, 1868-69; A. P. Brown, 1870-72; S. H. Crandall, 1873-75; G. A. Berry, 1876-77; George A. Paull, 1878-79.

REPRESENTATIVES AT THE GENERAL COURT.

From 1783 to 1855, when Shutesbury became a part of the Fifth Representative District, the town was represented at the court by

Seth Pierce, John Powers, Jr., Theophilus Crocker, John Powers, Asaph Lyon, Wm. Ward, Peter Lamb, Josiah Beaman, John Conkey, Nathaniel Macomber, Benjamin Winter, Jr., Willard Raymond, Joseph Adams, Joseph L. Smallidge, Jonas Winter, Phineas Heminway, Benjamin Dune, Thomas E. Winchester, James P. Heminway, Samuel F. Dudley, Hardin Heminway, James H. Winter, Edwin C. Kellogg, Samuel H. Stowell, Samuel W. White.

VILLAGES.

The villages in the town are Shutesbury Centre and Lock's village, both of which are postal stations, although the Lock's village post-office building is in Wendell.

THE CENTRE

is located upon an eminence, whence a charming view of the surrounding hills and valleys is obtained, and contains a collection of thirty or forty dwellings, two churches, the town-hall, one store, a school, and a hotel. It is an attractive place in the summer, when the presence of pleasure-seeking visitors gives it a gay and lively aspect.

LOCK'S VILLAGE,

so called from Jonas Lock, the proprietor of the first grist-mill there, in 1754, is in the northwest, close to the Wendell line, and near a sheet of water called Lock's Pond. The settlement is small, and is made up of farmers and saw-mill employés.

CHURCHES.

As early as 1735 the proprietors resolved to build a meeting-house 40 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 20 feet stud, and to place the house as near the centre of the tract as might be. Capt. Jonas Houghton, Dr. Thomas Wells, and David Farrar were chosen a committee "to let out said meeting-house, and to oblige him or them that shall undertake to make and raise the frame thereof, and to finish the outside of said meeting-house, and to lay the floor, all workmanlike, and that on or before Oct. 27, 1738." Despite this action, the voting of £380 for the expense of building the house, and the awarding of the building contract to Mr. D. Dix, the scheme for some reason failed, and nothing was done toward furthering the enterprise until September, 1738.

At the last-named date it was resolved to make a change in the proposed location from the centre to "the Governor's Farm," near Jonathan Burt's; and it was further agreed to pay for the raising out of "the public stock." The building was probably completed early in 1739, for in June of that year it was voted to add 5 feet to the length and 5 feet to the width of the house, and to allow Mr. Dix £60 in addition to the contract price, provided he made the windows larger according to the proportions of the house. In 1740 steps were taken to procure preaching, and it was agreed to give to the preacher who would preach eight Sabbaths £2 10s. per Sabbath. The church building above referred to was erected very near the site now occupied by the Baptist Church at Shutesbury Centre.

In furtherance of the plan to obtain preaching, a committee was chosen "to manage the affair of hiring a man to supply the pulpit," and they were instructed to take the advice of the "Reverend Association of Ministers" of the county in the premises. It would appear that the church building was not furnished with pews until 1740. In that year Jonathan Burt was awarded the privilege of building "a convenient pew at the left hand of the fore or south door, upon condition that he give some land on the back-side of the meeting-house for the use of the proprietors; said piece to be one and a half rods wide, and running the whole length of the four acres given by Gov. Belcher."

In March, 1742, it was voted to extend a call to Rev. Abram Hill, of Cambridge (a Harvard graduate), who had been supplying the preaching previously. After considerable bargaining touching the terms of his settlement, it was finally agreed that he should have a settlement of £87 10s., a salary of £40, and the minister's lot as it lay. In his letter of acceptance he said "he depended on their goodness that they would not let him suffer on any account." The church was organized as a Congregational Church in October, 1742, and at that time Mr. Hill was ordained. Meanwhile, the church building remained in an unfinished state, and, the matter being brought up at a proprietors' meeting in 1745, it was voted "not to finish the meeting-house." In 1749 a cushion was provided for the pulpit, a communion-service was purchased for £6, and £320 were appropriated to finish the lower part of the meeting-house and to build convenient seats. In 1752, Mr. Hill's salary was increased to £52, and it was voted to sell at auction places suitable for building pews. But this scheme fell through; and as various individuals subsequently built pews here and there, the body of the house must have presented a singular appearance. Further efforts were made in 1761 and 1763 to finish the meeting-house interior; but the building was never fully completed, and was torn down in 1820.

The records show that for some time previous to the organization of the town, in 1761, the proprietors failed to pay Mr. Hill's salary, and after the organization he endeavored to compel the town pay his back salary,—without avail, however. In 1765 the inhabitants of the North End (afterward set off to Wendell) were allowed to have Mr. Hill preach to them four Sabbaths in the year, and he continued to preach for

them occasionally for several years thereafter. In that year (1765) the town ordered a church Bible from Cambridge, and allowed Ebenezer Crocker 6s. for transporting the same to the town. In 1767 the town petitioned Mr. Hill to ease them of the heavy tax they paid for his support, but it does not appear that Mr. Hill agreed to the petition.

Upon the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, in 1775, it was discovered that Mr. Hill was a strong royalist, and, a committee being chosen to discourse with him touching his conduct, they reported that they had been unable to turn him from his views, whereupon the town resolved to discontinue the payment of his salary, and requested him to resign. Mr. Hill not only declined to resign, but adhered with even more firmness to his political principles, and a committee was appointed to compel him to quit preaching, and, in the event of his refusal, to have the meeting-house shut up. Mr. Hill remained more obdurate than ever, and refused the town's request to have a church council called to act on his case. A committee was thereupon appointed (May, 1775) to prevent his further preaching, and to prevent his leaving the town; and in furtherance of the latter purpose he was for a time confined in the public pound, and forced to live on herrings thrown to him over the fence. Meanwhile, the town sought to obtain another preacher, and voted money for the purpose; but, several inhabitants protesting that Mr. Hill was still the minister, the purpose, as the records indicate, was not effected.

In this condition matters remained, Mr. Hill still holding out obdurately, and claiming that he had done nothing to warrant his dismissal, until 1778, when the town succeeded in assembling an ecclesiastical council composed of the pastors of neighboring churches, and, Mr. Hill's case being discussed, it was decided that his relations with the church of Shutesbury should be forfeited. Mr. Hill thereupon removed to Brookfield, and carried away the church records and Bible, which, although importuned to do so, he refused to return, and for this reason the early church records are unobtainable. For three years previous to his removal the town had withheld his salary, and for this he brought suit in 1778, and gained it. Mention may be made here that, previous to the engagement of Mr. Hill in 1742, Hobart Estabrook, of Mansfield, preached in 1739, and he was probably the first preacher the town had.

As before noted, the old meeting-house was taken down about 1820, and it was not until 1826 that another structure was erected, when, the town declining to undertake the task, the Baptists, Congregationalists, Unitarians, and Universalists combined and built the house now used by the Baptists, the Baptists becoming owners of half of it, and the other denominations of the remainder, each denomination to use it according to the proportion of proprietorship.

After Mr. Hill's dismissal in 1778, the Congregational Church enjoyed no regular preaching, and it continued to decline steadily in membership until 1806, when there was but one member left. In February of that year it was reorganized, but had no settled pastor until 1816, when Rev. John Taylor, of New Salem, was installed, and he continued to preach until 1822. From that period till 1848, when Rev. Ezra Newton was settled, the preaching was supplied by Revs. Silas Shores, Martyn Cushman, and Lot B. Sullivan. Mr. Newton was succeed in 1850 by Rev. James Tisdale. The last settled pastor was Rev. Wm. Barrett, but for several years the church has had to depend upon periodical supply, which is the case at present. In 1836 the Congregationalists disposed of to the Baptists their interest in the Union meeting-house, and in that year erected the one now occupied by them at Shutesbury Centre.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF SHUTESBURY

was organized in 1787, after having existed from 1778 to that time as a branch of the New Salem Church. Previous to the latter date there were in the town persons calling themselves Anti-Pedobaptists, for as early as 1771 the town refused by a vote to remit the minister's rate to the Anti-Pedobaptists. The church took the name of Anti-Pedobaptist at its organization, and had then, it is said, but five male members. Elder Ewen, a Scotchman (and according to tradition one of Braddock's aids at Fort Duquesne), was the first minister, but there was no settled minister until 1785, when Rev. Joseph Smallidge was ordained. He continued to serve the church as its pastor until his death, in 1829. Since that time the church has been supplied by Revs. Austin, Munroe, Grant Green, Branch, Coombs, Jones, Pease, Holdsworthy, and Goodenow. The present house of worship was built by the four societies of the town in 1826, and since 1836 has been owned by the Baptists.

A UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY

was organized in 1829, and still holds occasional meetings in the town-house, no church building having ever been erected by them.

A METHODIST CHURCH

was organized at Lock's village in 1849, and in 1851 a meeting-house was erected by Methodists from Leverett, Wendell, and Shutesbury.

SCHOOLS.

The first entry on the records touching the matter of public education was made in 1762, when it was voted to "do something in order to the having a school in the town for the benefit of the children." No action was, however, taken upon this resolution, and it was not until 1765 that another effort was made on education's behalf, when £6 were raised for schooling. In 1767 the town, by a vote, refused to raise any money for the support of schools that year, but in 1768 it was agreed to raise £4 for a school. In 1771, £6 were raised, but a resolution to build a school-house was voted down. In 1774 the interests of education began to improve, for in that year £10 were raised for their advancement.

During this year school was kept in the meeting-house and at John Wilde's house. In 1777 education lagged again, for the town declined then to raise funds for its support, and pursued a similar course in 1779 and 1780, but in 1781 there was a reawakening, and £12 were raised and divided between the North End and the centre. The allowance for schools fell in 1782 to £9, and in that year, too, the school lands were sold, although shortly thereafter educational interests brightened again through a gratuity of $1040, received by the town from the clerk of the Court of General Sessions.

In 1784 the town declined to raise funds for the support of schools, and in 1788 created five school districts, the first being east of Swift River, the second east of the meeting-house, the third west of the meeting-house, the fourth east of the second, and the fifth west of the third and fourth. The number of districts was increased in 1791 to six.

The number of school districts in the town in 1878 was seven, the amount of money set apart for school support in 1877 was $1122, and the average daily attendance 95 scholars. Among the graduates at American colleges from Shutesbury may be noted Samuel Leonard, Sanford Leach, Elijah Fish, James Spear, and Diah Ball. The latter went out to China as a missionary, and died there some years ago. There is at Shutesbury Centre a small town library, founded by Mr. John Brown, of Boston (a former resident of Shutesbury), who, in 1832, presented the town with 100 books.

BURIAL-PLACES.

The only public burial-ground in the town is at Shutesbury Centre. The burying-ground originally laid out by the early settlers, in the rear of where the school-house at the centre now stands, was abandoned many years ago, when many of the remains lying therein were removed to the present burial-place, a short distance west, although in the old ground still stand a few ancient gravestones. Among the oldest inscriptions to be seen in the cemetery now used are the following:

Abel Cole, 1781; Jacob Coney, 1777; Samuel Cody, 1799; Joseph Wilder, 1793; Ephraim Wheeler, 1798; Joshua Jones, 1796; Lucy Pierce, 1799; Ruth Dillingham, 1796; Lydia Hamilton, 1796; Seth Fish, 1797; Joseph Allen, 1804; Robert Cole, 1806; Sarah Smalldige, 1800; Elizabeth Richardson, 1804; Dr. John Carter, 1808; Seth Leonard, 1803; Obadiah Bates, 1803; Abiah Reed, 1809; Benjamin Reed, 1807; Ephraim Pratt, 1804, aged one hundred and sixteen.

Upon the gravestone of Ephraim Pratt it is recorded that

"He was born in Sudbury in 1687, swung a scythe for one hundred and one consecutive years, and at the age of one hundred and ten mounted a horse with ease."

It is said, moreover, that he was cheerful and temperate, and lived to know himself the progenitor of 1500 descendants. The stones which marked the earliest graves have disappeared, and thus the list of early inscriptions deals with those of but comparatively recent date.

INDUSTRIES.

Apart from the manufacture of lumber by several saw-mills, and the braiding of palm-leaf hats by the female members of many families, the industries of Shutesbury are, and always have been, purely agricultural. In 1875 the value of manufactures was $10,057, and that of agricultural and domestic products $54,942, the number of farms being 140. The town is somewhat noted for a lavish yield of whortleberries, and many inhabitants devote their energies in the season to the picking of this fruit and carrying it to market. The total valuation of the town in 1878 was $174,538, of which $157,058 was on real estate. The total tax thereon—State, county, and town—was $3449.72, or at the rate of nearly two cents on the dollar. Railway ties and charcoal used to be furnished in considerable quantities some years ago, but the yield of those products has latterly much diminished.

MILITARY.

SHUTESBURY REBELLION RECORD.

The following list of soldiers who served during the Rebellion (1861-65) is taken from the adjutant-general's report:

Wm. F. Reed, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Joseph F. Spear, enl. Dec. 26, 1861, 1st Cav., Co. E; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863; disch. June 26, 1865.
William Deblois, enl. Jan. 24, 1865.
Joseph Douglas, enl. May 14, 1864, Co. H, 10th Inf.; disch. July 15, 1865.
Lewis R. Haskell, enl. Aug. 5, 1861, Co. H, 21st Inf.; disch. Aug. 16, 1863.
Charles Phelps, enl. Aug. 5, 1861, Co. H, 21st Inf.; disch. Jan. 1, '64, to re-enlist.
John Sanborn, enl. Jan. 21, 1865, Co. A, 26th Inf.; disch. Aug. 26, 1865.
John W. Brizzee, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, Co. B, 27th Inf.; died Aug. 15, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.
Martin O. Makley, enl. Dec. 8, 1863, Co. B, 27th Inf.; disch. June 26, 1865.
Alonzo J. Thomas, enl. Nov. 18, 1862, Co. B, 27th Inf.; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
Seth W. Pratt, enl. Sept. 5, 1864, Co. C, 27th Inf.; disch. June 26, 1865.
Frank H. Leonard, enl. Dec. 15, 1863, Co. D, 27th Inf.; disch. June 26, 1865.
Jeremiah Stockwell, enl. Aug. 25, 1862, Co. D, 27th Inf.; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
Charles Pratt, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, Co. G, 27th Inf.; re-enl. March 2, 1864; died Jan. 2, 1865, at Annapolis, Md.
James E. Green, enl. Sept. 5, 1864, Co. F, 34th Inf.; disch. June 16, 1865.
Charles H. Stowell, enl. Nov. 16, 1863, Co. F, 34th Inf.; trans. June 14, 1865, to 24th Inf.
Franklin D. Waterman, enl. Sept. 3, 1863, Co. F, 34th Inf.; disch. May 18, 1865, by order of War Department.
Horton Waterman, enl. Feb. 4, 1864, Co. F, 34th Inf.; trans. June 14, 1865, to 24th Inf.
David N. Gilmore, enl. Dec. 26, 1863, Co. K, 34th Inf.; killed May 15, 1864, at New Market, Va.
Lyman Matthews, enl. Sept. 2, 1862, Co. A, 37th Inf.; died June 14, 1864, at Fort Powhattan, Va.
Reuben E. Bartlett, enl. Aug 30, 1862, Co. F, 37th Inf.; disch. June 21, 1865.
Joel Crandall, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, Co. F, 37th Inf.; disch. June 21, 1865.
Albert A. Pratt, enl. Feb. 16, 1864, Co. F, 37th Inf.; died Sept. 5, 1864, at Readville, Mass.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

SAMUEL F. DUDLEY,

son of Aaron and Sophia Dudley, was born in Leverett, Franklin Co., Mass., on the 21st of October, 1812. His father was born in Framingham, Mass., and died in Leverett in 1874. He married Sophia, daughter of Samuel Frail, of Hopkinton, Mass., by whom he had nine children,—Martha (deceased); Aaron, lives in Leverett; Samuel F.; Isaac (deceased); Luther, resides in Leverett; Hannah, lives on the old homestead in Leverett; Maria, wife of Newall Hunt, of Montague; William E., resides in Montague; and Ransom and Nathan, both deceased.

S. F. Dudley

Samuel F. Dudley's educational advantages were very meagre. He attended school but two months during the year, and that in the winter season. He had also to walk a distance of two and one-half miles to the school-house, but nevertheless attended in that manner until he was seventeen years old. He then began to work for farmers by the month, and continued in that employment until he reached his majority, when he commenced business upon his own account. He purchased a small farm in Leverett, and also engaged to some extent in lumbering. In early days he ran his lumber down the Connecticut River in rafts. He subsequently sold his farm and purchased one in Shutesbury adjoining Leverett, where he has since resided, engaged in the same business. He has been moderately successful financially, and in public relations has been largely identified with the best interests of the town and county. In 1844 he served in the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1852. He was a member of the board of selectmen nine years in succession, and has also served in that capacity at various other times. He has been special county commissioner one term, and has held other offices of trust. Mr. Dudley also held a commission as colonel in the State volunteer militia for three years, and that of lieutenant-colonel seven years, prior to which he held at different times the positions of captain, sergeant, and corporal. He is Republican in politics, and takes an active interest in the political movements of the day, and also in educational subjects.

Mr. Dudley married, on the 8th of March, 1838, Jemima, daughter of Richard Prouty, of Shutesbury. To them have been born eight children. They are George S., born Jan. 30, 1839; Richard A., born March 23, 1841; Sophia J., born June 8, 1843; Angie M., born Aug. 26, 1845; Murial O., born June 10, 1848, and died July 9, 1849; Rosella V., born July 8, 1850; Alfred P., born July 18, 1853; and Arthur B., born on the 18th of December, 1855. All are married excepting one son and one daughter.

GILL.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

THE town of Gill lies a short distance northeast of the centre of Franklin County, in the great bend of the Connecticut River, by which, and Fall River, it is surrounded on three sides. Its superficial area is 8396 acres. On the north its boundaries are Bernardston and Northfield, on the south the Connecticut River, separating it from Montague and Erving, on the east the Connecticut, separating it from Northfield, and on the west Greenfield, from which it is separated by Fall River.

No railway touches the town, but railway communication is easy of access at Bernardston, Turner's Falls, and Northfield Farms, neither station being more than four miles from Gill Centre.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of the town is beautifully diversified with hill and plain, without being marked by any very lofty eminence. Pisgah, Grass Hill, Stacy's Mountain, Barnard's Hill, and Darby Hill are the most conspicuous elevations. Among the numerous small interior water-courses may be mentioned Otter, Beaver, Ashuela, and Unadilla Brooks, which perform useful service as mill-streams.

In respect to discoveries in geology, Gill has been a fruitful field, and thence have been taken, by Dr. James Deane, Prof. Hitchcock, Mr. Marsh, Dr. L. Field, and others, some of the finest fossil specimens to be found in the geological cabinets of the country. Nature has done much for Gill in making it a place where upon every hand delightful views unfold themselves before the eye. On the south and east the sinuous and silvery Connecticut, with its broad reach of sweeping valley, presents to the beholder a picture of rare beauty, while in other directions there is bountiful evidence that nature has been lavish in her brightest manifestations. Fall River, which flows along the entire western border of the town, discharges into the Connecticut at Turner's Falls, where the noble old river rushes in mad abandon over jagged rocks, and hurls its waters with resistless strength into the abyss below.

THE TURNER'S FALLS FIGHT.

In May, 1676, about a year after the opening of "King Philip's war," intelligence was conveyed to Hadley that the Indians were located in force at Deerfield, where they had for some days been engaged in planting, and that on both sides of the Connecticut River at the falls (now Turner's Falls) they were in considerable numbers engaged in fishing, for which that point was and had been famous. Although King Philip was in Eastern Massachusetts, the Indians at the falls feared no attack from the whites, since they were aware that the English forces on the Connecticut had been materially weakened, and that they were scarcely prepared to make any aggressive movements. Nevertheless, Capt. William Turner (a citizen of Boston, who, earlier captain of a company of Massachusetts troops, was at this time in command of the English troops at Hadley) determined to move on the savages in the absence of Philip, and, having assembled a force of 180 men at Hatfield, with Capt. Samuel Holyoke, of Springfield, as his second in command, set out, on the evening of the 17th of May, for the falls. Journeying all that night, Capt. Turner and his command reached the banks of Fall River at daybreak, and, dismounting, moved on rapidly to the falls. Their arrival was signalized by a concentrated attack upon the unsuspecting and sleeping Indians, who, aroused from their slumbers by the roar of the English musketry, fled in confusion to the river and plunged in, some taking to their canoes, others swimming, while many sought safety under the overhanging rocks upon the river's bank. Very few, however, managed to escape. Of those who were not slain at the first assault upon the encampment, it is supposed that 140 were either killed while trying to cross the river or carried over the falls to destruction. When the brief struggle was over, a hundred Indians lay dead upon the ground, and, according to historical authority, fully 300 savages were destroyed on that occasion by the rolling flood and the guns of the English. The loss of the whites was but one man, so complete and thorough was the surprise, and so powerless were the Indians to attempt anything like a resistance.

Unhappily, the glorious victory was destined to be followed by a disastrous defeat. Capt. Turner, knowing full well that formidable bodies of Indians were in the neighborhood, and were likely to attack him, tarried after the fight but long enough to destroy the Indian camp, and then gave the order for the return march. By this time, however, the Indians on the east bank of the river, and others from below the scene of the fight, were gathering to attack the English, and it was not without some difficulty that the whites reached the place where they had left their horses, for they were twice attacked while *en route*, although in each case they successfully repulsed their assailants. Shortly after mounting and taking up the return journey for Hatfield, Capt. Turner, who had earlier in the day manifested signs of physical indisposition, grew so ill that it was with difficulty he was enabled to keep his seat on his horse. At this juncture, the command having reached Smead's Island, opposite where Montague City now stands, a sudden attack in large force was made by Indians, and, a report circulating that the attack was led in person by Philip, at the head of a thousand savages, the whites became panic-stricken, and, separating into small bodies, fled in the wildest disorder.

The passage from Smead's Island to Green River was little short of slaughter. The savages, pursuing, shot down the flying foe or took them into captivity, and when at last Green River was reached, the English ranks had been reduced to less than 150 men. Here Capt. Turner received his death wound, and fell in Greenfield Meadow, near the mouth of Green River, where his body was subsequently found by the English and tenderly cared for.

Upon the fall of Capt. Turner, Capt. Holyoke, assuming command, rallied the scattered remnants of the band, and, although constantly beset by savage attacks, conducted the retreat with skillful tact and bravery, and eventually reached Hatfield, with 38 men missing from his command.

Capt. Turner's name was perpetuated and honored by being afterward bestowed upon the falls beside the roar of whose waters he had effected a great Indian slaughter; and sixty years afterward, in 1736, the General Court remembered the services of the soldiers who were engaged in the fight by granting to their descendants, to the number of 97, the tract of land first called Falltown, now Bernardston.

The village of Riverside, in Gill, is supposed to occupy the spot where the fight took place, and in that village a grove

Photo. by Popkins.

L. P. Munn

Lorenzo P. Munn was born in the town of Gill, Franklin Co., Mass., Sept. 2, 1815, the second child, and only son, of Seth and Gratia Munn. The family descended in direct line from, 1st, Benjamin Munn, a soldier in the Pequot war, in 1637; lived in Hartford, Conn., in 1639; removed to Springfield, Mass., in 1649; was fined there, in 1653, 5*s.* "for taking tobacco on his hay-cock;" in 1665, being then very aged and weak, he was excused from military service; died in November, 1675.

2d. John Munn, born in 1652; settled in Westfield. He lost horse, saddle, and bridle in the Falls fight; aid was asked of the General Court in 1683. The statement was made that "he is under a wasting sickness by reason of a surfeit got at the Falls fight, and will decline into an incurable consumption;" died in 1684.

3d. Benjamin Munn, born in 1683; settled in Deerfield; removed late in life to Northfield, where he died, Feb. 5, 1774. He married Thankful, daughter of Godfrey Nims, by whom he had eleven children.

4th. John Munn, born in 1712; soldier at Fort Dummer, 1730 to 1736; removed from Deerfield to that portion of Northfield which has since been set off to Gill, in 1710. He married Mary, daughter of William Holton, by whom he had children as follows: John, Mary, Noah, Oliver, Elisha, Abigail, and Seth. Of these, John, Elisha, and Noah raised large families, and lived in Gill.

5th. Seth Munn, the youngest of the above, was born in 1754; Revolutionary soldier in 1779; married, Dec. 18, 1782, Salina, daughter of Ebenezer Janes, by whom he had children as follows: Otis, Sylvia, Seth, Sophia, Orra, Rhoda, Obadiah, and Luther.

Otis married Melinda Janes, and settled in the West. Sylvia married Samuel Chapin, of Gill. Sophia died in childhood. Orra, wife of Oralana Horsely, moved from Gill to Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. Rhoda, wife of Henry Bascom, of Gill. Obadiah married Orilla Adgate, and settled in East Rockport, Ohio. Luther married Lucinda Mayo; was a successful stonemason.

6th. Seth Munn, born August, 1789; married Gratia Wright, daughter of Oliver Wright, of Northfield, an exemplary Christian woman, Dec. 4, 1811. Their children, in the order of birth, were Sarah Sophia, Lorenzo P., Lucretia P., Hepzibah S., Gratia M., and Abigail A. Sarah Sophia and Hepzibah S. are deceased. The three sisters living are married, and have families. Gratia Munn, the mother, died March 20, 1838, aged fifty-three years. Mr. Munn was married a second and third time. His second wife was Melitta Griswold; his third, Elvira Phillips, both of whom were active Christian women, well beloved by all who knew them.

John Munn, the great-grandfather, settled on lands in the town of Gill (then Northfield) in 1740, which have been owned and occupied by the Munn family ever since.

Seth Munn, the father of Lorenzo P., secured the laying out of the "Munn Ferry" road on condition of establishing a ferry at that point on the Connecticut River. He was ferryman for forty years. He died June 6, 1876, aged eighty-six years. The grandfather and the grandmother, also the father and the mother, are buried in the burial-ground situated on the road one mile north of Gill Centre.

Lorenzo P. Munn has always lived on the old Munn homestead, in the town of Gill. During his minority he assisted in carrying on the farm and running the ferry. He received his education in the district school of the neighborhood, and in a select school taught by Josiah W. Canning, at Gill Centre. He was first married, Oct. 31, 1838, to Ruth Severance, daughter of Orin and Chloe Severance, of the town of Gill. Mrs. Munn was born April, 1816. By her he had children as follows: Sarah Sophia, born Dec. 3, 1840; wife of John Delvy, a farmer and mechanic, living in Gill. They have four children, viz., Nellie, John, Eliza, and Isabel. Charles S., born May 26, 1844; married Sarah Ripley; have three children,—Grace J., Frank L., and Mary S; he owns and occupies a portion of the homestead farm. Chandler S., born July 31, 1846; married Ellen A. Moore; have two children,—Louis Chandler and Lucy Sophia; lives at the homestead, and, with his father, carries on the farm. Sarah R., born March 24, 1853; living in Florence, Hampshire Co.

The old residence, built by the grandfather, was torn down in 1824, and a new one built by Seth Munn, which Lorenzo P., the son, has since improved, and which is now occupied by Chandler S. Mr. Munn's first wife died Sept. 12, 1870. He was married, Dec. 10, 1872, to Sarah C., daughter of Luther M. and Orpha Claflin. Her father was a native of Petersham, Mass.; her mother, of Sandgate, Vt. Mrs. Munn was born in Canada, June 10, 1825. When three years of age the family moved to Pierrepont, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; from thence to Canton, in the same county, where both her father and mother died. Mr. Munn built his present residence, near the homestead, in 1876.

In politics he was a Whig, but has been identified with the Republican party since its organization. Though often solicited he has uniformly declined to accept public positions, preferring to devote his whole attention to his chosen pursuit of farming. For about seventeen years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Gill Centre, and has been one of its principal supporters. A kind husband, an indulgent father, an obliging neighbor, he well deserves the esteem in which he is held by the entire neighborhood in which he lives.

used by picnic parties is said to mark the precise locality of Capt. Turner's first attack upon the Indian camp.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The greater portion of the tract now occupied by Gill was at one time included within the limits of Deerfield, and later was a part of the town of Greenfield, from which it was set off in 1793.

It is supposed that the farms now occupied by G. Stacy near the river on the east, and by H. H. Howland near the river in the south, were occupied by settlers previous to the Turner's Falls fight in 1676, and the settlements thereon were undoubtedly the earliest made in what is now the town of Gill. These settlers were named respectively Howland and Stacy, but their term of abode after first settling was abruptly shortened by Indian depredations, and they returned to Deerfield. At a later date they reoccupied their farms in this town. The farms next settled were those now occupied by Mrs. Obed Severance, east of Barnard's Hill, and the old Bascom homestead, near Fall River on the northwest, upon which Mrs. E. L. Bascom now resides.

The great-great-grandfather of Obed Severance took up a farm on Grass Hill, where, not long afterward, he was killed by Indians. About this time one Brooks and his wife came up from the southern part of Deerfield and settled near the river, on the southeast. Brooks was employed by some Deerfield people as a herdsman, and built a hut on the site now occupied by Charles Hayward's barn, on his river-farm, in the southeast. Brooks killed an Indian whom he discovered lurking near Stacy's Mountain, and then, affrighted at the probable consequences of the act, he fled with his wife to Deerfield. His escape was made none too soon, for the Indians in the vicinity, upon learning of the death of Brooks' victim, descended upon the river settlements in that region, drove off the settlers, burned their huts, and destroyed their crops.

The early settlements by Severance, Brooks, and others, of which mention has been made in the foregoing, must have been effected during the years of the Indian troubles, for it is related that the river settlers were much harassed by Indians, and frequently fled to the forts at Northfield for safety.

Although settlements were made previous to 1676, they were not permanent, and, from the best evidence obtainable, it appears the territory was not fairly opened by settlers until fully a century subsequent to that date.

The first permanent settlers of whom there is any trace were David Wrisley and his four sons, who moved up from Connecticut about 1776. David Wrisley, Sr., settled near where Mr. A. L. Hosley lives, west of the centre. The old well dug by Mr. Wrisley is still used by Mr. Hosley, and is famous in that section for the purity and coldness of its water. Of David's four sons, David, Jr., settled near his father; Asahel near where Abel Thornton lives; Eleazer where the late H R. Purple lived; and Elijah northwest of Arms' Pond, on land now owned by A. E. Deane. The sons raised large families, and the name of Wrisley was at one time so common that fully one-fifth of the inhabitants of Gill either bore the name or were blood-relations to possessors of it. At this day there is not known to be a person in the town bearing the name.

It is worthy of note that one David Wrisley built the first tavern in Saratoga, N. Y., and Charles Wrisley laid the capstone of Bunker Hill monument, both of these Wrisleys being natives of the territory now occupied by Gill.

About 1776 the settlers upon the tract included Hosley, Childs, Combs, Sprague, Warner, Sage, Gains, Thornton, Ballard, Bates, Field, Munn, Roberts, the Wrisleys, Richards, Allen, Stoughton, Squires, Smalley, and Shattuck.

Among the early roads laid out in 1795 was one from Woodard (now Unadilla) Brook to the Iron-Works bridge, on Fall River in the northwest; one from the Falls to Northfield; one from Mr. Wrisley's to Mr. Brooks'; and one from the house of David Wrisley (3d) to the Bernardston line.

NOTEWORTHY INCIDENTS.

The first grist-mill in the town was built by Ithamar Allen, on what is now Josiah D. Canning's farm, near the "Basin." Traces of the old mill-flume are still seen in the oaken planks which composed its bed, and which are still in their original positions.

In the early days, when shad and salmon used to ascend the Connecticut River in countless numbers, one of the great fishing-grounds was at Turner's Falls. There the Indians were to be found at almost all seasons engaged in spearing fish; and later, on general election-day, in May, the whites turned their energies toward the sport with such unanimity and general jollification that the annual period was long regarded as a time of general enjoyment. Salmon and shad, which were commonly alluded to as "gill-pork," were so plentiful that people were often ashamed to be seen eating them; and many amusing stories are now told of how housewives were humiliated when discovered by visitors frying shad.

An entry upon the town records in 1803, in keeping with a general custom, set forth that "those that killed crows should be entitled to the bounty (twelve cents for old and six cents for young) by carrying the crows' heads to the selectmen to have their bills cut off."

By a town vote in 1806 it was decided to observe the first Wednesday of June in that year as a day of fasting, but in observance of what particular purpose is not shown.

The first postmaster was Benjamin Brainard; the first storekeeper, Benjamin Jacobs; the first landlord, one Squires; and the first doctor, Joel Lyons; all of whom resided near the centre.

Gill favored the cause of Shays' rebellion, and furnished men and means. Two of the four insurgents killed in Shays' attack upon the Springfield arsenal, in 1787, were Ezekiel Root and Ariel Webster, of that part of Greenfield afterward known as Gill.

Gill was conspicuously patriotic in 1814, when, in obedience to the Governor's call for troops to defend Boston, the town contributed volunteers, and was the only town in Franklin County, besides Charlemont, that did send volunteers into the service in response to the Governor's call. The names of these volunteers were Alvah Ballard, Seth Munn, Zelotes Ballard, Orra Hosley, Asahel Stanhope, Samuel Walker, Ripley Walker, Henry Tiffany, Elisha Wrisley, and Lewis Scott.

Although furnishing volunteers for the service, Gill nevertheless sent Gilbert Stacy as a delegate to the anti-war convention at Northampton in 1812.

ORGANIZATION.

In May, 1793, the town of Greenfield voted to set off as the northeast district that part of the town lying east of Fall River. In September of that year this territory was incorporated with the name of Gill, in honor of the then Lieutenant-Governor, Moses Gill, who, in return for that honor, presented the town, for its first meeting-house, nails, glass, a Bible, and a communion-service. The Bible is still preserved and in the possession of Mr. Josiah D. Canning, whose father was one of the early pastors of the first church in Gill.

Feb. 28, 1795, that part of Northfield west of the Connecticut River, known as Grass Hill, was annexed to Gill, and in response to a petition the Legislature (March 14, 1805) granted Great Island, which divides Turner's Falls from the Connecticut, to be a part of the territory of Gill, and as such it has remained to this day.

In March, 1858, there was before the town a proposition

by those who deemed Gill too prosaic a title to petition the Legislature for a change of name to Glencoe, "or something else," but the proposition was voted down.

A list of the names of the persons who have served the town in succession as selectmen and town clerks from 1793 to 1878 will be found hereto annexed:

SELECTMEN.

1793–94.—Moses Bascom, William Smawley, Noah Munn.
1795.—Noah Munn, Philip Ballard, David Wrisley (2d).
1796–97.—Noah Munn, Philip Ballard, Reuben Shattuck.
1798.—Noah Munn, Moses Bascom, Gilbert Stacy.
1799.—Noah Munn, Philip Ballard, Gilbert Stacy.
1800–1.—Noah Munn, Reuben Shattuck, Gilbert Stacy.
1802.—Job Goodale, Samuel Stoughton, Gilbert Stacy.
1803.—Noah Munn, Moses Bascom, Gilbert Stacy.
1804.—Noah Munn, Philip Ballard, Ebenezer Chapin.
1805.—Noah Munn, Capt. Howland, Ebenezer Chapin.
1806.—Gilbert Stacy, Capt. Howland, Eldad Munn.
1807.—Gilbert Stacy, Capt. Howland, Samuel James.
1808.—Henry White, Capt. Howland, Samuel James.
1809–10.—Gilbert Stacy, Capt. Howland, Samuel James.
1811.—Jos. Ewers, Capt. Howland, Samuel James
1812.—Moses Bascom, Capt. Howland, Eldad Munn.
1813.—Moses Bascom, John Barnes, Eldad Munn
1814.—Calvin Howland, John Barnes, Eldad Munn.
1815.—Calvin Howland, Ezra Purple, Jr., Eldad Munn.
1816.—Calvin Howland, Bethuel Slate, Eldad Munn.
1817.—Seth S. Howland, Elijah Ballard, S. Mallard.
1818.—Samuel G. Chapin, Elijah Ballard, S. Mallard.
1819.—John Bates, Elijah Ballard, Ezra Purple.
1820.—John Bates, Josiah Pomeroy, Jr., Ezra Purple.
1821.—John Bates, Samuel G. Chapin, Ezra Purple.
1822.—Joel Lyons, Reuben Kenney, Ezra Purple.
1823–24.—Dorus Bascom, Josiah Pomeroy, S. G. Chapin.
1825.—Ezra Purple, Josiah Clark, Smith Hodges.
1826.—Ezra Purple, Alva Ballard, Smith Hodges.
1827.—Ezra Purple, Bethuel Slate, S. S. Howland.
1828.—Josiah Pomeroy, Alfred Goodrich, S. S. Howland.
1829–30.—Josiah Pomeroy, Alfred Alvord, Roswell Purple.
1831.—Alfred Alvord, Roswell Purple, Dorus Bascomb.
1832.—Ezra Purple, Alvah Ballard, Samuel Stratton.
1833.—Joseph Sprague, Alvah Ballard, Samuel Stratton.
1834.—Ezra Purple, Dorus Bascom, Hatsel Purple.
1835.—Samuel James, Jr., Dorus Bascom, Hatsel Purple.
1836.—Samuel James, Jr., Ezra Purple, Roswell Purple.
1837.—Joel Lyons, Edward F. Henry, John A. Tenney.
1838.—Alvah Ballard, Samuel James, Jr., Henry Bascom.
1839.—Samuel Stratton (2d), E. S. Darling, Henry Bascom.
1840.—Loren Hale, E. S. Darling, Henry Bascom.
1841.—Benjamin Barton, E. S. Darling, Henry Bascom.
1842.—Benjamin Barton, T. M. Stoughton, Henry Bascom.
1843–44.—Nelson Burrows, T. M. Stoughton, Henry Bascom.
1845–48.—E. S. Darling, Leonard Barton, Lathrop Cushman.
1848.—Noble P. Phillips, Leonard Barton, Pascall Marvell.
1849.—Henry Bascom, T. M. Stoughton, Nelson Burrows.
1850.—Leonard Barton, Lathrop Cushman, Pascall Marvell.
1851.—Leonard Barton, Lathrop Cushman, J. S. Purple.
1852–53.—Prentice Slate, William E. Goodrich, J. S. Purple.
1854.—Prentice Slate, William E. Goodrich, Henry Bascom.
1855.—J. S. Purple, Benjamin B. Barton, Samuel P. Stratton.
1856.—Ezra O. Purple, Benjamin B. Barton, S. P. Stratton.
1857.—Henry Bascom, Dexter A. Clark, Ozias Roberts.
1858.—Henry Bascom, Simon C. Phillips, Ozias Roberts
1859.—Leonard Barton, Samuel P. Stratton, Ozias Roberts.
1860–63.—Leonard Barton, Samuel P. Stratton, Ezra O. Purple.
1863.—Henry Bascom, S. P. Stratton, Ozias Roberts.
1864.—Ezra O. Purple, S. P. Stratton, S. C. Phillips.
1865.—A. E. Deane, Joseph B. Marble, S. C. Phillips.
1866.—Ezra O. Purple, Samuel P. Stratton, S. C. Phillips.
1867–73.—Ezra O. Purple, S. P. Stratton, Leonard Barton.
1873–77.—Ezekiel L. Bascom, S. P. Stratton, J. H. Clark.
1877–78.—R. Goodrich, S. P. Stratton, J. H. Clark.

TOWN CLERKS.

Moses Bascom, Jr., 1793–1800; Philip Ballard, 1801–10; Gilbert Stacy, 1811–12; Seth S. Howland, 1813–27; Ozias Roberts, 1828–42; E. S. Darling, 1843–51; Ozias Roberts, 1852; Leonard Barton, 1853–54; Josiah D. Canning, 1855–65, Simon C. Phillips, 1866; Josiah D. Canning, 1867–72; Otis F. Hale, 1873–78.

REPRESENTATIVES AT THE GENERAL COURT.

Between the years 1811 and 1857, when Gill became a part of Representative District No. 1, the town was represented at the General Court by the following:

Gilbert Stacy, James Gould, Moses Bascom, Seth S. Howland, Josiah Clark, Joel Lyons, Alvah Ballard, Hatsell Purple, Josiah Pomeroy, Eliphalet S. Darling, Dorus Bascomb, John Clark, J. S. Purple.

VILLAGES.

GILL CENTRE,

the oldest village in the town, is set upon a gently-undulating plain, and in the midst of a hilly region, which frames with wild adornment the nestling hamlet upon which it looks. There are here two churches, a fine town-hall, completed in 1868 at a cost of $3500, a store, public library, and post-office.

RIVERSIDE,

opposite the village of Turner's Falls, occupies the site of the historical fight in 1676, to which detailed reference is made elsewhere. Although there are in Massachusetts several places known as Riverside, this is the only post-office in the State bearing the name. At this point a fine suspension bridge, completed in 1878, and costing $42,000, spans the Connecticut above the falls, and offers easy communication between Montague and Gill. The village, which is rapidly growing into favor among the business-men at Turner's Falls village as a place of suburban residence, is admirably situated for that purpose on a commanding elevation, overlooking the Connecticut, and at no distant day, when the village of Turner's Falls reaches the metropolitan distinction for which it is destined, Riverside will be a rich garden blooming with natural and architectural beauty. The mills of the Turner's Falls Lumber Company are here, and there are also two stores, having a flourishing trade.

CHURCHES.

Early in 1794, shortly after the incorporation of the town, church matters came up for consideration, and it was at once voted to raise £50 to procure materials for a meeting-house. In May of that year it was decided to locate the meeting-house "between Mr. David Squires' and the school-house, near Woodard's Brook, on condition that Ebenezer Field, Jr., and others belonging to the town of Northfield, are annexed to the town of Gill."

For some reason this plan came to naught, for in September, 1794, there was a fresh resolve "to build a meeting-house 50 feet long, and 40 feet wide, that a committee be appointed to procure step-stones and underpinning, and that a committee be appointed to set up the frame, cover it completely with boards, frames and sashes, and shingles." This project was, however, opposed and delayed by a wrangle over the question of locating the structure, and, unable to settle the matter among themselves, the townspeople were forced to call in a committee from adjoining towns, consisting of David Saxton, of Deerfield, Hugh McLellan, of Coleraine, and Elisha Root, of Montague. They reported that "if that part of Northfield called Grass Hill should be annexed to Gill, the meeting-house ought to stand between Mr. Squires' and the school-house, and that if Grass Hill should not be annexed, the house should be on the hill near Mr. Bates' barn."

Mr. Squires' house occupied the site upon which the parsonage of the Congregational Church at the centre now stands, and the school-house stood at the east end of the common. It was between these two points that the house was erected shortly after a meeting held in March, 1795, when £170 were appropriated for its construction and £15 voted to hire preaching. Work upon the building progressed slowly, and it was not until 1798 that it was occupied, while it was not thoroughly completed until 1805. It was voted in April, 1795, to build a belfry for the meeting-house in case of a £30 subscription, but there was no bell in the belfry until 1816. Gov. Gill presented the town a Bible, communion-service, etc., for the church, and a bell was also expected from him, but the people eventually themselves provided a bell, as has been seen, in 1816.

Photo. by Popkins.

Leonard Barton

Leonard Barton is the oldest son of Benjamin and Sarah (Parsons) Barton, and was born in Bernardston, Franklin Co., Mass., Dec. 21, 1814. He is lineally descended from that Samuel Barton who removed from Framingham to Oxford, Mass., early in the eighteenth century, and there founded a family whose branches are wide-spread, and members of which to-day hold positions of honor and trust in almost every State in the Union.

When Leonard was about ten years of age, his father, a sturdy farmer who knew well the difference between sterile uplands and fertile meadows, purchased, and removed his family to, a farm in the southwesterly part of the adjoining town of Gill, upon the banks of the Connecticut, near the Falls, on the very spot where Captain Turner made his famous attack upon the Indians, one of the richest and most picturesque parts of that fruitful and beautiful valley. This farm, enlarged by subsequent purchases and enriched by careful cultivation, has from that day to this remained the property and the homestead of this branch of the family, and here from an early age, prominently associated with the welfare and interests of his town, Leonard Barton has, with only occasional brief absences, mainly passed his life. In the fifty years during which he has dwelt here great changes have come over the surrounding country. Forests have disappeared, villages have sprung up upon their sites, and where from his farm a dozen years ago the prospect was a howling wilderness, to-day he looks out upon the roofs of the fast-growing city of Turner's Falls, and listens to the hum of its machinery. His education beyond the common school was obtained in the old academies at Monson, Deerfield, Shelburne Falls, and Brattleboro', at each of which he was for more or less time a student. During some fourteen years of his early life he spent a part of the time in school-teaching in this State, in Connecticut, and for about a year in Michigan. He has always taken a keen and lively interest in the affairs of his town, and exercised no little influence therein. For about eighteen years he was one of its selectmen and assessors, and for most of that time chairman of the board; he has been one of the superintending school committee of the town for upward of twenty-five years, and for several consecutive years held the office of town clerk and treasurer. In 1870 he was chosen to represent his district in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and served in the Legislature of 1871. His main business is and always has been that of a farmer.

Perhaps the natural fertility of the soil in that favored part of New England in which he lived, no less than his native energy, prudence, and good judgment, has tended to make farming with him a success. At any rate, he has achieved it. One of the earliest raisers of tobacco in this part of the Connecticut Valley, he has patiently, persistently, and profitably continued its cultivation from the first. He has also been largely and successfully interested in fruit-culture, as visitors to his hospitable home in the season can abundantly testify. A member of the Congregational Society of Gill, he has always taken a deep, earnest, and active interest in the promotion of improvement and reform. In politics he was originally an old Whig, and after the demise of that party attached himself to the Republican party, and has since joined with and supported it in its efforts for good government, while he has never been unwilling or afraid to criticise its errors and shortcomings, and the inefficiency of its leaders. Party fealty has never blinded him to party folly. At the breaking out of the war he was above the age of enlistment, but he supported the Union cause by every effort in his power. He was one of the agents to fill the quota of his town, and spent freely of his time and substance in forwarding the work. After the building of the dam and mills at Turner's Falls, and when it began to be evident that time only was necessary for the growth of a flourishing manufacturing city at that place, he was one of the first to realize the importance to his town of having additional avenues of communication, to take advantage of and facilitate the increasing business, and, at the expense of no little opposition and blame, he forcibly, earnestly, and finally successfully, advocated the project of building the bridge which now spans the river above the Falls. He has been and is still an officer in several of the neighboring banks. He has never married.

A careful man, of excellent judgment, a good friend, and, if need be, a bitter enemy: tenacious of his rights while mindful of those of others; caring for the public rather than for himself when public interests are in his hands; in short, one of those hard-headed Yankees whose energy and astuteness have made our town-meetings the best schools of the people, and our town governments the best republics in the world,—he was, withal, of that sterling integrity which Pope embalmed in the verse,

"An honest man 's the noblest work of God,"

and belongs to that type of manhood which, not uncommon in its borders, makes New England, like Sparta, the mother of men.

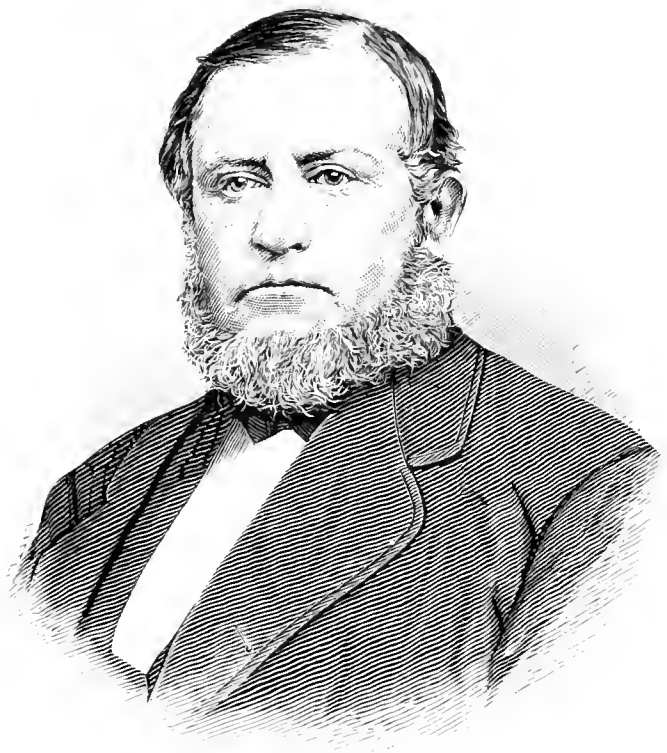


Photo. by Popkins.

EZEKIEL L. BASCOM.

This gentleman traces his ancestry back eight generations, as follows:

1st. Thomas Bascom, who emigrated to this country about the year 1634, and finally settled in Northampton, Mass., where he died May 9, 1682.

2d. Thomas Bascom, Jr., his only son, who died at Northampton, Sept. 11, 1689.

3d. Thomas Bascom, his eldest son; died at Northampton, Feb. 3, 1714.

4th. Ezekiel Bascom, fourth son of the preceding; died at Greenfield or Deerfield, in 1746.

5th. Moses Bascom, eldest son of Ezekiel, for many years a deacon in the church at Greenfield; died Sept 19, 1805.

6th. Moses Bascom, his eldest son, the first of the family who settled in the town of Gill, and who died there, March 8, 1814.

7th. Dorus Bascom, born in Greenfield, Sept. 15, 1784; died June 27, 1870.

8th. Ezekiel L. Bascom.

Dorus Bascom was a life-long farmer, and one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Gill. His children were Asher Newton, born April 12, 1808, died Aug. 12, 1810; Cyrus Spellman, born Oct. 15, 1810, a farmer, living in Gill; Jane Wells, born July 21, 1813, wife of Peleg Adams, of Greenfield; Moses Dwight, born May, 1817, died Oct. 9, 1827.

Ezekiel L. Bascom was born in the town of Gill, Franklin Co., April 16, 1820, and followed the business of stone-cutting and farming. He owned and occupied a farm near Gill Centre for about eleven years, and in 1864, disposing of it, settled upon what is known as the homestead farm. He served as one of the selectmen of the town of Gill for a number of years, and held the position at the time of his death. In politics he was a Democrat. In his religious belief he was a Universalist.

Mr. Bascom was married in Boston, April 23, 1850, to Theresa L. Ballard, daughter of Amaziah and Martha Ballard, who were residents of Gill.

Mrs. Bascom was the eighth child in a family of *eleven* daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Bascom had children as follows: Lizzie M., born May 1, 1851, wife of Almond D. Hale, a farmer of Bernardston; two children, viz., Irwin Bascom and Theresa M. Frank Newton, born Oct. 21, 1856, who has carried on the homestead farm since the death of his father.

Mr. Bascom came to his death, Oct. 22, 1876, by being thrown from his carriage. His loss was deeply felt by the entire community in which he lived.

The first minister engaged by the town was a Mr. Baker, of Greenfield, touching whom a record dated September, 1794, says, "Voted to appoint a committee to notify Mr. Baker, of Greenfield, that it is the mind of the people of this town to hire him to preach next summer on probation."

The church was probably not organized until 1796, since in May of that year the First Church, at Greenfield, voted that "members of this church residing in Gill may organize a church among themselves." It is, however, supposed by some that the church was organized as early as 1793.

The first settled pastor was Rev. Zephaniah Swift, who was settled shortly after July, 1796, and promised a salary of £110 annually. The early church records being lost, no record shows when he was dismissed; but it is nevertheless certain that he did not preach long, for the Rev. John Jackson was called in 1797, and ordained in 1798. In that year the town appropriated £20 to be expended for singing. He was succeeded in 1802 by Rev. Jabez Munsell, who was in turn succeeded, in 1806, by Rev. Josiah W. Canning. Mr. Canning preached until 1827, when he was dismissed at his own request. Rev. F. S. Whiting followed him in 1827, and in 1829 Rev. James Sandford was settled, and remained until 1831. In 1832, Rev. Mr. Canning returned, and preached as stated supply until 1839. He was resettled in the latter year, and continued in the pastoral charge until 1846, when a paralytic stroke compelled his retirement, although he retained his pastoral connection to the day of his death, in 1854. Rev. Wm. Miller preached from 1849 to 1850, and following him were Revs. Mr. Leland, Edward F. Brooks, A. B. Foster, A. Stowell, S. R. Asbury, and Edward J. Giddings. The pastor now in charge of the church (1879) is Rev. James Cushing.

The church building now used for Congregational worship at Gill Centre is the building erected by the town in 1795, having been remodeled and improved in 1848.

A METHODIST CHURCH

was organized in 1803, and in 1826 the house at Gill Centre now used was erected. Among the early pastors were Revs. John Nixon, Alexander Hulin, Elisha Andrews, John B. Husted, F. W. Sizer, James C. Bontecou, Wm. Todd, O. E. Bosworth, Windsor Ward, and Horace Moulton. The present pastor is Rev. C. N. Merrifield.

The history of the church has been an uneventful one, and "in the even tenor of their way" the members have lived with faithful adherence to the church, and watched its progress since the day of its creation.

Mention is made in early records of the existence of Baptists in the town, and of the fact that they were excused from paying the minister-rate, but no evidence is at hand to show that they ever organized either a church or society.

SCHOOLS.

During the early settlement of Gill educational advantages were not lavished upon the youth of the period, for those were stirring times, in which the serious interests of the day absorbed wellnigh all the energies and cares of the hardy pioneer. Still, schooling was provided, and, in lieu of school-houses, the dwellings of those who could spare them for the purpose were the mystic precincts wherein the rural pedagogue taught the young idea how to climb the dizzy heights of learning. Usually the part of the house built expressly for the accommodation of the loom was the place selected for the school-room.

The first school-house was probably the one built at the centre of the town, in 1793, or previously. The records of that year speak of posting notices upon each school-house in town. The town was not divided into school districts until 1823. Gill has never enjoyed educational privileges beyond those offered by common district schools. There were in 1878 six schools, and for that year $800 were appropriated to support them. The town possesses a free library of about 400 volumes, supported by the fund arising from the dog tax.

BURIAL-PLACES.

There are four public burying-grounds in the town,—one in the northeast, one in the northwest, one at the centre, and one in the southwest. The one in the northwest was originally on the farm of Daniel Brooks, and the ground therefor was bought by the town of Mr. Brooks for $4 in 1802. The land for the ground in the northeast was bought in 1804, and the one in the southwest in 1806 for 16 shillings. The ground at the centre, and the handsomest one in the town, was purchased in 1811, by a company of individuals, and is the one now chiefly used. Among the oldest headstone inscriptions to be observed are the following:

Olive Scott, 1802; Obadiah Scott, 1802; Eunice Bascom, 1802; Lysander Hosmer, 1804; Deacon Moses Bascom, 1805; Capt. Moses Richards, 1802; Henrietta Clark, 1807; Asher N. Bascom, 1810; Wm. Goodrich, 1814; Moses Bascom, 1814; Ralph Goodrich, 1814; Betsey Luce, 1812; Deacon Reuben Shattuck, 1814; Lucinda Goodrich, 1814; Ruth Shattuck, 1815; George Howland, 1815; Moses Scott, 1817; Experience Hosmer, 1822.

INDUSTRIES.

As an agricultural town, Gill is more than ordinarily fruitful, and the chief support of her inhabitants is gained from the soil. The soil is deep and strong, and in the Connecticut valley is especially valuable for the production of tobacco, of which, however, the cultivation has latterly materially diminished. According to the census of 1875, the value of agricultural and domestic products in Gill for that year was $148,348, and of manufactures $18,500.

The most important manufacturing interest is that of the Turner's Falls Lumber Company, which began operations at Riverside, on the Gill shore of the river, at the Falls, in 1867. Running to its full capacity, the company's mill employs the services of forty men, and produces from 30,000 to 40,000 feet of lumber daily.

The assessed valuation of the town in 1878 was $460,766, of which $390,694 was on real estate. The total State, county, and town tax was $4889.66, or a rate of a trifle over one per cent.

MILITARY.

GILL'S REBELLION RECORD.

The following list of the soldiers who served during the Rebellion of 1861–65 is taken from the adjutant-general's report:

George B. Hale, corp., enl. Oct. 2, 1862, Co. A, 52d Regt.; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.

Charles M. Billings, enl. Oct. 2, 1862, Co. A, 52d Regt.; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.

Henry A. Dean, enl. Oct. 2, 1862, Co. A, 52d Regt.; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.

Ellsworth O. Fairman, enl. Oct. 2, 1862, Co. A, 52d Regt.; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.

James W. Knowlton, enl. Oct. 2, 1862, Co. A, 52d Regt.; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.

Rufus A. Coolidge, enl. Aug. 8, 1864, Co. F, 1st H. Art.; disch. June 4, 1865.

Charles W. Lander, enl. Aug. 29, 1864, Co. H, 2d H. Art.; disch. June 26, 1865.

James H. Gary, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, Co. F, 1st Cav.; disch. April 11, 1863, for disability.

David F. Tierney, enl. Sept. 2, 1864, Co. D, 2d Cav.; disch. June 9, 1865.

Thomas O'Donnell, enl. Aug. 31, 1864, 2d Cav.; disch. May 18, 1865.

Edward J. Everett, q.m.-sergt., enl. Jan. 2, 1865, Co. L, 3d Cav.; pro. to 2d lieut., Oct. 5, 1865.

Herman Clapp, enl. Dec. 31, 1864, Co. L, 3d Cav.; disch. Sept. 28, 1865.

Ralph L. Atherton, enl. June 21, 1861, Co. G, 10th Inf.; disch. July 8, 1862, for disability.

William B. Atherton, enl. June 21, 1861, Co. G, 10th Inf.; disch. Sept. 4, 1862, for disability.

Oscar Hale, enl. June 21, 1861, Co. G, 10th Inf.; disch. July 1, 1864; absent wounded.

William C. Marvell, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, Co. G, 10th Inf.; disch. July 1, 1864.

Nicholas Paulus, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, Co. G, 10th Inf.; trans. Oct 9, 1863, to Vet. Res. Corps.

Frederick W. Potter, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, Co. G, 10th Inf.; disch. July 1, 1864.

William H. Scott, enl. Sept 5, 1861, Co. G, 10th Inf.; trans. June 20, 1864, to 37th Inf.

William R. Smith, enl. June 21, 1861, Co. G, 10th Inf.; disch. for disability.

Francis Williams, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, Co. G, 10th Inf.; disch. July 1, 1864.

Geo. W. Harris, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, Co. H, 10th Inf., disch. July 1, 1864.

Alexander C. Sheldon, enl. Sept. 2, 1862, Co. H, 10th Inf.; disch. Dec. 7, 1863, for disability.

Nathan W. Smith, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, Co. H, 10th Inf.; disch. July 1, 1864.

John Newton (2d), enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 10th Inf.; disch. Jan. 21, 1863, for disability.
Albert W. Hale, enl. Aug. 19, 1861, Co. I, 21st Inf.
George M. Lander, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, Co. K, 21st Inf., killed May 31, 1864, at Gaines' Mills, Va.
James Stewart, enl. Jan. 13, 1865, Co. D, 24th Inf.
Charles H. Keenan, enl. Jan. 14, 1865, Co. E, 24th Inf.
Daniel Case, enl. Jan. 13, 1865, Co. K, 24th Inf.; disch. May 19, 1865, for disability.
Timothy Whelan, enl. Jan. 13, '65, Co. K, 24th Inf.
John Calligban, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, Co. C, 27th Inf.; disch. to re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
John Calligban, corp., enl. Jan. 2, 1864, Co. C, 27th Inf.; disch. June 26, 1865.
Dwight H. Howland, mus., enl. Sept. 20, 1861, Co. C, 27th Inf.; disch. to re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. May 18, '64; q. m. s. 38th U. S. C. troops;
Dennis C. Carter, enl. Sept. 28, 1861, Co. C, 27th Inf.; died Dec. 27, 1862, Annapolis, Md.
John C. Delvy, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, Co. C, 27th Inf.; disch. March 27, 1863, for disability.
John H. Gary, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, Co. C, 27th Inf.
Harrison H. White, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, Co. C, 27th Inf.; re-enl. Jan. 2, 1864; disch. June 26, 1865.
Wm. H. Scott, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 37th Inf.; disch. Sept. 10, 1864.
Anson J. Bishop, enl. April 6, '64, Co. C, 57th Inf.; disch. July 30, 1865.
Jabez Bullis, enl. Feb. 18, 1864, Co. C, 57th Inf.; disch. July 30, 1865.
Joseph Denio, enl. March 10, 1864, Co. I, 57th Inf.; disch. July 30, 1865.
James W. Ellis, enl. April 12, 1864, Co. I, 57th Inf.; disch. July 30, 1865.
Adolphus Legrove, enl. March 10, 1864, Co. I, 57th Inf.; disch. July 30, 1865.
David Sanconib, enl. March 10, '64, Co. I, 57th Inf.; killed May 24, 1864, North Anna River, Va.
William Pike, enl. April 6, 1864, Co. K, 57th Inf.; disch. July 30, 1865.
James W. Ellis, enl. April 2, 1864, Co. I, 59th Inf.; trans. June 1, 1865, to 57th Inf.
Lucas Barrell, enl. March 8, 1865, 1st N. C. Art.

ERVING.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

ERVING, one of the central towns in eastern Franklin, is likewise one of the smallest in area and in population in the county.

It is bounded north by Northfield, south by Wendell and Montague, east by Warwick and a part of Orange, and west by Montague and Gill, being separated from them by Miller's River and the Connecticut.

The town is crossed on the west by the New London Northern Railroad, and on the south by the Fitchburg Railroad, on which latter Erving Centre is a station.

NATURAL FEATURES.

Erving is a town of hills, but none of them are conspicuously lofty elevations. In a range occupying the centre of the town there is a resort for the curious, known as Erving Castle, or the Hermit's Cave. A person who calls himself a hermit has long resided in this hole in a side-hill, and prides himself upon having withdrawn from the world and its fleeting show, while he subsists in a precarious and primitive way upon herbs and such other light nourishment as nature has provided in that region. The Connecticut touches the town's western border, and Miller's River, a rapid and powerful mill-stream, forms a portion of the western and all of the southern boundary. At the village of Miller's Falls this stream makes an abrupt descent of twelve feet, and provides at that point a fine water-power for the Miller's Falls Company, as it does also, at Erving Centre and beyond, to several large manufactories.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement of Erving does not date back to a very remote period, and its history therefore does not admit of much elaboration. The tract occupied by the town of Erving, and portions of surrounding towns, measuring twelve miles long and two miles in width, was bought by a company of proprietors from the province in 1751, who sold it shortly thereafter to John Erving, of Boston, whose grant was confirmed by the General Court in January, 1752.

The first settlement of that portion now included within the limits of Erving was probably not made until 1801, when Col. Asaph White, of Heath, located there, a solitary settler in a howling wilderness. Mr. White is said to have entered at once upon a brisk and energetic effort to promote the prosperity of that section. In 1803 he threw a dam across Miller's River, built a saw-mill, and later kept a public-house. Before his removal to Erving, in 1797, he was one of the incorporators of the Second Massachusetts Turnpike Corporation, and later, in 1799, one of the incorporators of the Fifth Massachusetts Turnpike Corporation.

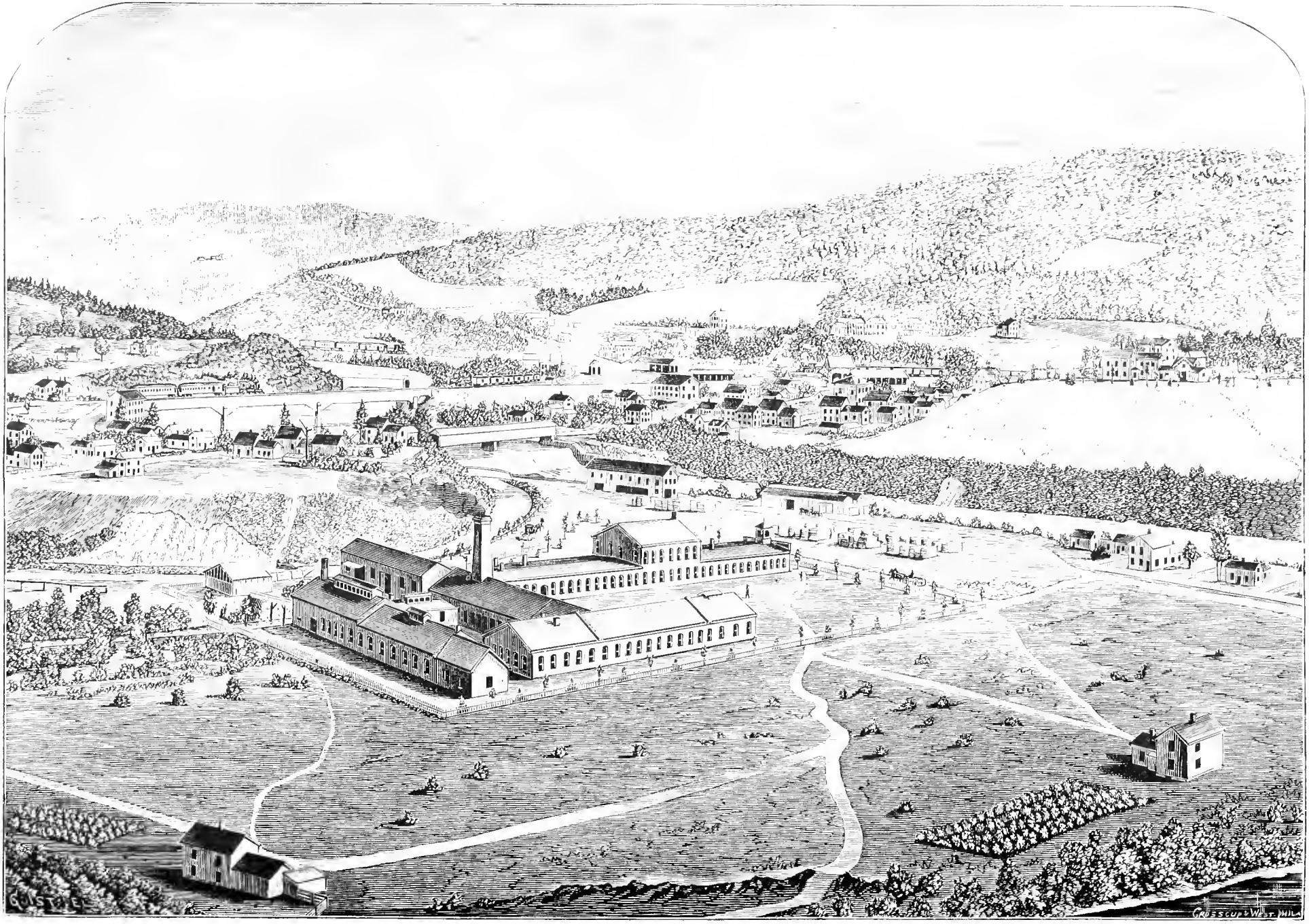
The first mention in the records of a tavern-keeper was under date of February, 1816, when the first meeting of the freeholders of Erving's Grant was held at Alfred Alvord's tavern, although tradition says that Asaph White kept a tavern there as early as 1803.

After the advent of Mr. White settlers began to locate on the grant, but not rapidly.

Under date of December, 1815, the records show that Phineas Battel, collector of Erving's Grant, was ordered by Shawmon Battel, Amos Piper, and Calvin Ewings, assessors of Erving's Grant, to collect taxes on real and personal estate against the following persons then occupying land within the limits of what is now Erving: Ephraim Sawyer, Israel Sawyer, Jonathan White, Wm. Crosby, Beriah Ruggles, Joseph Rawson, Amos Piper, Asa Piper, Rufus Field, Jr., Joseph Brown, Darius Carter, Abner Jennings, Calvin Priest, Asa Robbins, John Barrett, Rufus Field & Son, Samuel Coy, Gad Whitehead, Samson Packard, Ebenezer Cheney, Zachariah Nichols, Wm. Fleming, Reuben Goss, Lurez Ostings, Welcome Mason, Earle Olby, John Wheelock, Levi Benjamin, Comfort Hunter, Ira Benjamin, Samuel Rawson, Turner Rawson, Peter Brown, Thomas Durgey, Abel Drury, A. Lured, T. Benjamin, Elijah Printer, John Holden, Calvin Ewing, John Williams, Hezekiah and Elijah Hotten, Rufus Stratton, Hezekiah Stratton, Elisha Hotten, Elisha Hotten, Jr., Rufus Tyler, Alden Rumels, Cyrus Phiney, Reuben Bridge, Ansel Phiney, Jason Phiney, Noah Phinney, Washington Runiels, Ebenezer Tarney, Artemas Fay, Ann Stewart's heirs, Sarah Waldo.

Feb. 5, 1816, the inhabitants of Erving's Grant and all unincorporated places thereto annexed were warned to meet at Alvord's tavern. The names of the clerks chosen at that time and subsequent meetings until the incorporation of Erving will be found hereto appended: Samson Packard, 1816; Ansel Leserve, 1818 to 1822; Jonah White, 1823 to 1829; Asaph Coy, 1830; Fordyce Alexander, 1831 to 1832; Mosely Clapp, 1833; Asa Fisher, 1834 to 1838.

The settlements made about 1815 must have been well scattered, for Mr. Darling, now living in Erving, at the age of eighty-nine, says he passed through Erving village in 1819, when it contained three dwelling-houses, a blacksmith-shop, a store, and a hotel. The latter was a log tavern, occupying the site of the present hotel, and was kept by Elisha Alexander. The store was kept by Mosely Clapp, and the blacksmith-shop by Elihu Holton; these two latter were probably respectively the first storekeeper and the first blacksmith. The records



MILLER'S FALLS COMPANY'S WORKS, MILLER'S FALLS, MASS.

L. H. Everts, Pub'r, Phila.

of 1819 mention Lord's tavern and Root's tavern as being in the neighborhood.

The first physician was a Dr. Noyes, but, as far as known, the town never had a lawyer. The first postmaster was Fordyce Alexander, who was appointed about 1830. His successors were David Blackmer, Joseph Rankin, James Miller, L. A. Bates, and Noah Rankin, the latter being the present incumbent, who was appointed in 1862.

In 1816 the right to vote was based upon the possession by the voter of an income of £3, or an estate valued at £60.

Among the early roads laid out were,—one from the turnpike near Phineas Battle's, running northward to Benjamin Goddard's, and intersecting the road from Warwick; one beginning at the turnpike near Lyman Lord's tavern, and running northeast by Samuel Briggs' to intersect the road from Warwick; one beginning at the turnpike near where Morse's Brook crosses it, and thence running northwest to intersect the road from Warwick at Jonathan Orcutt's. The road laid out by the Fifth Massachusetts Turnpike Corporation in 1799 passed from Greenfield to Athol by way of Erving.

In 1815, $34 sufficed to pay the expenses of the district for that year, and in 1820 the requirement was but $40. In 1822 the district voted to pay its proportion of the cost of a bridge "across Miller's River, near Peleg Jennings', in New Salem."

Very few of the descendants of the early settlers are now to be found in the town. There are the Priests, the Browns and Coolidges, but none others. The persons who compose the present population of the town date their settlement, save with the exceptions above noted, from 1845, or later.

ORGANIZATION.

The tract now occupied by Erving was originally a portion of what was known as Erving's Grant, and by the latter name was called until Erving was incorporated, April 17, 1838, the perpetuation of the name being designed as a memorial to John Erving, who bought the territory of the original purchasers. It is the youngest town in Franklin County, Monroe, which comes next with respect to paucity of years, having been incorporated in 1822.

No events of stirring or novel interest have entered into the history of Erving, since the town had no very early history, and it cannot, therefore, furnish those fruitful reminiscences which are found in the musty and time-worn volumes of other towns.

The names of the persons who have served Erving as town clerks and selectmen in succession from 1838 to 1879 will be found hereunto appended:

SELECTMEN.

1838-40.—Asa Fisher, Calvin Priest, Jr., David Blackman.
1840.—Elisha Smith, Noah W. Packard, Asa H. Albee.
1841.—Elisha Smith, Calvin Priest, Asa H. Albee.
1842.—Calvin Priest, Earl Albee, Nathaniel Jennings.
1843.—Calvin Priest, Earl Albee, David Blackmar.
1844.—Calvin Priest, Jr., David Blackmar, Elisha Smith.
1845.—Calvin Hunter, Judah Nash, Jr., Nathaniel Jennings.
1846.—Calvin Hunter, Judah Nash, Jr., Robert Day.
1847.—Calvin Priest, Jr., John Snow, Jr., Asa H. Albee.
1848.—Calvin Priest, Albert R. Albee, Loring Briggs.
1849.—L. L. Alexander, A. R. Albee, J. B. Marble.
1850.—A. R. Albee, Calvin Priest, Jr., Helon Holbrook.
1851.—Helon Holbrook, Fordyce Alexander, David Blackmar.
1852.—Albert R. Albee, Calvin Priest Jr., Henry H. Holton.
1853.—A. R. Albee, Helon Holbrook, Calvin Priest, Jr.
1854.—A. R. Albee, H. H. Holton, L. A. Bates.
1855.—A. R. Albee, H. H. Holton, Loring Briggs.
1856.—A. S. Packard, Joseph E. Stone, H. H. Holton.
1857.—H. H. Holton, Calvin Priest, Jr., Joseph Rankin.
1858.—H. H. Holton, S. H. Wood, N. J. Benjamin.
1859-60.—A. R. Albee, Chas. A. Eddy, Lewis Jennings.
1861.—A. R. Albee, Chas. A. Eddy, S. D. Commgs.
1862.—Calvin Priest, Chas. A. Eddy, Lewis Whitney.
1863.—Calvin Priest, H. H. Holton, S. H. Woodward.
1864.—A. R. Albee, H. H. Holton, J. E. Stone.
1865.—A. R. Albee, S. H. Woodward, Noah Rankin.
1866.—Chas. A. Eddy, James Moore, Lewis Jennings.
1867.—Chas. A. Eddy, H. H. Holton, Frederick Hunt.
1868.—L. A. Bates, N. J. Benjamin, S. Goldthwaite.
1869.—A. R. Albee, Loring Briggs, L. T. Thayer.
1870.—A. R. Albee, H. H. Holton, L. T. Thayer.
1871.—A. R. Albee, W. H. Adams, Noah Rankin.
1872.—A. R. Albee, Frederick Hubbard, E. H. Spring.
1873.—H. H. Holton, L. L. Perry, S. G. Titus.
1874.—A. R. Albee, L. L. Perry, T. H. King.
1875.—S. G. Titus, T. H. King, W. F. Curtis.
1876.—T. H. King, S. H. Woodward, H. D. Reynolds.
1877.—T. H. King, A. B. Parker, H. D. Reynolds.
1878.—L. L. Perry, H. D. Reynolds, T. H. King.

TOWN CLERKS.

Asa Fisher, 1838–39; Elisha Smith, 1840–45; Luther L. Alexander, 1846; John Snow, Jr., 1847–48; Luther L. Alexander, 1849–50; J. G. Barton, 1851–52; Helon Holbrook, 1853; John B. Day, 1854; E. M. Alexander, 1855–56; Charles A. Moulton, 1857; Noah Rankin, 1858; J. M. Tenney, 1859–61; Noah Rankin, 1862–74; J. B. Hunt, 1875–79.

REPRESENTATIVES AT THE GENERAL COURT.

Erving had exclusive representation at the General Court, between 1838 and 1857, in the following persons:

Elisha Smith, Calvin Priest, Jr., Fordyce Alexander, John H. Willis, and Albert R. Albee.

VILLAGES.

There are two villages in the town, and both are manufacturing points.

Erving Centre, a station on the Fitchburg Railroad, lies also on Miller's River, and gains its chief support from four wooden-ware manufactories, located on the stream near the village. The village is the seat of town government, and has a fine town-hall, which was built in 1874, at a cost of $14,500. There are also here two stores, a hotel, a church, and two schools.

The second village is Miller's Falls, on Miller's River, opposite Miller's Falls village in Montague. Here are located the extensive works of the Miller's Falls Manufacturing Company, and of many of the employés at this establishment the population of the village is composed.

Both Erving Centre and Miller's Falls village rest, as has been seen, for substantial support upon the interests of manufacture, which have prospered at both points uninterruptedly since 1868, and which promise to maintain and improve, in time to come, the healthful growth and substance of both villages.

CHURCHES.

The church history of Erving may be briefly told. There may have been occasional public worship in the town previous to 1818, but, in the absence of evidence upon that head, it is probable that the earlier settlers attended religious services in adjoining towns. In 1818, Elder David Goddard, of Wendell, began to supply Baptist services to the people, and with Elder Andrews, of Hinsdale, N. H., continued to serve them more or less in that respect until 1830, although after 1820 the Massachusetts Missionary Society furnished some assistance. In 1830, Revs. Dr. Packard and T. Packard, Jr., of Shelburne, preached occasionally, and in September, 1832, a Congregational Church was organized with 15 members.

Worship continued to be held in school-houses and other places most convenient—as it had been held since 1818—until 1842, when the present Congregational Church edifice was erected in the village of Erving. Neighboring ministers supplied to that year, when Rev. Josiah Tucker was settled as the pastor of the Erving Church and of a Congregational Church at Irvingsville, in the town of Orange, preaching alternately in the two villages. Following him, preaching was provided by Prof. William Tyler, of Amherst College, and Revs. Charles Chamberlain, A. B. Foster, John H. Stratton, George Trask, Ochus G. Hubbard, R. G. Hayward, and others.

The church began to wane in 1853, and in 1854 a press of financial difficulties led to a sale of the church building, then owned by a company of proprietors. A revival occurring shortly afterward, the church building was repurchased, and

since then the church, which now numbers 48 members, has prospered fairly. Since 1865, Rev. A. Stowell, who preaches also for the Congregational Church of Wendell, has been the pastor.

A Baptist Church was organized as a branch of the South Orange Church in 1835, and after a brief existence of four years became extinct in 1839. There is now in Erving the Baptist Mission Society, a branch of the Baptist Church of Wendell. It numbers 15 members, and is supplied with preaching by Rev. Mr. Davis, of Wendell.

A Universalist Society was organized in 1836, and continued until 1848, when, by reason of a material decline, it was dissolved.

SCHOOLS.

Education does not seem to have received in Erving that attention usual with the early settlers in a majority of New England towns. The first public appropriation for schools was made in 1815, when the grant was divided into three school districts, and $30 raised for schooling. "Aunt" Lucretia White, who died in 1876, aged eighty, was the first school-dame, and taught school at Erving village in 1815, or earlier. The youth were taught, perhaps, previous to that year, but educational advantages then, and for some time thereafter, were exceedingly limited. Schools occupy at the present time a satisfactory standard of excellence.

There were in the town, in 1878, six schools, two at Erving village, one of these being a grammar school. In that year $1500 were appropriated for schools, at which the average daily attendance numbered 160.

BURIAL-PLACES.

The burying-ground first laid out is at Erving village, and is the only public burial-place in the town. Although interments were made in the ground as early as the year 1800, or shortly after, the oldest headstone bears the date of 1814. The cemetery occupies the declivity of a hill a short distance north of the village, and is admirably adapted by nature as an appropriate resting-place for the dead. Among the oldest inscriptions are the following: Elizabeth Field, 1814; Sally Fisk, 1818; Hannah Hammond, 1826; Rufus Field, 1820; Ira B. Packard, 1833; Jonathan White, 1829; Eunice Holden, 1832; John Packard, 1849.

SOCIETIES, ORDERS, Etc.

At Erving Centre is the General Sedgwick Lodge of Good Templars, which was organized in 1867 with 13 members, and had, in 1879, 91. The first board of officers was composed of the following: Thos. W. Burnham, W. C. T.; Mrs. T. W. Burnham, W. V. T.; Walter E. Stone, W. S.; J. B. Hunt, W. M.; J. H. Brazier, W. T.; Rev. A. Stowell, W. C.; Mrs. E. W. Hunt, W. F. S.

There is also at the centre a hand fire-engine company, known as Erving No. 1. It was organized in 1868, and numbers now 60 members. Erving No. 1 has achieved considerable local fame as the winner of numerous prizes at firemen's musters in Franklin County.

The Erving Brass Band, likewise well known, was organized in August, 1877, under the instruction of Wm. L. Day, of Greenfield, and still retains him as instructor. The leader is M. F. B. Howe, and the number of pieces in the band is twenty-two.

INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing is the chief interest of the town, and in this department the most important enterprise is carried on at Miller's Falls by the Miller's Falls Company, controlled principally by Greenfield capitalists. The works, which are extensive, are located on Miller's River, opposite Miller's Falls village, in Montague, and employ about 150 hands in the manufacture of saws and small hardware of various descriptions, brace-bits being a special feature. The company was organized in 1868, and the location of the manufactory at Miller's Falls in that year gave that locality its first substantial growth. The capital invested in buildings and stock aggregates $185,000. The fine water-power gained at this point from Miller's Falls is controlled by the Miller's Falls Company, whose dam and canal were constructed in 1868. There are numerous advantageous mill-sites, and in time they will doubtless attract in no small degree the attention of manufacturers and capitalists.

Messrs. J. E. Stone & Sons are engaged to a considerable extent in the manufacture of piano-cases, piano-legs, and billiard-table legs and frames on Miller's River, about a mile east of Erving village. Their works occupy ground in both Erving and Wendell, the dividing line being the river. They give employment to 40 persons, and have about $75,000 invested in the enterprise. The firm of J. E. Stone & Sons continues the business originated by Washburn, Stone & Co. upon the same site in 1851.

Wm. B. Washburn & Co., employing 15 men and a capital of $100,000, have been engaged at Erving Centre since 1850 in the manufacture of lumber, door-sash, pails, etc., of which they produce yearly wares to the value of $20,000. At the same point Washburn,* Eddy & Co., organized in 1859, having a capital of $10,000, and employing 15 men, manufacture annually about $20,000 worth of sash and doors.

The Washburn and Heywood Chair Company, organized in 1870 with a capital of $40,000, manufacture annually the value of $50,000 cane- and wood-seat chairs. Seventy-five men find employment in this establishment, which has been since its foundation the most important industry at Erving Centre. Noah Rankin has been engaged at Erving village since 1860 in manufacturing chairs. He employs 15 men, and produces $25,000 worth of chairs annually.

The agricultural interests of Erving are not very important. Tobacco and small grains are grown to a limited extent, and grazing-lands provide for the production of considerable butter and the raising of stock, to which pursuits the agriculturists are chiefly devoted. The farms numbered 42 in 1875, the dwelling-houses 155, and the taxable acres in 1878 amounted to 8811.

The total assessed valuation of the town is $289,128, of which $55,887 is personal and $233,241 real estate. The total tax is $7700.50, or at the rate of about .026. The State census of 1875 reports the value of manufactured products in Erving for that year at $272,145, and the capital employed therein at $292,225. The same report gives the value of agricultural products for that year as $34,210.

There are several saw-mills in the town, and the manufacture of lumber, as well as of railroad-ties and telegraph-poles, is carried on to a considerable extent.

MILITARY.

ARMY RECORD.

The following list of soldiers who served during the Rebellion of 1861–65 is taken from the report of the adjutant-general:

Thomas Noyes, Jr., enl. Oct. 2, 1862, Co. A, 52d Regt.; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.

Charles H. Cleveland, corp., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, Co. F, 52d Regt.; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.

Mark P. Benjamin, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, Co. F, 52d Regt.; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.

Mitchell Cummings, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, Co. F, 52d Regt.; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.

Nicholas Lanx, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, Co. F, 52d Regt.; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.

John Palmer, enl. Aug. 20, 1864, Co. I, 9th Regt.; trans. June 10, 1864, to 32d Inf.

Alonzo Mead, enl. 1863.

Albert A. Field, corp., enl. June 21, 1861, Co. G, 10th Regt.; disch. July 1, 1864.

Artemas Bodman, enl. June 21, 1861, Co. G, 10th Regt.; disch. Feb. 23, 1863, for disability.

Andrew J. Briggs, enl. June 21, 1861, Co. G,

* Ex-Gov. W. B. Washburn, of Greenfield.

10th Inf.; killed May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
Edward Coolidge, enl. June 21, 1861, Co. G, 10th Inf.; disch. July 1, 1864.
Lucian M. Packard, enl. June 21, 1861, Co. G, 10th Inf.; died Dec. 26, 1864, at Annapolis, Md.
Edward F. Potter, enl. June 21, 1861, Co. G, 10th Inf.; disch. June 1, 1865, for disability.
James W. Wilbur, enl. June 21, 1861, Co. G, 10th Inf.; disch. July 1, 1861.
James Smith, enl. March 28, 1864, 19th Inf.; trans. April 23, 1864, to Navy.
John Freeman, enl. Aug. 23, 1861, Co. E, 21st Inf.; disch. Aug. 30, 1864.
Charles S. Brigham, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 21st Inf.; died of wounds, Sept. 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
Henry D. Potter, corp., enl. Oct. 7, 1861, Co. K, 26th Inf.; disch. April 10, 1862, for disability.
George T. Cowles, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, Co. K, 26th Inf.; disch. Nov. 15, 1864, for disability.
Walter D. Crane, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, Co. K, 26th Inf.; disch. Jan. 3, 1864, to re-enlist.
Wilson J. Hale, enl. Oct. 7, 1861, Co. K, 26th Inf.; died Aug. 13, 1863, at New Orleans, La.
Henry Lewis, enl. Oct. 7, 1861, Co. K, 26th Inf.; died May 20, 1863, at New Orleans, La.
Henry S. Benjamin, 1st sergt., enl. Sept. 20, 1861, Co. B, 27th Inf.; disch. Sept. 24, 1862, for disability.
Mark Rankins, 1st sergt., enl. Oct. 12, 1861, Co. B, 27th Inf.; died Nov. 11, 1864, at Millen, Ga.
George W. Beard, enl. April 9, 1862, Co. B, 27th Inf.; disch. April 9, 1865.
George Britton, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, Co. B, 27th Inf.; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
James Miller, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, Co. B, 27th Inf.; disch. to re-enl., Dec. 23, 1863; disch. June 26, 1865.
William Whipple, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, Co. B, 27th Inf.; disch. April 6, 1862, for disability.
Henry Laplant, enl. Oct. 3, 1861, Co. C, 27th Inf.; disch. to re-enl. Dec. 24, '63; disch. July 14, '65.
Merrick A. Packard, enl. Feb. 6, 1864, Co. C, 27th Inf.; died Aug. 11, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.
Lewis Seymour, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, Co. C, 27th Inf.; died Jan. 29, 1863, Newbern, N. C.
Lyman H. Clay, enl. Feb. 27, 1864, 27th Inf.
Willard Packard, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, Co. B, 31st Inf.; died March 19, 1862, at sea.
Robert G. Curtis, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, Co. D, 34th Inf.; disch. June 2, 1865, for disability.
Joseph B. Green, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, Co. F, 34th Inf.; disch. June 16, 1865.
John Murphy, enl. July 31, 1862, Co. F, 34th Inf.; died of wounds, Oct. 19, 1864, Winchester, Va.
Michael Murphy, enl. July 13, 1862, Co. F, 34th Inf.; disch. June 16, 1865.
Ferdinand G. Packard, enl. July 13, 1862, Co. F, 34th Inf.; disch. June 16, 1865.
Frank B. Packard, enl. July 13, 1862, Co. F, 34th Inf.; died Sept. 15, 1863, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
Peter Richards, enl. July 31, 1862, Co. F, 34th Inf.; disch. June 16, 1865.
Thomas Stalford, enl. March 1, 1865, 1st Art. U.S.A.
Peter Dyer, enl. July 24, 1863, 1st N. O. Inf.; disch. June 1, 1866.
C. A. Trask, 10th Inf.
Charles F. Moore, 27th Inf.; died.
Charles A. Whittaker, 34th Inf.
B. F. Green, 34th Inf.
Joseph B. Green, 34th Inf.
M. Mooman, 28th Inf.
John Maloney, 3d Cav.
John Gettings, 3d Cav.
Paul Tairo, 34th Inf.
Henry Coolidge, 34th Inf.
J. H. Trask, 27th Inf.
C. D. Gilmore, 27th Inf.
Jno. E. Trask, 27th Inf.
C. W. Wheeler, Jr., 27th Inf.

ROWE.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

This is one of the hill towns in the northwestern part of the county, and is bounded north by Vermont, east by Heath, south by Charlemont, and west by Deerfield River, which separates it from Monroe and Florida. The general surface is elevated and bears a mountainous aspect, some of the peaks attaining a height of nearly 2000 feet. The most conspicuous ranges are the Adams Mountains in the southeast, and the hills along the Deerfield River, which are in many places marked by abrupt precipices, molded in grotesque and fanciful forms. One of these—Pulpit Rock—is a natural curiosity, and very closely resembles a canopied pulpit of the olden times. From its friendly shelter may be seen a region of country, stretching many miles away, varied and beautiful,—a section of the finest scenery in the State.

The drainage of Rowe is chiefly through the Pelham Brook, which rises in the northeastern part of the town, and has a general southwesterly direction, receiving the waters of many tributary brooks in its course through the town. It has a good volume, and affords several excellent mill-sites. The nature of the town best adapts it for grazing, and dairying forms the chief industry of the people.

OLD FORTIFICATIONS.

In 1744 the province of Massachusetts erected a fort in this town in its chain of defenses against the French and Indians. It was of the nature of a stockade, and was called Fort Pelham. Although occupied for several years, it is believed that no enemy ever appeared in its neighborhood, and the garrison was permanently withdrawn before 1751. The location of this fortification, near the brook on the farm of Edward Wright, may still be seen. The site commands a good view of the surrounding country, and it was probably designed to cut off the passage of the enemy down the brook. The garrison was supplied with water by means of a well inside the fort, which has been filled up with stones and is now scarcely visible.

ORIGINAL TITLES AND BOUNDS.

On the 2d of June, 1762, the greater portion of the present town of Rowe was sold at auction, by order of the General Court, and was purchased by the Rev. Cornelius Jones, of Sandisfield, for £380. The tract was known as Township No. 10, and was about four miles square, bounded south by Charlemont, and west by the mountains in Monroe. Mr. Jones called his grant Myrifield, and this name the town retained until it was incorporated, Feb. 9, 1785, with the name of Rowe. It was then made to embrace 200 rods more on the east, taken from the Green and Walker grant, and a like width on the south, taken from Charlemont. These bounds were modified in 1822, when all that part of Rowe lying west of the Deerfield River was taken off to form Monroe, and by the annexation on the southwest, in 1838, of a tract of unincorporated land called Zoar.

Mr. Jones offered his lands for settlement on favorable terms, and in February, 1779, he sold the remainder of his grant—about 4000 acres—to Wm. Parkhurst & Co., of Brookfield, for "nine thousand pounds, current money of the State;" and as much of the land sold to the settlers had also been paid with Continental money, which proved worthless, Mr. Jones was left in his old age in straitened circumstances.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The proprietor of Myrifield was also the first settler, coming from Sandisfield with his family about 1770. He built a house of split timbers about half a mile east of the centre of the town, the entire structure being of this material, in which he lived several years in pioneer simplicity. He had two daughters, named Abigail and Hannah, and sons named Jacob, Daniel, Reuben, John, Ezra, and Marah. In 1773, Mr. Jones built the first frame barn in town, having all the men within its bounds—six men and the carpenter—to assist in raising the building, which was a large structure. The Revolution coming on, Mr. Jones supported the patriot cause with much zeal, and himself hastened, accompanied by his sons Daniel and Reuben, to Saratoga to aid in repulsing Burgoyne. Daniel lost his life at the battle of Stillwater, but the others returned to Rowe. Rev. Jones resided in town as pastor of the church until 1780, when he removed to Whitehall, N. Y., where he died not many years after. He was a native of Bellingham, and graduated from Harvard in 1752.

Ehlad Corbet came a few months after Jones, and settled near him, but did not remain very long. At a later period Deacon Archibald Thomas came from Coleraine, and settled in the northern part of the town. He was born Jan. 31, 1708, and died July 19, 1793. Elizabeth (Watson), the wife of Deacon Thomas, died Dec. 1, 1845, at the extreme age of one hundred and six years. Their son, John, was born in Rowe in 1774, and this was the first birth in town. He also became a deacon, and was universally esteemed as an upright and useful man. Joseph Thomas, a brother of Deacon Archibald, settled near him about the same time.

Three brothers—Shadrach, Gideon, and Abner Chapin—came before 1774, and settled in the eastern part of the town, where they became active citizens, and near them were the Taylors, also from Worcester County. William Taylor was an orderly sergeant in the American army, and had the command of a company in the trenches at Bunker Hill, being one of the last to leave in the retreat. He afterward became a captain, and with this rank was familiarly known until his death. His brother John accompanied the Joneses to Saratoga, and died before his return home. A third brother was Humphrey, who did not engage in the Revolution.

In the northeastern part of Rowe settled Mathew Barr, with several sons, one of whom, Aaron, was with Sergt. William Taylor at the battle of Bunker Hill, where he was mortally wounded, and was the first man carried to Cambridge. He was struck by a cannon-shot, and died the same day.

Artemus Ward settled about the same time, near the present village. Here he built an early saw-mill on the brook, which still bears his name; and about the same period Abiah, Levi, Jedediah, and Jonathan Lamb became residents of Myrifield.

In 1774, Jonas and Aaron Gleason came from Worcester County, the latter settling in the eastern part of the town, and the former on the farm now owned by Ruel Bullard. His was the twenty-first family in town. Descendants of these families still live in Rowe.

Michael Wilson was in the town before 1776, and in 1797 Martin Wilson erected the house now occupied by Solomon Amidon at the village. John Adams was an early settler. East of the centre of the town John Wells was a prominent early settler. Col. Noah Wells was one of his sons. Of the sons of the latter, John graduated from Williams College, and became a judge of the Supreme Court.[a] Another son, Robert, is now a resident of the town.

Obed Foot is remembered as an early settler, and as the man who built the first two-story house in town. Nathan Howard, James Thayer, Ephraim Hill, Nathan Foster, Eli Town, Ambrose Potter, I. W. Clary, and Rufus Streeter are also named among the pioneers. Many settlers came in after the Revolution, and in 1790 the population was 443. The town had attained its zenith in 1820, when the population was 851. From that period it has decreased, having in 1875 only 92 farms and 581 inhabitants.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The warrant for the first town-meeting was issued March 25, 1785, by Samuel Taylor, of Buckland, and was directed to Ambrose Potter, "one of the Principle Inhabitants of a Plantation called Myrifield, in said county of Hampshire, lately incorporated into a Town by the name of Rowe by an Act of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts." The inhabitants were "to assemble at the meeting-house on Wednesday, the 30th of March instant."

In pursuance of this warrant, the inhabitants assembled and chose Nathan Taylor town clerk, who was duly sworn by Justice Taylor, after which Benjamin Brown was chosen moderator for the remainder of the meeting.

[a] See chapter on the Bar.

[b] Voted Deacon Jonas Gleason Treasurer.

[c] Voted Capt. William Taylor, Moses Langdon, Moses Streeter Selectmen.

[d] Voted Nathan Foster, Benj. Brown, and Ambrose Potter Assessors.

[e] Voted Archibald Thomas Constable.

[f] Voted Nathan Foster and Benjamin Shumway Wardens.

[g] Voted Jude Foster and Moses Streeter Tythingmen.

[h] Voted Ehlad Corbet, Daniel Coons, Mathew Barr, Abner Chapin, and Ambrose Potter Highway Surveyors.

[i] Voted Capt. Mathew Barr Sealer of Leather.

[j] Voted John Merrill and Daniel Gleason Hog-reeves.

[k] Voted to adjourn this meeting to Monday, the fourth day of April next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at Landlord Potter's."

From 1786 to the present time the selectmen have been as follows:

SELECTMEN.

1786.—William Taylor, Abner Chapin, John Wells.
1787.—Archibald Thomas, Michael Wilson, Jonas Gleason.
1788.—Archibald Thomas, John Hibbard, Jonas Gleason.
1789.—Jonathan White, John Wells, Jonas Gleason.
1790.—Jonathan White, John Wells, Thaddeus Merrill.
1791.—William Taylor, John Wells, Thaddeus Merrill.
1792.—Nathan Foster, Archibald Thomas, Henry Wilson.
1793.—Nathan Foster, Noah Brown, Henry Wilson.
1794.—Nathan Foster, Noah Brown, William Taylor.
1795.—Nathan Foster, Zebulon Benton, William Taylor.
1796.—Nathan Foster, Abner Chapin, William Taylor.
1797.—Pardon Haynes, Jonas Gleason, Samuel Brown.
1798.—Nathan Foster, Noah Brown, Zebulon Benton.
1799.—William Taylor, Archibald Thomas, John Hibbard.
1800.—Jonas Gleason, William Taylor, Noah Brown.
1801.—John Wells, William Taylor, Noah Brown.
1802.—Titus Todd, William Taylor, Nathan Foster.
1803.—Titus Todd, Caleb Blakeslee, Nathan Foster.
1804.—Titus Todd, William Taylor, James Brown.
1805.—John Wells, Moses Streeter, James Brown.
1806.—Jonas Gleason, William Taylor, James Brown.
1807.—Josiah Carpenter, William Taylor, John Cheney.
1808.—Josiah Carpenter, William Taylor, Noah Brown.
1809.—Pardon Haynes, William Taylor, Noah Brown.
1810.—John Wells, John Cheney, John Thomas.
1811.—John Wells, Josiah Carpenter, John Thomas.
1812.—Jedediah Bassett, Josiah Carpenter, John Thomas.
1813.—John Wells, Josiah Carpenter, John Thomas.
1814.—Sylvester Hart, Josiah Carpenter, John Thomas.
1815.—James Brown, Jesse Gleason, John Thomas.
1816-18.—Josiah Carpenter, Jesse Gleason, Isaac Pierpont.
1819.—John Thomas, Ebenezer Merrill, Noah Wells.
1820.—Jesse Gleason, Ebenezer Merrill, James Brown.
1821-22.—Noah Wells, Ebenezer Merrill, John Thomas.
1823.—James Brown, Ebenezer Merrill, John Thomas.
1824.—James Brown, Isaac Pierpont, John Thomas.
1825.—Noah Wells, Apollo Carpenter, Jedediah Barrett.
1826-28.—Noah Wells, William Taylor, Jr., Jedediah Barrett.
1829.—Isaac Pierpont, Ebenezer Merrill, Jedediah Barrett.
1830.—Isaac Pierpont, Samuel H. Reed, Jedediah Barrett.
1831.—Isaac Pierpont, Samuel H. Reed, Ebenezer Merrill.
1832.—Obed Peck, Samuel H. Reed, Elijah W. Hibbard.
1833.—John Thomas, James Brown, Moses Gleason.
1834.—Samuel H. Reed, Elisha Brown, Robert L. Bishop.
1835.—Samuel H. Reed, Solomon Amidon, Jr., Robert L. Bishop.
1836.—James Brown, Isaac Pierpont, Samuel Hall.
1837.—John Thomas, Ebenezer Starr, James Ford.
1838.—William Taylor, Ebenezer Starr, Dexter W. Brown.
1839.—Samuel Hall, Ebenezer Starr, Dexter W. Brown.
1840.—John Thomas, Alanson Hibbard, Araunah Ide.
1841.—Dexter W. Brown, Alanson Hibbard, Araunah Ide.
1842.—Solomon Amidon, Jr., Alanson Hibbard, Araunah Ide.
1843.—Alanson Hibbard, Ebenezer Starr, Araunah Ide.
1844.—William Taylor, Ebenezer Starr, John A. Winslow.
1845.—Samuel H. Reed, Asa Kendrick, Thomas Scott.
1846.—Samuel H. Reed, Elias Keith, Thomas Scott.
1847.—Ebenezer Starr, Elias Keith, Dwight H. Hicks.
1848.—Ebenezer Starr, Elias Keith, Arad Hall.
1849.—E. H. Stanford, Elias Keith, Arad Hall.
1850.—Solomon Amidon, Chauncey Pierpont, Arad Hall.
1851.—Elias Keith, Hezekiah Brown, Horace Browning.
1852.—Elias Keith, Hezekiah Brown, Arad Hall.
1853.—Elias Keith, John Ballou, William Porter.
1854.—Elias Keith, John Ballou, Arad Hall.
1855-56.—Elias Keith, John Ballou, Lyman Sears.
1857.—Daniel Gale, William H. Sanford, Ansel Bullard.
1858-59.—Daniel Gale, William H. Sanford, Elias Keith.
1860.—Daniel Gale, William H. Sanford, Charles Demons.
1861.—John Ballou, William H. Sanford, Charles Demons.
1862.—Samuel P. Everett, William H. Sanford, E. H. Stanford.
1863.—John Ballou, V. M. Porter, Elias Keith.
1864.—Lyman Sears, L. S. Blakesley, Elias Keith.
1865.—Charles Demons, L. S. Blakesley, Elias Keith.

1866.—Charles Demons, L. S. Blakeslee, John Ballou.
1867–68.—Cyrus Ballou, S. P. Everett, John Ballou.
1869.—J. C. Rice, H. A. Kendrick, John Ballou.
1870–71.—Elias Keith, William Bolton, John Ballou.
1872.—Elias Keith, Eph. Trumbell, John Ballou.
1873.—V. M. Potter, Ezra G. Bemis, Cyrus Ballou.
1874–75.—V. M. Potter, Lorenzo S. Blakeslee, Peter J. Streeter.
1876–77.—V. M. Potter, Lorenzo S. Blakeslee, Lester Smith.
1878.—V. M. Potter, Lorenzo S. Blakeslee, Noyes Wheeler.

TOWN CLERKS.

1786–87, Nathan Foster; 1788, I. Ward Clary; 1789–94, John Wells; 1795–1800, Nathan Foster; 1801–5, Jonas Gleason; 1806, John Wells; 1807, Benjamin Olds; 1808, John Wells; 1809–14, Solomon Reed; 1815, Josiah Carpenter; 1816–17, John Thomas; 1818–46, Solomon Reed; 1847, Samuel H. Reed; 1848, Solomon R. Drury; 1849–53, John C. Drury; 1854–59, Sumner Lincoln; 1860–62, Humphrey Gould; 1863–66, James M. Ford; 1867, E. E. Amidon; 1868, James M. Ford; 1869, Samuel P. Everett; 1870, W. M. Bicknell; 1871–76, Charles H. Scott; 1877–78, Horace A. Smith, 1879.

EXTRACTS FROM THE TOWN RECORDS.

At the April meeting, 1785, £130 was voted to defray town charges the ensuing year.

"Voted to hire preaching two months the ensuing year."

"Voted to choose a committee to provide a candidate. Chose Asa Fowler, Dr. I. Ward Clary, and Isaac Langdon.

"Voted that Ambrose Potter, Asa Foster, and Nathaniel Merrill be a committee to build a pound at the northwest corner of the meeting-house, thirty feet square, with poles."

Oct. 2, 1786.—"Voted to choose a committee of safety to inspect any disorder that may arise in this town at this juncture of time, in which civil law is much disturbed, and to suppress criminality as much as possible; and to choose Deacon Jonas Gleason, Nathan Foster, Ebbal Corbet, Joseph Nash, and Nathaniel Merrill the committee."

1788.—"Voted to give John Wells £5 9s. for entertaining the ordaining Council and the Rev. Preserved Smith's friends, at the time of ordination."

In 1791 the building of a new house of worship occasioned a good deal of discussion, and the appointment of a number of committees to select a site, whose reports were usually rejected by the town. A committee of gentlemen from the surrounding towns was then chosen, who reported, October 19th, as follows:

"We, the subscribers, being assembled as a committee for the purpose of appropriating a spot of ground for the inhabitants of the town of Rowe to build their meeting-house, are unanimously of the opinion that the properest and most convenient place for that purpose is where the old meeting-house now stands, or as near as the ground will admit.

"Benjamin Maxwell,
"Hugh McClellen,
"Samuel Taylor."

In 1793 a final committee, composed of Edmund Longley, William Kittridge, and David Hoyt, reported that they had selected a meeting-house spot, and in their report expressed the hope that their work would be acceptable and that the people would "perfectly harmonize in erecting a house, one important design of which was to promote mutual benevolence and peace."

Jan. 10, 1796.—"Reported by the committee that Deacon Gleason be allowed for damages sustained by his oxen being taken for a town debt £1 15s. 6d.

"Moses Streeter,
"Ariel Thomas,
"Benjamin Brown,
"Nathan Foster."

In 1878 the town appropriated $1200 for contingent expenses, $700 for highways, and $700 for schools. There was a debt of $6000, and the rate of taxation was $2 per hundred.

HIGHWAYS.

The records concerning the roads are fragmentary and not very satisfactory. In 1808 the sum of $500 was voted to repair and maintain the roads; and in 1817 it was voted "that the town is willing to unite with Buckland and other towns in a petition to the General Court for a lottery to build three bridges over Deerfield River, and that the town clerk be authorized to sign a petition in behalf of the town, if one shall be presented."

The highways are generally in a passable condition, and in 1878 were in charge of ten road surveyors.

The Troy and Greenfield Railroad passes through the southwestern part of the town, and has a station at the Hoosac Tunnel, whose eastern terminus is near this town line.

CEMETERIES.

In 1777 the Rev. Cornelius Jones set aside two acres for a burial-ground, and in 1785 a second place for interments was secured by the selectmen. A third lot was set aside at a later day in the northern part of town, and by the Methodist Church, in the eastern part of the town, is a cemetery which was formed in 1828.

It is said that Reuben Gleason was the first adult who died in the town, and that Deacon Archibald Thomas dug his grave. In the cemeteries are the graves of several centenarians: Mrs. Archibald Thomas (Elizabeth) died in 1815, aged one hundred and six years; a Mr. Dodge, at the age of one hundred and one; and the Widow Goodspeed, aged one hundred and two years. They contain also the graves of several persons who met with accidental deaths: Amos Gleason, a youth, was lost in the woods soon after the country was settled, and perished before he was found; a Mrs. Knowlton and a Miss Shurtleff were drowned while crossing the Deerfield, from Monroe, some time after 1820; and on the 8th of October, 1869, Rufus Hyde and his wife were swept away by the freshet which destroyed his saw-mill on Pelham Brook, and carried many rods down the turbulent stream. It appears that, fearing his mill might be lost, Mr. Hyde endeavored to save some of the movable machinery; while thus engaged, the furious waters washed out a new channel between him and his house, and his wife, seeing the impending danger, hastened to the edge of the stream to save him. She threw him a line, by means of which she hoped to pilot him to safety. The ill-fated man plunged into the current, only to be ruthlessly swept away, and with him his devoted wife, who had maintained her hold on the line.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The water-power of Pelham Brook has been utilized to good advantage, and was made to operate a saw-mill at the village soon after the town was settled. A small grist-mill was also put into operation before 1780. The early owners were the Chapins and the Thomases. In later years the Reeds became the proprietors, who sold the grist-mill to Abijah Burnap. It was destroyed by fire and rebuilt by him, and after being changed for other purposes was again consumed by fire in 1872. This privilege is now unemployed. The power above operates a saw-mill, built by Ambrose Stone, and in which machinery for grinding was placed in 1871, by David Henry. The establishment is now carried on by Moses Bullard.

In a few years after the above power was improved a saw-mill was erected on the brook flowing from the northwest, by a man named Ward. From this circumstance the brook took its name. The power has long since been abandoned.

A mile below the village Ephraim Fellows had a lumber-mill at an early day, which after many changes was destroyed by the freshet of 1869, causing the loss of the lives of Rufus Hyde and his wife.

East of the centre of the town, on Pelham Brook, the Chapin Brothers built a mill, which has had among its operators Royal Stone, H. A. Kendrick, C. E. Graves, and Jude Tuttle; and above this point John Cheney formerly had a chair-factory.

At the centre, S. Nash had a small tannery before 1800, which was afterward operated on a more extensive scale by Asa Foster (2d). Other proprietors were Enos Adams, Alfred Olds, and Thomas Harrington. About the same time Alfred Olds established a tannery at the village, which has been successively carried on by Pliny and Joel Wells, Hitchcock & Maxwell, and by the present proprietors, Messrs. Scott & Son, under whose management it forms a considerable industry. Tanning had also been carried on below this place by Jude Cooper.

About 1808, Selah Munson built a fulling-mill at the village, but soon after sold his interests to Ebenezer Nims. After 1812, Erastus and Moses Gleason enlarged the business, and added sixty spindles for the manufacture of satinets. The machinery for carding was then removed and the clothing-works carried on by Solomon Amidon and Moses Gleason, who changed the location of the factory to a point farther up the stream, where it was successfully operated.

In 1836, Solomon Amidon and Joseph Burton erected the present factory building,—a large three-story frame structure,—and supplied it with good machinery for the manufacture of satinets. This business was afterward carried on by a stock company, which was discontinued before 1848. Subsequently the factory has been partially operated by S. P. Day.

Wooden-ware has been manufactured here, and it is said that an invoice of bowls was sent to California for use in the placer-washings when gold was first discovered. Cut nails have also been made by Erastus Gleason. Other small industries flourished for a short time between 1825 and 1850. The town is yet well supplied with the ordinary mechanic-shops.

HAMLETS.

The pioneers of Rowe endeavored to locate the business of the town at or near the geographical centre. There the first stores and taverns were kept until more important industries attracted them to points better adapted for business centres.

The geographical centre of the town is north of the present village. There the first church was erected, and there is now located the Unitarian Church, around which are clustered half a dozen buildings. The place was formerly much larger than at present, and was locally known as

MIDDLE ROWE.

Here, before 1790, was opened the first store in town, by a man named Ransom. The business was continued by William Langdon. Afterward the Tuttles put up a large building for mercantile purposes, a part of which yet remains, and forms the public-hall. In this have traded Langdon & Bradley, Olds, Barrett & Hall, Reed & Chandler, Reed Bros., S. R. & J. C. Drury, Ruel Darling, and John Ballou, being the last, about 1863.

Ambrose Potter had the first public-house in town, near where Dr. Gould afterward lived, as early as 1780. At the centre, Ezra Tuttle kept an inn, and was followed by Thomas Riddle. On the road east, the Langdons and others kept taverns.

ROWE VILLAGE

is pleasantly situated a mile south of the centre, on Pelham Brook, and contains a Baptist Church, a good school-house, a store, factory, tannery, and mills. The population is about 125. A store was opened here about 1845, by Cyrus Ballou, in a building which has been occupied since 1853 by E. E. Amidon, at present one of the oldest merchants in the county. A "Sovereigns'" store was kept a short time, under the management of H. E. Nelson.

The post-office was established at the centre, and remained there until 1874, since which it has been kept at the village by E. E. Amidon. The postmasters at the centre have been Solomon Reed, Samuel Reed, Solomon R. Drury, J. C. Drury, John Ballou, Edward Wright; George Ballou is the present incumbent. A daily mail is supplied from Zoar, in Charlemont. At the Hoosac Tunnel a post-office has lately been established in connection with a hotel.

The people of Rowe were at first dependent on Charlemont for the services of a physician, employing Dr. Moses Heaton about 1780. A few years later, Dr. Isaac Ward Clary, living in the eastern part of the town, was the practitioner. From 1790 until his death, in 1834, Dr. Pardon Haynes was the regular physician. He was succeeded by Dr. Humphrey Gould, who settled here in 1832, and also remained until his death, a few years ago. He was born in Berkshire County in 1797, educated at Williams College, and studied medicine at Boston. He was an excellent physician, and for many years one of the prominent men of the town. Drs. Wheeler, Reed, Sheldon, and Barber were also in practice a short time, but did not remain long enough to become identified with the town.

EDUCATIONAL.

It is generally believed that Rev. Cornelius Jones taught the first school in Rowe, in a small cabin near the centre, some time before the Revolution. Sept. 14, 1785, the town voted to have three school divisions, to be formed by Jonas Gleason, Benjamin Brown, and William Taylor. The report of this committee, made the following year, denominated the districts as the north, the east, and the west divisions. In the two last named school-houses were built soon after, and, in 1789, three months' school were taught in each of them at the expense of the town. The school-house in the east district was of stone, and stood near the old Wells place.

In 1790 the town voted to pay Isaac Langdon 13*s.* for boarding the schoolmaster and his horse two weeks, and made an appropriation of £30 for schooling. Seven years later three school-houses were ordered to be built, and the following year it was "Voted that the tax laid on dogs the present year be appropriated to the support of schools, each division to be entitled to the money that it pays for said animals."

In 1878 the town had seven school districts, in each of which two terms of school were maintained per year, at a cost of about $1000. The total number of scholars enrolled was 226, and the supervising committee was composed of V. M. Porter, L. E. Henry, and J. A. Stanford.

ROWE SOCIAL LIBRARY

was organized Dec. 18, 1797, with the following members: John Wells, Preserved Smith, Asa Foster (2d), Moses Streeter, Pardon Haynes, Standish Foster, William Langdon, William Taylor, Lewis Chandler, Jonas Gleason, Zebulon Benton, Samuel Barrett, Nathan Foster, Sylvester Nash, Caleb Blakeslee, Noah Brown, Abel Bassett, Joel Hall, John Thomas, Jonathan White, Benjamin Olds, James Smith, Amos Negus, Mathew Middleditch, and Ezra Brown, and the officers named below. Col. John Wells, Librarian; William Langdon, Clerk; Asa Foster (2d), Treasurer; James Gleason, Censor; and Rev. P. Smith, Capt. William Taylor, and Dr. Pardon Haynes, Judges.

In 1806 the library contained 130 volumes, chiefly works on history, travels, philosophy, and theology. It was successfully continued by the association until March, 1869, when the town assumed charge, agreeing to pay $25 annually for its support, and to provide a librarian. Under this arrangement it has since been successfully conducted, and is at present established at the village, with Horace A. Smith librarian. It contains about 700 volumes of well-selected books.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The first religious society dates from the settlement of the Rev. Cornelius Jones, in 1770. He and his family composed the first members of the Church of Christ in Myrifield, which was formally organized about 1774 with a few additional members, viz.: Deacon Archibald Thomas and his wife, Elizabeth; Deacon Jonas Gleason and his wife, Lucy; and one or two others.

In the fall of 1776 the church-roll contained the names of Aaron and Eunice Gleason, William and Mary Hartwell, Abiah and Abigail Lamb, James and Thankful Thayer, Hannah Thomas, Mary McAllister, Jedediah, Elizabeth, and Rachel Lamb, Mary Wilson, Lucy Chapin, Esther Eddy, Gideon Chapin, Sarah Chapin, Abigail and Henry Wilson.

The meetings were first held at the house of Rev. Mr. Jones, but a plain meeting-house was built soon after the church was

formed, and was used as a place of public worship—uncomfortable and rude as it was—until 1793, when the town built its first meeting-house, as will be seen by reference to the extracts from the town-books. Mr. Jones served the people of Myrifield until his removal in 1780. Occasional preaching was then had until Nov. 21, 1787, when the Rev. Preserved Smith, who had graduated at Brown University the year before, was installed the first pastor of what is yet known as

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST IN ROWE,

at that time orthodox Congregational, but since 1833 Unitarian in belief. The members of the church at that period, and before 1800, in addition to the foregoing, were Obed Foot, James Tackett, Eliasaph Barker, Humphrey Taylor, Caleb Rogers, Eli Town, Abigail Town, Isaac and Mary Cummings, John and Elizabeth Adams, Nathan and Abigail Foster, Molly Wells, Ephraim Hill, Isaac W. Clary, Benjamin Shumway, Milo Streeter, Eunice Smith, Paul Thayer, Hannah Merrill, Nathan Wheeler, Chas. Handy, Stephen Gleason, Jonathan Cressy, Isaac Langdon, Eliphalet Cutting, Joel Hall, Caleb Blakeslee, Joshua Dodge, Rhoda Dodge, Silas Munson, Festus Foster, David Tuttle, and John W. Blodgett.

The withdrawal of the orthodox element of the church and other causes had a depressing effect upon the membership of the church, and left the society in a weak condition. In 1878 but 25 members were reported, who were under the pastoral care of the Rev. W. M. Bicknell, who has maintained this relation since December, 1867.

The Rev. Preserved Smith entered upon his pastorate in the fall of 1787, and after a useful ministry of more than sixteen years he asked for a dismissal, which was given May 30, 1804. A vacancy of a few years followed. On the 6th of January, 1808, the Rev. Jonathan Keith was settled as pastor, but only remained till Jan. 10, 1812. The following December the church recalled the Rev. Preserved Smith, and he entered upon a second pastorate, which extended through more than twenty years, and was terminated only on account of the infirmities of age. Mr. Smith was a man of great force of character and strong logical powers. Toward the close of his ministry he discarded Trinitarian views, but did not avow himself a Unitarian, and the church was nominally Congregational until his pastorship had been terminated.

The settlement of the Rev. William L. Stearns, Jan. 29, 1833, induced the orthodox element to withdraw and settle a minister of their own, the Unitarians retaining the original title of the church and the property secured by it. Mr. Stearns was dismissed Dec. 14, 1849, and on the 12th of June following, the Rev. Stillman Barber was inducted to the pastoral office, which he occupied but two years. The Rev. Sumner Lincoln then became the pastor, and served the church until 1860. In that year the Rev. Addison Brown supplied the church, and the following two years the Rev. Hiram Norton maintained the same relation. After a vacancy of several years, the present pastor, the Rev. W. M. Bicknell, was settled.

The society worshiped in the old meeting-house until the summer of 1845, when the present church was erected, the old house being used for town purposes until ten years later, when some of its staunch timbers were employed to repair the new church. This is now an attractive edifice, with sittings for 225 persons, and is valued at $1500. Adjoining is a neat and comfortable parsonage.

The first deacon of the church was Archibald Thomas, who had formerly filled that office in Mr. Morehead's church in Boston. His colleague at Rowe was Deacon Jonas Gleason. They were succeeded by Nathan Foster, Silas Nash, John Thomas, and Moses Gleason. Daniel Gale is the present acting deacon. A Sabbath-school is maintained by the church in summer. It has from 40 to 50 members, and supports a library of 200 volumes.

THE CONGREGATIONAL EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.

The movement to form this society was made in the early part of 1833, by Daniel G. Spooner, Lewis Goodenough, and Pardon Haynes, the petition being signed March 4, 1833, by Isaac Pierpont, Gideon Langdon, Sylvester Nash, Amzi Langdon, Thomas Harrington, John A. Winslow, Abijah Burnap, A. Ide, Anson Browning, and Josiah Carpenter. The organization was effected March 11, 1833, when Anson Browning was elected Clerk; Thomas Harrington, Treasurer; Sylvester Nash, Amzi Langdon, and Isaac Pierpont, Prudential Committee.

This was the beginning of the Second or Orthodox Congregational Church of Rowe. The following summer, meetings were held in the barn of Thomas Harrington, the preaching being supplied by the Revs. Erastus Dickinson and Samuel Ware. In 1834 a meeting-house was built a little south of the old house of worship, which was used for church purposes until 1856. It then became a public hall, and ten years later was removed to the village of Rowe, where it is now known as "Union Hall."

The first pastor of the church was the Rev. John C. Thompson, who was ordained Oct. 28, 1835. He remained not quite two years, terminating his connection June 19, 1837. The Rev. Andrew Govan was installed the second pastor, Sept. 5, 1838, and dismissed Aug. 29, 1842. After an interim of seven years the Rev. Benjamin F. Clark was installed, but only remained with the church until October, 1850. The pulpit was thereafter supplied by the Revs. Noah Cressy and Jeremiah Pomeroy, but removals and deaths diminished the membership to such an extent that it was not deemed advisable to continue the organization, and the church was dissolved about 1856.

ROWE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The early records of this body have not been preserved; but it is said that a class of ten members was formed as early as 1800, and that preaching was supplied in connection with other classes in the western part of the county, forming a circuit. The meetings were held at the houses of the members, principally in the eastern part of the town. But on the 31st of March, 1828, Solomon Reed executed a deed for a church-lot to Elisha Brown, Horace Blakeslee, Josiah W. Reed, and John I. Bassett, the trustees of the Methodist Society, on which a plain frame meeting-house was erected in that year. It has since been thoroughly repaired, and is valued at $1000. The present trustees are James Streeter, Thomas Wilcox, J. W. Fisk, Andrew Stone, and Samuel Woffendon.

No list of members prior to 1840 has been preserved. In that year Horace Blakeslee was the class-leader, and John A. Winslow and Levi Carpenter stewards. There were in addition 31 members. In 1878, James Streeter was the class-leader, and 28 persons comprised the membership. A Sunday-school is maintained through the year, which has about 35 members, and a library of 200 volumes.

As near as can be determined, the clergymen employed here have been the Revs. Elijah Ward, Timothy Carpenter, Samuel Carpenter, Shadrach Bostwick, Peter Van Ness, Michael Coates, Joseph Mitchell, Joseph Crawford, Freeman Bishop, Elijah R. Sabin, Daniel Ostrander, Daniel Brumley, C. Hammond, J. W. Lewis, William Bardwell, Edward A. Manning, L. B. Clarke, J. W. Jordan, Edward Day, Moses Spencer, G. R. Bent, Lorenzo White, Randall Mitchell, E. J. Stevens, N. J. Merrill, John H. Lord, W. H. Adams, Alfred Noon, A. M. Osgood, W. E. Dwight, W. E. Knox, Burtis Judd, and L. P. Frost.

THE ROWE BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized in the western part of the town, July 15, 1810, with 27 members, among them being Samuel Carpenter, Rhoda Carpenter, Asa and Hannah Paine, Ebenezer and

Sally Rice, Lucy and Lydia Corbet, Nahum White, Rufus Scott, Ichabod Hill, Ephraim Fellows, Sylvia Hibbard, Ephraim Hill, and Olive Scott.

The first meeting-house and parsonage were erected in the western part of the town, but in 1876 a very neat little church was built in the lower part of the village, which was consecrated in November of that year. Here regular services are maintained and attended by 31 members, under the spiritual direction of the Rev. Jacob Davis, since 1877 the pastor. A Sunday-school of 70 members is also attached to it,—C. H. Scott, superintendent.

In addition to the pastor mentioned, the church has had the following ministers: the Revs. Samuel Carpenter, Arad Hall, Edward Davenport, Nathaniel Ripley, B. F. Remington, James Burke, George Carpenter, E. D. Fish, Charles Brooks, J. M. Wilmarth, S. P. Everett, Wm. A. Millard, Rufus Smith, and H. C. Coombs.

The native or resident ministers of Rowe have been the following: Rev. Joseph W. Clary, born in Rowe in November, 1786; graduated at Middlebury in 1808 and at Andover in 1811. He died at Cornish, N. H., 1835.

Rev. Noah Cressy became a resident of Rowe at the age of eight years (about 1785), and lived here until he had grown to manhood, when he removed to Charlemont. He graduated at Williams College in 1805, and was licensed to preach in 1806.

Rev. Sereno W. Streeter was born in Rowe in 1810, and graduated from Oberlin, Ohio, in 1836. These three were Congregationalists.

Rev. Preserved Smith, Jr., was born in Rowe in 1789, graduated at Brown University in 1812, and was licensed as a Congregationalist in 1813, but became a Unitarian in the following year. Rev. Festus Foster, another Unitarian, was also a resident of Rowe.

From this town have gone as Methodist ministers the Revs. Laban C. Cheney and David Todd.

MILITARY.

Mention has been made in the account of the early settlers of those who rendered service in the struggle for independence. The town manifested much interest in militia matters, and had, at one time, an excellent company. The first officers were: Captain, N. Corbett; First Lieutenant, A. Chapin; Second Lieutenant, N. Merrill. The subsequent captains have been Paul Thayer, John Wells, Pardon Haynes, Zebulon Benton, J. Marsh, Stephen Brown, James Brown, Solomon Reed, Noah Wells, Samuel H. Reed, John Taylor, Wm. Taylor, M. Shumway, S. Wheeler, and J. W. Wheeler.

SOLDIERS' LIST—WAR OF 1861–65.

Bliss, Abel C., must. Oct. 11, 1862, Co. B, 52d Regt.
Brown, Joseph F., sergt., must. Oct. 11, 1862, Co. B, 52d Regt.
Brown, Newton L., must. Oct. 11, 1862, Co. B, 52d Regt.
Hatheway, Charles H., must. Oct. 11, 1862, Co. B, 52d Regt.
Fish, Rodolphus D, must. Oct. 11, 1862, Co. B, 52d Regt.
Paine, James H., must. Oct. 11, 1862, Co. B, 52d Regt.
Rice, Nathaniel R., must. Oct. 11, 1862, Co. B, 52d Regt.
Stanford, L. S., must. Oct. 11, 1862, Co. B, 52d Regt.
Andrews, Emery P., must. Feb. 1862, 1st lieut., Co. C, 31st Regt.
Miller, Jasper C., corp., must. Nov. 21, 1861, Co. C, 31st Regt.
Scott, Albert, corp., must. Nov. 21, 1861, Co. C, 31st Regt.
Scott, Thomas, corp., must. Nov. 21, 1861, Co. C, 31st Regt.
Allen, James M., must. Nov. 21, 1861, Co. C, 31st Regt.
Scott, Charles H., must. Nov. 21, 1861, Co. C, 31st Regt.
Gleason, Adoniram, J., must. July 31, 1862, Co. F, 34th Regt.; died Feb. 28, '63.
Sears, Russell, must. Nov. 20, 1861, Signal Corps.
Sibley, Philo, Jr., must. Dec. 15, 1863, Co. G, 34th Regt.
Stafford, Luther, must. Dec. 8, 1863, Co. G, 34th Regt.
Stafford, Chauncy, Jr., must. Dec. 8, 1863, Co. H, 34th Regt.
Willson, R. M., must. Dec. 8, 1863, Co. H, 34th Regt.
Unclassified.—J. Harrington, William Kelley, Thomas Love, William Lynet, Judson Loveley, John Leonard, H. H. Hicks, H. C. Wright, George A. Wilcox, George R. Jeffords, R. Ballard, Royal W. Stone, John Fitzgerald.

WARWICK.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

Warwick, bedecked with hills, occupies the northeastern corner of Franklin County, and has the State of New Hampshire on its northern boundary, Worcester County and the town of Orange on the east, Orange on the south, and Northfield and Erving on the west. The town is as yet innocent of railways, the station nearest the centre being Wendell depot, six miles distant, and because of the general mountainous character of its surface is likely to remain so for some time to come. The town covers an area of 21,350 acres, and embraces the entire original tract of Gardner's Canada, save the section in the southern portion set off to Orange in 1781.

NATURAL FEATURES.

No town in Franklin is more thoroughly mountainous than Warwick. Mount Grace, about a mile northwest of the centre, has the greatest elevation, and is said to be 1628 feet above the sea. There are also conspicuous eminences such as Bolster Hill, Flour Hill, Beach Hill, Barber Hill, and Chestnut Hill.

Water-courses are plentiful, the most important being Tully Brook on the east, Valley Mountain and Kidder Brooks on the north, Hedge, Grace, and Wilson Brooks in the centre, and Moss and Gales Brooks in the south. There are thirteen large ponds in the town, among them being Lake Moore, Delva Pond, Harris Pond, and Long Pond in the south, and Hastings Pond in the centre.

The minerals are calcareous gneiss, granite, and quartz, with indications also of iron, brimstone, copperas, and graphite. Freestone or steatite is found in considerable quantities, and it is said that some years ago iron ore was found near the centre. Radiated tourmaline* exists on Mount Grace, and on the old Wilder Stevens farm in the solid rock. Indian or prehistoric mortars are also found, some of them four feet in depth, and the largest two feet in width.

Wild and variegated scenery meets the eye upon every hand, and from the top of Mount Grace the view is wonderfully expansive and charming, in which the winding Connecticut and the hills and vales of New Hampshire are conspicuous features.

A natural curiosity of the town is the Bear's Den, about a hundred yards north of Stevens' mill-pond. The cavity, which is of considerable size, is covered by a shelving rock, under which, report says, five hundred men could find shelter. There is also, on the old Atwood farm near the Winchester line, a curiosity called the swinging rock,—a bowlder of a hundred tons' weight,—which is so placed that a person may, with one hand, easily rock it.

The climate of Warwick is salubrious and healthy, and statistics show it to be conducive to remarkable longevity. In summer the town is a favorite resort of tourists in search of health and recreation.

* More probably staurolite.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In the year 1735, in answer to the petitions of Samuel Newall, Thomas Tileston, Samuel Gallop, and Abraham Tilton, the General Court voted as follows:

"That four several tracts of land for townships, each of the contents of six miles square, be laid out in suitable places in the western part of this province, and that the whole of each town be laid out into sixty-three equal shares, one share of which to be for the first settled minister, one for the use of the ministry, and one for schools, and that on the other sixty shares in each town there be sixty settlers admitted, and in admission thereof preference to be given to the petitioners, and such as are the descendants of the officers and soldiers who served in the expedition to Canada, in the year 1690 (viz., one of said townships to each of the aforesaid persons, with such others as joined with them in the petitions), and in case there be not a sufficient number named in the said four petitions as were either officers or soldiers in said expedition, or the descendants of such as were lost, or are since deceased, so as to make sixty settlers for each town, that then such others as were in the expedition, or their descendants, be admitted settlers there, until sixty persons in each township be admitted; and inasmuch as the officers and soldiers in that expedition were great sufferers and underwent uncommon hardships, Voted, That this Province be at the whole charge of laying out the said four townships, and of admitting settlers. That the settlers or grantees be, and hereby are, obliged to bring forward the settlements of the said four townships in as regular and defencible manner as the situation and circumstances will admit of, and that in the following manner, viz.: that they be on the granted premises respectively, and have each of them an house eighteen feet square, and seven feet stud at the least; that each right or grant have six acres of land ploughed and brought to English grass, and fitted for mowing; that they respectively settle in each plantation or township a learned orthodox minister, and build a convenient meeting-house for the worship of God in each township."

These conditions were to be fulfilled within five years after the confirmation of the surveys, and from each settler the province exacted a bond of £20 as security for the faithful performance of the obligations named, a further penalty in case of failure being the utter forfeiture of title.

One of the aforesaid four grants was issued to Samuel Newall and associates, and was the tract now called Warwick. Samuel Newall, it is said, was the only survivor of 39 men of Roxbury, Mass., who engaged under Capt. Andrew Gardner in the Canada expedition of 1690, the rest having perished in the expedition. The petitioners associated with Mr. Newall were descendants of those who took part in the expedition. There is, however, as opposed to the statement that the 38 men from Roxbury perished in the expedition, an early record upon the proprietors' books which furnishes a list of 33 names, and calls them the names of "the petitioners of Roxbury and Brookline who were in the Canada expedition of 1690." These names are as follows: Samuel Griffen, John Bowen, Thomas Hammond, Thomas Mayo, Benjamin Wilson, John Wilson, Robert Pierpont, Thomas Aspinwall, Ebenezer Gore, William Marean, Jr., Joseph Stevens, Isaac Stedman, Thomas Marean, Joseph Wilson, Edmond Weld, Jr., William Sharpe, Robert Case, Samuel Newall, Thomas Gardner, Nathaniel Craft, James Frizzell, Shubael Seaver, Robert Harris, Thomas Bugbee, Timothy Whiting, Nathaniel Stearns, John Searle, Benjamin White, Benjamin Smith, Samuel Perry, Eleazer Hammond, Robert Harpe, William Heath.

Instead of having been in the expedition, those named above were possibly descendants of the members of the expedition and associates with Mr. Newall in the petition. The grant made to these petitioners was known from the outset as "Roxbury Canada" and "Gardner's Canada," and was thus known until the incorporation of the tract as the town of Warwick.

The first meeting of the proprietors was held in Roxbury, September, 1736, at the house of James Jarvis, at which meeting Capt. Robert Sharp was chosen moderator, and William Dudley proprietors' clerk. A committee was chosen to lay out the "home-lots," each lot to contain not less than 50 nor more than 60 acres, and each proprietor to be taxed 23*s.* for necessary charges.

In October, 1737, the proprietors drew for their lots, their names being as follows: Samuel Stevens, Benjamin Smith, Gresham Davis, William Dudley, Joseph Weld, Joseph Gardner, Eleazer Hammond, Josiah Cheney, Peter Aspinwall, John Wilson, William Sharp, Ebenezer Smith, Samuel Griffin, Ebenezer Case, Samuel Newall, Edward White, Samuel Fisher, Ebenezer Crafts, Samuel Peacock, John Parker, Joseph Heath, Samuel Wight, Isaac Steadman, Samuel Davis, Samuel Clark, John Shepard, Thomas Hartshorn, John Gay, Edward Morris, Ebenezer Maude, James Frizzell, Thomas Mayo, John Seaver, Israel Hearsay, Benjamin White, Robert Harris, John Masceroft, Benjamin Bugbee, Joseph Daniels, John Chandler, Timothy Mosman, Samuel Perry, Timothy Whitney, Robert Sharp, John Allen, Shubael Seaver, Thomas Taft, Andrew Gardner, Robert Daniels, Andrew Seaver, John Ruggles.

The boundaries of the original tract were Northfield and Erving's Grant on the west, what are now Royalston and Athol on the east, New Hampshire on the north, and Erving's Grant on the south, and in the tract were contained 23,000 acres, exclusive of a tract of 1600 acres previously granted to one Johnson and his military company, for certain services. In the same autumn (of 1737) a second division of lots was effected, and these lots, containing from 100 to 200 acres each, according to the quality of land, were called farms.

Although lots were laid out, as noted, as early as 1737, they remained unsettled until shortly previous to 1744, but the precise date of the first settlements cannot be ascertained, since the proprietors' records fail to show the history of the tract from 1740 to 1749. Among those who first settled were Joseph Goodell, Samuel Bennet, Deacon James Ball, Amos Marsh, Solomon Eager, Thomas Rich, Moses Leonard, Col. Samuel Williams, Deacon Silas Towne, Col. Joseph Mayo, Caleb Mayo, Capt. John Goldsbury, Mark Moore, Jonathan Moore. The proprietors exerted themselves in a vigorous manner to induce settlements, and in 1738, besides appointing a committee to find out the nearest route from Roxbury to the new tract, it was agreed that each of the 60 proprietors should be taxed £6 apiece, as a bounty to encourage the first 10 proprietors who should settle and comply with existing conditions.

In 1740, Deacon Davis was empowered to mark out a way from Pequeage (now Athol), through Gardner's Canada, to Northfield, and, settlements having meanwhile progressed very slowly, the proprietors offered in 1749 a bounty of £20 to each person who should settle, £10 to be paid in advance, £5 in one year, and £5 in two years after settlement. Even these inducements failed to push the settlement as was hoped, and in 1751 the bounty was increased to £30, old tenor. After this settlers began to multiply, and in 1753 the proprietors raised £50 to build a saw-mill, chose a committee to build a meeting-house, and another committee to lay out and clear a road to Pequeage.

The saw-mill committee contracted with Ebenezer Locke to build the structure, but he was frightened out of the undertaking by reports of Indian depredations near where he proposed to build the mill, and abandoned the work. The proprietors decided to prosecute him for his failure, but, upon learning of the obstacles he had met with, especially the Indian encroachments in his vicinity, they relieved him of the obligation.

A second attempt to build the mill was, however, successful, and according to the records it was "got a-going" in 1759. Previous to this, in 1757, the proprietors appropriated £8 "to fortify Samuel Scott's house by making a good picketed fort, encompassing the same four rods square, for the safety of the inhabitants." This fort was the only one ever built in Warwick, and was located on what is now the Samuel Reed place. In 1759, £26 13*s.* 4*d.* were appropriated by the proprietors to build a grist-mill. In 1761 the proprietors, having previously transacted their business in Roxbury, held their meetings in the meeting-house at Gardner's Canada, and continued to hold them there afterward.

There were at that time 37 settled families on the first divis-

ion of lots, among them being Joseph Perry, George Robbins, Ebenezer Davis, Edward Allen, Thos. Rich, Barnabas Russell, Moses Leonard, David Ayres, and David Ayres, Jr. The grist-mill, projected in 1759, was finished in 1761, and located on Black Brook, where also the first saw-mill was placed. Prior to the erection of the grist-mill, the inhabitants were compelled to go to Northfield and Athol with their grain, and not only to go on foot, but to carry home on their backs their grain, and even hay, which they were obliged to buy for their cattle. The last vote on record, concerning transactions of the original proprietors, was under date of 1769, and related to the slips originally opened for roads.

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES.

Warwick was patriotic and untiring in energy during the Revolutionary struggle, and upon the first alarm sounded at Lexington sprang to arms, bold of purpose and enthusiastic of will. In September, 1774, the town met to consider the pamphlet sent out by the committee of correspondence in Boston, and, after resolving first to procure a town stock of powder and lead, it was voted as follows:

"To adhere strictly to our chartered rights and privileges and to defend them to the utmost of our capacity, and that we will be in readiness to afford relief forthwith should our brethren in Boston or elsewhere be distressed by troops sent to enforce a compliance with the unconstitutional and oppressive acts of the British Parliament."

It was further voted to choose a captain (Samuel Williams), a lieutenant (James Ball), and ensign (Amzi Doolittle), and to enlist a company of 50 men to go at a minute's warning to the relief of "our brethren in the province."

In the autumn of 1774, 25 Warwick men joined a company of Minute-Men organized at Northfield, under the command of Capt. Eldad Wright. They marched with the company to Cambridge soon after the fight at Lexington, and as a matter of record the names of the 25 are here given: Lieutenant Thomas Rich; Sergeants Joseph Mayo and Abraham Barns; Corporals Seth Peck and Henry Burnet; and the following-named privates: Daniel Whiting, John Whiting, Samuel Denny, William Pitcher, Jotham Merriam, Isaac Burnet, Wm. Burnet, Asahel Newton, Simeon Stearns, Francis Leonard, Wilder Stevens, Jonathan Gale, Caleb Rich, Stephen Gould, Peter Ripley, Gove Stephens, John Mayo, Jedediah Gould, Samuel Griffiths, Wm. Bradley.

In 1774, Capt. Samuel Williams was sent as Warwick's delegate to the Provincial Congress at Concord, and in November of the same year an election for officers of the militia resulted in the choice of Samuel Williams as captain; Peter Proctor and Reuben Petty as lieutenants; Thomas Rich, ensign; and Amos Marsh, clerk.

In 1775, Samuel Williams was a delegate to the Provincial Congress at Cambridge, and at this time also Rev. Lemuel Hedge, the Congregational minister, having evinced a strong Toryism, was disarmed and confined, and further prevented from leaving the town except by permission of the committee of correspondence, which was composed of Reuben Petty, Seth Peck, Josiah Pomeroy, Thomas Rich, and Amos Marsh. This action touching Mr. Hedge was partly in accordance with recommendations and resolves passed by the towns of Northfield and Athol. A committee chosen to settle the difficulties between the people and Mr. Hedge reported that Mr. Hedge would agree, provided his liberty were accorded him, to refrain from attempting to prejudice the minds of the people against the country's common cause, and to further submit his case for decision to the General Assembly, to a mutual council, or to any set of judicious men. The town rejected his proposition and left his case *status quo*.

Not long after this, a body of about forty men seized upon Mr. Hedge and conveyed him from Warwick to Northampton, with a view to lodging him in prison, but they were compelled to release him. The excitements and distress of this period of his existence so impaired his health, it is said, that (removing to Hardwick not long thereafter) he died in October, 1777.

Mr. Hedge was a friend and college classmate of Gen. Warren, and it is said that when the latter fell at Bunker Hill, he had in his pocket a letter from Mr. Hedge professing a deep interest in his country's liberty, but doubting the final issue.

May 24, 1776, the town-meeting then held had been called in the name of the government and people of Massachusetts Bay. Previous to that date town-meetings had been called in the name of his Majesty. Lieut. Thomas Rich was this year chosen a representative at the General Court, and instructed "to do his endeavor that no acts should be passed encroaching on the liberties or in any measure invading the rights of the people." He was further instructed to grant all supplies necessary for the safety of America under her distressing circumstances, but that he should not be extravagant in said grants.

July 4, 1776, in compliance with a resolve of the General Court, the town inhabitants met for the purpose of expressing their sentiments upon the matter of the Declaration of Independence, and to a man voted in its favor.

In 1779 the town petitioned the General Court for the relinquishment of a heavy fine that had been imposed for a failure to raise the required quota of men for the Continental army, the cause of the failure being an inability to raise money required for bounties. The petition was probably rejected, for directly afterward the town began to raise money for bounties to soldiers, £700 being thus raised in November, 1779, and in July and September, 1780; the sums raised aggregated upward of £21,000, all in the depreciated currency of that period. Fifteen pounds each in hard money were offered in June, 1780, as a bounty for six months' men; January, 1781, the town raised £3100 for horses for the Continental army, and shortly thereafter raised a number of three years' men.

The major part of the people of Warwick were opposed to the war of 1812, but the town, nevertheless, sent volunteers into the service, among them being John Ager, George Stockwell, Henry Whipple, and —— Parmenter (privates), Benjamin Eddy (drum-major), and Obadiah Bass (musician). Among those who were ordered to Boston on detached service were Ebenezer Stearns, Ebenezer Barber, Ephraim Tuel, Manning Wheelock, Jonas Leonard, Willard Packard, Dexter Fisk, David Gale, Jr., Stephen Ball, William Boyle, Abijah Eddy, Jonas Conant, Samuel Abbott, Peter Warrick, Daniel Smith, Artemas Baker, Abner Goodale, Nathan Atwood, Stephen Williams, Joseph Williams, Jr., James Ball, Jr., Samuel Ball, Ezra Ripley, Eli Stockwell, and —— Maxwell. Some of the above found substitutes, among whom were Stephen Gale, Benoni Ballou, George Jaseph, Joseph Jaseph, and James Fuller. Samuel Lesure, one of the early settlers of Warwick, was a soldier in the Revolution. His widow died in Whately, Mass., in 1865, at the age of one hundred and one years, and it is said of her that in that year she knitted socks for the soldiers sent by Warwick into the war of the Rebellion.

NOTEWORTHY INCIDENTS.

Concerning a tradition relating to the burial of Mrs. Rowlandson's child, Grace, at the foot of Mount Grace, and the consequent christening of the mountain with the name it bears, it may be well to remark that Mrs. Rowlandson's history of her captivity fails to confirm it, and the inference is perhaps reasonable that the story was a fancy. According to the story, the child died in her mother's arms, near Mount Grace, while the latter was being carried into captivity by the Indians.

Mr. Enoch Kelton, one of the early settlers, was a land-surveyor, and the settlement made by him and five of his sons, in

the northeast, is still known as Kelton Corner. Mr. Kelton's wife was bed-ridden for fifty years before her death, and is said to have never left it during that extended period.

The first town road on record was laid out in 1763, beginning near the line of Richmond, N. H., and running southerly to Samuel Ball's house. Another road was laid out in 1764, beginning at the town common and running south to Morse Pond and Locke's mills.

The first paupers in the town were Elizabeth Rumble and her children, for whose keeping the town raised £10 8s., in 1765. The town must have felt poor in 1777, inasmuch as the General Court was petitioned to furnish the inhabitants with salt; and, the salt being donated, it was conveyed from Boston to Warwick by Josiah Cobb and Asahel Newton, at an expense to the town of £12 12s.

About 1778 the town was scandalized by the advent of one Elder Hix, who, claiming to be a Baptist preacher, excited the community by his remarkable religious enthusiasm, and so agitated the people that a religious mania or infection prevailed upon every hand; the practical pursuits of life were wellnigh unheeded, religious meetings were held at all hours of the day and night, and the town driven, in short, almost wild. At this juncture Elder Hix eloped with a young girl whom he had betrayed, a Miss Doolittle; Amos Marsh, one of his disciples, ran off with the girl's mother, and, to cap the climax, the girl's father, Amzi Doolittle, disappeared with the wife of Thomas Barber. The foolish followers of Hix and his doctrine of spiritual love or double marriages, spiritual and temporal, were cured, and they again returned to the domain of rational beings. Amos Marsh and Mrs. Doolittle were captured, convicted of adultery, and condemned to pay a fine and sit upon the gallows, Marsh being additionally sentenced to wear thereafter the letter A upon the breast of his coat.

In 1781 the town agreed to set off 4060 acres of land, with the inhabitants upon the same, to be incorporated into the new town of Orange. The town was divided in 1786 upon the subject of the Shays rebellion, and furnished to that cause considerable support in men and money. When, in May, 1788, preparations were made at Northampton for the execution of several of Shays' followers, a party of Shays' men, under the command of Col. Smith, of New Salem, made a raid upon Warwick, and, capturing Dr. Medad Pomeroy and Joseph Metcalf, carried them off, proposing to detain them as hostages for the lives of two rebels—Jason Parmenter and Henry McCulloch—then under sentence of death. These convicts being afterward reprieved, the two Warwick men were released. It was in 1786 that the selectmen of the town were imprisoned for "acting in their office," presumably upon some question in support of the Shays rebellion against the general government.

The town voted in 1792 for the first time for electors of President and Vice-President. The first funeral-carriage in the town was built in 1793, and in 1795 the first guide-posts authorized by the town were erected, in which year also a pound was built.

In 1812, Dr. Ebenezer Hall, a practicing physician living in Warwick, concluded that glass could be made in the town, and, interesting many citizens in the enterprise, organized the Franklin Glass-Manufacturing Company of Warwick, and erected works upon the ground now occupied by the Congregational Church. The business prospered for a while, but depression followed for lack of capital, and it finally terminated in a disastrous failure.

In September, 1821, Warwick was visited by a violent windstorm, amounting to a tornado. It destroyed several dwellings and outhouses, eighteen in number, killed a daughter of Mr. Elisha Brown in Warwick and a Miss Stearns living in the northwestern portion of Orange, and laid waste a broad belt of country.

In 1862 the town received from Col. McKim, who married a daughter of Lemuel Wheelock, once a resident of Warwick, the present of a bell, which was captured by the United States troops at New Orleans (during the last war) while it was being conveyed to a foundry to be recast into shot and shell. According to the donor's wish, the bell was hung in the dome of the village school-house at Warwick Centre, and still does service there.

A destructive hail-storm visited Warwick in July, 1866, when crops were destroyed and damage to property inflicted to the extent of $5000. A still more destructive rain-storm descended upon the town in 1869.

Dr. Medad Pomeroy, who flourished about 1780, was the first physician the town had, Henry Barnard the only lawyer who ever settled in Warwick, and William Cobb, who was appointed about 1803 and served nearly fifty years, the first postmaster. Mr. Cobb served also as town treasurer for forty-seven years. Hon. Jonathan Blake, "the historian of Warwick," was born in Dorchester, Mass., 1780, resided in Warwick seventy-three years, and died in Brattleboro', Vt., 1864, aged eighty-four. During his residence in Warwick he was town clerk fifteen years, acting justice of the peace forty-two years, State Senator two years, Representative two years, and filled, besides, numerous other public trusts at home. Levi Hedge, a writer of some note, Sumner Lincoln, a poet, and Amory Dwight Mayo, author and divine, were natives of Warwick.

Concerning the longevity obtained by the people of Warwick, it will be interesting to observe that in February, 1854, there were 59 persons in the town over seventy years of age, and of these 2 were over ninety and 11 over eighty. In 1872 there were 4 citizens upward of ninety years of age, the eldest being ninety-five, 3 of them being natives; 15 upward of eighty, and 27 over seventy, out of a population of less than 800.

ORGANIZATION.

Dec. 27, 1762, the proprietors of the tract joined with the inhabitants in petitioning the General Court to incorporate the plantation as a town, and Feb. 17, 1763, the town of Warwick was duly incorporated. Common belief ascribes the origin of the town's name to the desire of the inhabitants for honoring either Warwick in England, or Guy, earl of Warwick. There is, however, no record to show what was the real origin of the name. The first town-meeting was held May 9, 1763, and Seth Field was moderator. The warrant for the meeting was issued by Seth Field, of Northfield, to James Ball, of Warwick. From that date, 1763, to the present time the persons who have served the town as selectmen and town clerks will be found named, as follows:

SELECTMEN.

1763.—Moses Evans, Jedidiah Morse, Jas. Ball.
1764-66.—Benjamin Conant, Jedidiah Morse, Jas. Ball.
1767.—Benjamin Conant, Jedidiah Morse, Amos Marsh, A. Doolittle, Moses Leonard.
1768.—Job Gilbert, Jedidiah Morse, Jas. Ball.
1769.—Thomas Rich, Jedidiah Morse, Jas. Ball.
1770.—Jas. Ball, Dr. Medad Pomeroy, Job Gilbert.
1771.—Jas. Ball, Dr. Medad Pomeroy, Samuel Williams.
1772.—John Gouldsbury, Ezra Conant, Jonathan Woodward.
1773.—Jas. Ball, Medad Pomeroy, Ezra Conant.
1774.—Jas. Ball, Medad Pomeroy, Amos Marsh.
1775.—Josiah Pomeroy, Thomas Rich, David Cobb, S. Williams, Amos Marsh.
1776.—Seth Peck, A. Doolittle, David Cobb, D. Buckman, Amos Marsh.
1777.—Seth Peck, Josiah Pomeroy, Thomas Rich, John Ormsbee, Amos Marsh.
1778.—Caleb Mayo, Josiah Pomeroy, Thomas Rich, Jos. Mayo, Amos Marsh.
1779.—Samuel Williams, Jos. Mayo, Thomas Rich.
1780.—Thomas Rich, Josiah Pomeroy, Nathaniel Rich, Josiah Cobb, Ebenezer Cheney.
1781.—Capt. Gouldsbury, Nathaniel Rich, Josiah Cobb.
1782.—Capt. Gouldsbury, Capt. Langley, Dr. Pomeroy.
1783.—Capt. Gouldsbury, Josiah Cobb, Jacob Rich.
1784-85.—Samuel Langley, Josiah Cobb, Dr. Pomeroy.
1786.—Thomas Rich, Josiah Cobb, Dr. Pomeroy.
1787.—Thomas Rich, Josiah Cobb, Jas. Gouldsbury.

1788-91.—N. G. Stevens, J. Gale, Mark Moore, Joseph Cobb, Jas. Gouldsbury.
1791.—Josiah Cobb, Reuben Shattuck, Mark Moore, Benj. Simonds, Jas. Gouldsbury.
1795.—Benj. Simonds, John Whitney, Mark Moore, Joshua Atwood, Jas. Gouldsbury.
1796.—Josiah Cobb, Jonathan Gale, Benjamin Simonds.
1797.—Caleb Mayo, John Wilson, Benjamin Simonds.
1798.—Josiah Cobb, John Wilson, Ebenezer Williams.
1799.—John Wilson, Jr., Ebenezer Williams, Jas. Gouldsbury.
1800.—Mark Moore, Ebenezer Williams, Jas. Gouldsbury.
1801.—Jacob Estey, Ebenezer Williams, Zachariah Barber.
1802-4.—Abraham Stevens, E. Williams, Caleb Mayo.
1805.—Abraham Stevens, William Cobb, Jr., Caleb Mayo.
1806.—Abraham Stevens, William Cobb, Jr., Justus Russell.
1807.—Caleb Mayo, Ebenezer Pierce, Justus Russell.
1808-9.—Joshua Atwood, Samuel Ball, Justus Russell.
1810.—Joshua Atwood, Jonathan Blake, Jr., Benjamin Simons.
1811.—Joshua Atwood, Jonathan Blake, Jr., Peter Allen.
1812.—Elias Knowlton, J. Blake, Jr., Josiah Proctor.
1813.—Joshua Atwood, J. Blake, Jr., Caleb Mayo.
1814.—Ashbel Ward, J. Blake, Jr., Caleb Mayo.
1815.—Ashbel Ward, Joshua Atwood, Ebenezer Stearns, Jr.
1816-17.—Ashbel Ward, Jonathan Blake, E. Stearns, Jr.
1818.—Ashbel Ward, Josiah Proctor, William Burnet, Jr.
1819.—Ashbel Ward, Josiah Proctor, Elijah Fisk.
1820.—Ashbel Ward, Joshua Atwood, Justus Russell.
1821.—Josiah Proctor, Joshua Atwood, Justus Russell.
1822-23.—Ashbel Ward, Ebenezer Barber, Jas. Gouldsbury.
1824.—Leonard Wheelock, E. Barber, Jas. Gouldsbury.
1825.—Leonard Wheelock, Ashbel Ward, Jos. Stevens.
1826-28.—Leonard Wheelock, Amory Gale, Jos. Stevens.
1829.—Leonard Wheelock, Amory Gale, Joel Pierce.
1830.—Leonard Wheelock, Jonathan Blake, Jr., Ansel Lesure.
1831.—Abijah Eddy, J. Blake, Jr., Ansel Lesure.
1832-33.—Abijah Eddy, Jos. Stevens, Jacob R. Gale.
1834.—Samuel Blake, Jos. Stevens, J. R. Gale.
1835.—Samuel Blake, Abijah Eddy, J. R. Gale.
1836.—Samuel Blake, Abijah Eddy, Jasper Leland.
1837.—Ira Draper, Abijah Eddy, Jasper Leland.
1838-39.—William E. Russell, Abijah Eddy, J. Leland.
1840.—William E. Russell, David Gale, Jr., J. Leland.
1841.—William E. Russell, David Gale, Jr., David Burnett.
1842-43.—Ira Draper, Jacob R. Gale, D. Burnett.
1844.—Ira Draper, David Gale, Abijah Eddy.
1845.—Joel Pierce, Harvey Conant, Abijah Eddy.
1846.—Ira Draper, Asa Wheeler, Jas. Stockwell.
1847.—Clark Stearns, Asa Wheeler, James Stockwell.
1848.—Clark Stearns, Harvey Barber, J. Stockwell.
1849.—Clark Stearns, Harvey Barber, George W. Moore.
1850-51.—John G. Gale, Harvey Barber, G. W. Moore.
1852.—E. F. Mayo, Jas. Stockwell, S. N. Atwood.
1853.—E. F. Mayo, John G. Gale, S. N. Atwood.
1854.—E. F. Mayo, Hiri Baker, S. N. Atwood.
1855.—E. F. Mayo, Hiri Baker, Clark Stearns.
1856.—Jas. S. Wheeler, Hiri Baker, Clark Stearns.
1857-59.—Henry G. Mallard, N. E. Stevens, S. W. Wilson.
1860.—Edward F. Mayo, William H. Bass, Sylvanus S. Atwood.
1861-62.—Charles R. Gale, W. H. Bass, S. S. Atwood.
1863.—Charles R. Gale, E. G. Ball, Hervey Barber.
1864.—J. F. Bridge, E. G. Ball, Hervey Barber.
1865.—J. F. Bridge, William H. Gale, E. F. Mayo.
1866.—Lyman Atwood, W. H. Gale, E. F. Mayo.
1867.—Lyman Atwood, W. H. Gale, J. S. Wheeler.
1868.—Lyman Atwood, E. F. Mayo, J. S. Wheeler.
1869.—H. H. Jilson, E. F. Mayo, J. S. Wheeler.
1870.—Jas. S. Wheeler, E. F. Mayo, H. H. Jilson.
1871.—Jesse F. Bridge, E. F. Mayo, H. H. Jilson.
1872.—J. F. Bridge, J. L. Stockwell, H. H. Jilson.
1873.—J. F. Bridge, J. L. Stockwell, William R. Taylor.
1874.—William H. Gale, J. L. Stockwell, W. R. Taylor.
1875.—William H. Gale, E. F. Mayo, W. R. Taylor.
1876.—J. L. Stockwell, E. F. Mayo, A. C. White.
1877.—J. L. Stockwell, Darius Stone, A. C. White.
1878.—J. L. Stockwell, E. F. Mayo, C. A. Williams.

TOWN CLERKS.

Jas. Ball, 1763-75; Amos Marsh, 1775-79; Ezra Conant, 1779-81; Samuel Williams, 1781-83; John Conant, 1783-87; Ezra Conant, 1787-93; John Conant, 1793-98; Josiah Pomeroy, Jr., 1798-1805; Jonathan Blake, Jr., 1805-8; Ebenezer Hall, 1808-12; Josiah Pomeroy, Jr., 1812-18; J. Blake, Jr., 1818-21; Asa Thayer, 1821; J. Blake, Jr., 1822-29; Amos Taylor, 1829-38; Lemuel Wheelock, 1838-40; Abijah Eddy 1840-46, George L. Chesebro, 1846-49; Ira Draper, 1849-58; H. G. Mallard, 1858; Ira Draper, 1859-61; E. F. Mayo, 1861-68; A. J. Atherton, 1868-74; E. F. Mayo, 1874-76; Samuel Hastings, 1876-79.

REPRESENTATIVES AT THE GENERAL COURT.

From 1776 to 1857, when Warwick became a part of the Eleventh Representative District, the town was represented by the following:

Josiah Cobb, Thomas Rich, James Ball, Samuel Williams, John Gouldsbury, Nathaniel Cheney, Oliver Chapin, Caleb Mayo, Ebenezer Williams, Justus Russell, Jonathan Blake, Jr., Joseph Stevens, Lemuel Wheelock, Ashbel Ward, Clark Stearns, Ansel Davis, Samuel W. Spooner, William E. Russell, Ira Draper, John G. Gale, Jacob C. Gale, Abijah Eddy.

VILLAGES.

WARWICK CENTRE,

the only village in the town, is delightfully situated upon a commanding eminence, whence the eye may satisfy itself with a charming view of hills and valleys, and compass a varied and picturesque mountain landscape, which reaches into the distance upon every hand.

In the centre, containing two divisions, commonly alluded to as the upper and lower villages, are three churches, a school-house, a hotel, store, post-office, boot-manufactory, and a collection of perhaps fifty dwellings, which are for the most part attractive in appearance and surrounded by neatly-kept grounds. Warwick Centre boasted for five years—from 1852 to 1857—the possession of a militia company, called the Warwick Light Infantry, and of this company the town was justly proud. There is still left, however, the Warwick Cornet Band, organized in 1852, famous in the neighboring towns as a noted musical organization.

CHURCHES.

The first mention in the records touching church matters appears under date of 1753, when the committee appointed for the building of a meeting-house was instructed to proceed in that business. The house was to be 35 feet long and 30 feet wide, with 19 foot posts. In August, 1754, the church committee reported that a contract had been made with Messrs. Mason & Perry for the building of the church as provided, and that the contract price was £26 15*s.* 4*d.*, the proprietors to defray the expense of procuring the slit-work on the spot. The contractors agreed to have the frame ready by the 1st of the ensuing October, and the proprietors agreed to pay for the raising entertainment. So far from having the frame ready as stipulated, the contractors had, by March, 1755, only cut ten or twenty trees toward the frame, but, being given more time, finished it late in 1755, and in April, 1756, after some controversy touching the location of the house, the frame was raised by towns-people and persons from Northfield and other places, and located where the road from Royalston to Northfield was intersected by the road to the pond. The present Unitarian Church stands near the site of the church above referred to.

Although the frame was raised in April, 1756, and although the proprietors voted in 1757 to appropriate £4 for inclosing the meeting-house, the frame was still uncovered early in 1759, although properly inclosed shortly afterward. In May, 1760, it was resolved by the proprietors "to raise the sum of £18 lawful money to defray the charge of some suitable orthodox minister's preaching upon probation within said township during the summer season." Although the records do not say so, yet it is likely the Rev. Lemuel Hedge, of Hardwick, and a graduate of Harvard, was engaged to preach upon probation, since in September, 1760, the proprietors gave Mr. Hedge a call to settle, and proposed to give him a yearly salary of £60 for five years, besides a settlement of £80 and the privilege of laying out 100 acres of land near the meeting-house, in lieu of the 100 acres in the second division falling to the minister's right. To this offer the inhabitants agreed to add 35 cords of firewood annually, and Mr. Hedge, accepting the terms, was ordained Dec. 3, 1760, on which date, also, the First Congregational Church was organized with 26 members. Mr. Hedge—touching whose Toryism during the Revolution recital is made elsewhere—was pastor nearly seventeen years, and died in Hardwick, in October, 1777, although he was buried in

Warwick, where a tablet, erected in the Fisk cemetery by his children, commemorates his virtues. In 1761, £72 were voted to finish the meeting-house, and it was agreed to build a pew for Mr. Hedge.

At the second town-meeting, in 1763, it was agreed to pay Mr. Hedge a salary of £60 until such time as there should be 80 settled families in the town, and after that his salary was to be increased at the rate of 13*s.* 4*d.* for each additional family settled in the town. In this year it was again resolved to finish the meeting-house.

The church was without the services of a settled minister from the time of Mr. Hedge's defection until September, 1779, when Rev. Samuel Reed, of Middleboro', and a graduate of Yale, was ordained, the call having been extended to him the previous December, and the offer of £675 (Continental money) as a settlement having been tendered him, with a salary of £60 the first year and £70 thereafter, said salary to be paid in money equal to rye at three shillings and sixpence per bushel, and corn at two and eightpence per bushel, 30 cords of wood yearly being also promised him. In 1786 a contract was made with Capt. Samuel Langley for the erection of a new meeting-house, which was to be 58 feet long and 42 feet wide, with a porch on the front of the house sufficient to contain convenient stairs to go up into the galleries. The church was to contain 39 pews on the ground-floor and 20 in the gallery, and was to be finished in two years, at a contract price of $1500. Capt. Langley finished the house according to contract, but at a pecuniary loss. This meeting-house was built for the church society, and to it the town agreed to donate the old meeting-house, conditioned that the society gave to the town a deed of all the privileges in the new house, and permitted members of all Christian denominations to worship in the building.

For some years previous to 1792, Rev. Samuel Reed had been supported by a fund created from the interest on certain notes issued by those who wished to support him to the amount which each wished to contribute. In August of this year it was agreed that the fund heretofore raised for the support of a Congregational minister should be withdrawn. In 1793 a committee reported that 305 acres of the ministry land had been sold for £239, and the income of this fund has since been devoted to the support of the ministry. In 1794, Rev. Mr. Reed became, by agreement, the town's minister, instead of the society's, and he was to have for his yearly salary £70 in silver, at six shillings and eightpence an ounce, 20 cords of wood, and the money for which the ministry lands had been sold as a loan, upon which latter he was to pay the interest to the town.

In this year, also, the General Court was petitioned to repeal the act incorporating the Congregational Society of Warwick, and the ministry fund created by the same. In 1798, Rev. Mr. Reed claimed that the town had failed to support him according to contract, and requested his dismissal, but this request he subsequently withdrew. While still pastor of the church, Rev. Mr. Reed died in July, 1812, and in June, 1814, Rev. Preserved Smith, Jr., being offered a call, was ordained the following October as the next settled minister. About this time the church changed its creed to UNITARIANISM, and it has thus remained to the present day.

In 1836 a new church building (the present Unitarian edifice) was erected near the site of the old one, at a cost of $3000, and provided with a bell, which was the first church bell brought into Warwick.

Rev. Preserved Smith continued to serve the Unitarian Society until 1844, when he was dismissed at his own request. Mr. Smith is still living in Greenfield, Mass., at the age of ninety. Since his retirement, preaching has been supplied by Revs. D. H. Barlow, Samuel F. Clark, G. F. Clark, Luther Wilson, Abraham Jackson, John Goldsbury, J. S. Lincoln, J. B. Willard, W. A. P. Willard, and others.

The Unitarian ministers who originated in Warwick were Revs. John Goldsbury, Nathan Ball, Amory Gale, Stillman Barber, Amory D. Mayo, and Henry H. Barber. Preaching is at present supplied to the society by Rev. A. Tufts. The church membership numbers about 10. The society received in 1864, from Mrs. Mary Clapp, of Dorchester, Mass. (but a native of Warwick), a donation of $1000, and in 1868, upon her eighty-fourth birthday, another similar donation. In the latter year, also, Miss Mary Ann Hastings, of Framingham, Mass., bequeathed the society $1000.

THE BAPTIST SOCIETY OF WARWICK,

which was partly in Warwick and partly in Royalston, was, by the town's consent, incorporated in 1806. There were Baptists in Warwick as far back as 1774, for under that date an article in the town-warrant read,—"to see if the town will take into consideration the certificates of the differing societies of those persons that call themselves Baptists, and pass any votes respecting their being taxed to the minister, any or all of them." The tax was probably not remitted, for in 1775 members of the Baptist Society sued the town to recover the minister's tax which had been collected from them, and not long afterward the Baptists were relieved of the tax.

The Warwick Baptists worshiped at the West Royalston Church, and, in 1798, 22 members of this church withdrew for the purpose of organizing a church in Warwick. The church was accordingly organized, but in 1803 united with the West Royalston Church, although the Warwick Baptists enjoyed occasional preaching in their town after the reunion.

In January, 1843, 14 members of the Baptist Church of Royalston and Warwick petitioned to be set off as a branch church at Warwick Centre, and in August of that year the church at Warwick was organized with 23 members. Rev. E. M. Burnham was the first pastor, and among his successors have been Revs. L. Fay, S. S. Kingsley, Caleb Sawyer, J. G. Bennett, E. J. Emory, G. B. Mills, Lyman Culver, Erastus Andrews, L. F. Shepardson, E. D. Daniels, H. H. Woodbury, C. Farrar. Rev. Mr. Watrous is the present pastor. The society owns a house of worship at Warwick Centre, and has a fund of $1000, bequeathed in 1872 by Daniel Pierce. Revs. Ebenezer Barber, Henry Holman, and Jonathan Blake (Baptist ministers) originated in Warwick.

THE UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY OF WARWICK

was incorporated in 1814. Revs. Robert Bartlett, John Brooks, Stillman Clark, T. Barrow, E. Davis, and John H. Willis were the preachers to 1852, since which time the society has had only occasional preaching, and never owned a meeting-house. Revs. Caleb Rich, Robert Bartlett, Ebenezer Williams, and John Williams, from Warwick, became Universalist ministers.

THE SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized in 1829, with 30 members, the most of whom had withdrawn from the Unitarian Church, and in 1833 the church edifice, now located in the upper village, at Warwick Centre, was built. The first settled pastor was Rev. Samuel Kingsbury, in November, 1833, previous to whom, however, preaching had been furnished by Revs. A. C. Page, Job Cushman, Eliphalet Strong, and others. Rev. Roger C. Hatch succeeded Mr. Kingsbury in 1835, and preached until 1853. Mr. Hatch continued to reside in Warwick, and died in 1868, aged eighty. The preachers who followed him included Revs. D. C. Frost, Henry M. Bridge, E. H. Blanchard, Mr. Bissell, E. R. Bassett, and others. Rev. John Garmon, of Orange, supplies the preaching at present.

Among the Congregational ministers who have been natives of Warwick may be noted the following: Revs. John Fiske, Moses Fiske, Swan L. Pomeroy, Nahum Gould, Junius L. Hatch, John Leonard, Francis Leonard, Levi Wheaton, and Geo. W. Barber. It may likewise be noted that Rev. Levi

B. Stimson, an Episcopalian minister, was a native of Warwick.

SCHOOLS.

When the tract now Warwick was first granted to the original owners, in 1735, one of the sixty-three equal shares of land was ordered set apart for schools, but the first move made by the town toward supporting education was in 1768, when £10 were appropriated for that purpose, and it was further decided to have a moving school, and to have a master in the winter and a mistress in the summer. In this year Mrs. Hannah Rawson was employed to teach the summer school, at 1s. 6d. per week.

In 1773 the town was divided into school districts, and in 1774 educational interests had so far improved that £21 were appropriated for schools. In 1785 the school districts numbered nine, and in this year a committee reported that 291 acres of school land had been sold for £128, and the income of this fund, it may be remarked, has ever since been devoted to the support of schools, each of the nine districts receiving about $3 from the fund.

In 1850 the school districts were surveyed by the selectmen, and the boundaries at each corner marked by a stone monument bearing the number of the district. Six years later, in 1856, the school-house now standing opposite the Unitarian Church was erected. In 1878 the town devoted $1000 to the support of schools.

Among the college graduates who were natives of Warwick were John Gouldsbury, —— Gould, Stillman Barber, H. H. Barber, Nathan Ball, Levi Wheaton, C. C. Wheaton. A town library, now containing 1500 volumes, was founded in 1870 upon a town appropriation of $100, and since that the enterprise has been supported by town and individual subscriptions.

BURIAL-PLACES.

The burying-ground first laid out in 1766, in what is now Warwick, occupied a lot adjoining the present Unitarian Church in Warwick village, but it was abandoned in 1782, and many of the remains were transferred, with the old headstones, to the Fisk Cemetery, opposite the Congregational Church, in the upper village, donated in part by Moses Leonard and in part (in 1864) by Mrs. E. C. Fisk. There is but one headstone standing in the old burial-place, and it records the death, in 1777, of Abel Stevens.

Among the oldest inscriptions seen in the new cemetery (the only public burial-place in the town) are the following:

Rev. Lemuel Hedge, 1777; Mary Proctor, 1782; Anne Davenport, 1784; Christopher Gouldsbury, 1782, Hannah Whitney, 1784; Hannah Roberts, 1784; Mary Stevens, 1782; Lucy Ball, 1782; Moses Leonard, 1788; Phebe Bancroft, 1788; Samuel Williams, 1786; Robert Burnet, 1790; Josiah Gale, 1794; Sally Pierce, 1795; Jas. Ball, 1797; Elizabeth Gale, 1798; Leonard Bancroft, 1798; Malinda Gale, 1799; Elizabeth Stevens, 1793; Elijah Whitney, 1792; Samuel Ball, 1790; Lucena Penniman, 1792; Simeon Stearns, 1806; Jonas Ball, 1803, Caleb Mayo, 1803; John Gouldsbury, 1802.

In 1871, Mrs. Mary Blake Clapp, of Boston, donated $500 to the town of Warwick as a fund whose income should be set apart for beautifying and keeping the cemetery in repair, and in 1872 she made a second donation of $500 for the same purpose.

INDUSTRIES.

The value of the yearly products of the town's industries is about equally divided between agriculture and manufactures. The value of the former was, in 1875, about $72,000, and of the latter $86,810, the number of farms being 153. There are a number of saw-mills in the town, and, among these, the mills of G. W. Moore, C. W. Delvey, and Geo. N. Richards produce also pail-staves and heading, and that of A. C. White chair-stuff. A boot-factory at Warwick village, conducted by Nahum Jones, who established it at that point in 1854, provides employment for about forty persons, and produces annually about 20,000 pairs of boots, of the estimated value of $50,000. George M. Wheeler manufactures brushwoods in the south part of the town, to the value of about $6000 yearly, and employs from 6 to 8 men. The braiding of straw hats is an industry that is briskly pursued by the women of Warwick. The products of agricultnre are limited in quantity to furnishing the supply for home demand, although some shipments of cattle, butter, and cheese are made. Warwick was noted for her fat cattle some years ago, and in 1860 and 1861 held two important cattle-shows.

The total value of the town, in 1878, was $252,241, of which $210,325 was in real estate. The total tax—State, county, and town—was $6439.22, or at the rate of .025.

WARWICK'S WAR RECORD.

Below will be found a list of the names of the soldiers sent by Warwick into the war of the Rebellion:

Lyman Mason, Nathaniel M. Pond, Henry H. Jillson, Dwight S. Jennings, Rayal E. Stimson, Jesse F. Bridge, George Jennings, George E. Cook, Howard S. Proctor, Joseph A. Williams, William Dugan, Joseph Spencer, Henry O. Cook, George Mason, Frederick Quinn, Amory Gould (2d), Alphonzo Rayner, Richards Mayo, Henry Witherell, Alonzo Scott, Dwight E. Stone, Orrin Curtis, Charles E. Randall, Charles Lawrence, Theodore Putnam, Jairus Hammond, Albert C. Barber, Artemas W. Ward, Richard Weeks, Jr., William Weeks, Francis S. Fuller, Joseph Putnam, R. H. Barber, H. W. Kibbler, A. J. Curtis, George Severance, Alex. Cooper, George B. Cobb, Sumner Lincoln, Peter Dyer, John Farnsworth, Lewis Atwood, William B. Mason, A. R. Jennings, Joseph Adams, S. T. Underwood, Amos Taylor (3d), Alfred Houghton, Elliot Stone, Charles W. Higgins, Albert L. Hunt, Silas Jennings, Samuel Adams, Henry W. Lawrence,* Francis L. Moore,* Levi E. Switzer, Frederic Williams,* Benjamin Hastings,* La Fayette Nelson,* Edward N. Coller,* Seth A. Woodward,* Henry H. Manning,* Jas. D. Delvee,* Charles Jones,* James H. Fuller,* Willard Packard,* Franklin Pierce,* J. B. Caldwell,* W. H. Blake,* Jos. W. Sawyer, L. S. Jillson,* M. S. Cushing,* M. L. B. Partridge,* Joseph Drake,* Edwards Davis,* James M. Chapin,* J. S. Rayner, Jr.,* S. P. Shepardson, Jr.,* Jos. W. Ellis.*

The last 26 names, marked with a *, are the names of those who died in the service. These names are inscribed on a soldiers' monument erected in 1866 in the Fisk Cemetery at Warwick village. The monument is a handsome shaft of New Hampshire granite, and was constructed at a cost of $1336. The amount raised by Warwick to furnish soldiers for the war was $17,827.37.

WENDELL.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

WENDELL is one of the most hilly towns in eastern Franklin, and the smallest in point of population. It is bounded north by Erving, south by Shutesbury and Leverett, east by Orange and New Salem, and west by Montague. Its population in 1875 was less than it was in 1790. In 1790 it was 519. In 1875 it was 503. In 1800 it was 787. In 1810 it rose to 983. In 1820 it declined to 958, and in 1830 to 874. In 1840 there was an advance to 875, and again in 1850 to 920. It declined in 1860 to 704, in 1870 to 539, and in 1875 to 503.

Miller's River forms the entire northern boundary of the town, separating it from Erving, and about half the distance across the northern border the town is traversed by the Fitchburg Railroad. The town measures about six and a half miles in length, and about five and a half in width.

NATURAL FEATURES.

Wendell is mountainous, and abounds in wild and rugged scenery. Almost the entire surface of the town rests upon a bed of gneiss, except at the northeast, where it passes into granite. There are fifteen distinct elevations among the hills of Wendell, of which the most important is Bear Mountain, that rises 1281 feet above the sea-level. From the summit of this eminence the tourist may obtain a delightful and extensive view of the Miller's River valley and the neighboring country.

Mountain brooks abound. Among them may be mentioned Swift River, Whetstone, Wickett, and Osgood Brooks. Wickett Pond, west of Wendell Centre, is the largest sheet of water in the town. Of timber there is no lack, the chief growth being beach, pine, chestnut, and rock-maple. About two years ago there was some agitation over the reported discovery of a silver mine in the northeast, but patient research by a company organized to work it ended in failure.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The earliest settlers of Wendell are said to have removed thither chiefly from the towns of Lancaster, Sterling, Westminster, Leominster, and Lexington, in the counties of Middlesex and Worcester, Mass. Thomas Osgood, Richard Moore, and William Larned, of New Salem, settled in the north part of the town as early as 1754, upon that portion known as Ervingshire. A settlement was made shortly after near Wickett Pond, then in the north part of Shutesbury, by James Ross, —— Locke, Silas Wilder, Lemuel Beaman, Benjamin Glazier, John Wetherbee, —— Hamilton, and others. The settlers upon Ervingshire looked upon themselves as belonging, after a fashion, to Shutesbury (or Roadtown), and did belong at first to the ecclesiastical organization of that town.

One of the most prominent men among the early settlers was Judge Joshua Green, a native of Boston, and a graduate of Harvard in 1784. He settled in Wendell in 1790, and from that period until 1830, continued for forty years to serve the town uninterruptedly as selectman, treasurer, assessor, or representative to the General Court. Failing health alone caused his retirement to private life, and after an extended, useful, and honored existence, he passed away in 1847. Daniel Porter, mentioned as one of the first physicians in Wendell, served as town clerk for thirty-five successive years, from 1788 to 1823.

Few descendants of the early settlers of Wendell remain in the town at this day. Among them may be noted Joseph Wilder, aged ninety, the Drurys, Stones, Needhams, Austins, Deaths, and Caswells.

Previous to 1784 marriages in this town averaged about three per annum, and the births about fifteen.

NOTEWORTHY INCIDENTS.

In July, 1781, £40, hard money, were raised to defray charges that had arisen or might arise. At the same time a committee was chosen to purchase land for a burying-ground, who secured the ground which now adjoins the Congregational Church in Wendell Centre. The land was probably purchased from Jonathan Osgood, for which the town paid him £8 an acre. In November, 1782, it was voted to build a work-house, 18 feet by 30. The first *stocks* were built about March, 1786. In July following a dog-pound was ordered to be built, 30 feet square. In 1788 it was agreed in town-meeting that the right to vote in town affairs should be possessed only by such persons as were in possession of landed interests.

J. Fisk and Daniel Porter were physicians in Wendell about 1786, and in the same year Thomas Atherton was a blacksmith there. These were probably the earliest representatives of those callings in Wendell's history. In December, 1790, about 40 persons (alluded to as laborers), and the wives of several of them, sought to take up their residences in Wendell without obtaining the town's consent, and they were accordingly notified by the town constable to depart from its limits.* A certain Lieut. Blodgett is mentioned in the records of 1800 as having had a blacksmith-shop in the town, but where is not mentioned.

In 1812 the keeping of Terence Allen and her child (paupers) was put up at public vendue, and struck off to John Goss at a dollar a week. It was voted at the same time that "if any man will take the Widow Allen for $200, and exempt the town from any further expense, they will give said sum, the selectmen to superintend the matter."

The first road opened into the tract now occupied by Wendell was from Roadtown (Shutesbury) to the North End, in 1756. In the same year a road was opened through the south part, from Montague to New Salem. The old road from New Salem through what is now Wendell Centre to Montague was begun in 1762. Previous to 1850 the town had expended upward of $40,000 in constructing and repairing highways.

Nathaniel Wilder, a Revolutionary soldier, of Wendell, lived to be the veritable "oldest inhabitant," his age at the time of his death, in 1851, being one hundred years and two days. Several of the citizens of the town served in the insurgent forces of Shays.

The Congregational Church of Wendell observed its centennial Dec. 2, 1874, on which occasion the celebration was marked by an address of welcome by the pastor, Rev. B. B. Cutler; a historical discourse upon the town's rise and growth, by Rev. W. H. Beaman; a poem, by Dr. V. W. Leach; and a banquet at the town-hall.

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES.

The first reference in the records touching the Revolutionary struggle was made July, 1781, when it was voted to raise £72, hard money, to procure the town's proportion of beef for the army. In the following month it was agreed to pay "the men raised by Capt. Sweetser" the value of 16 bushels of rye and 20*s.* in hard money a month. A committee was chosen to procure Continental clothing.

In March, 1783, James Ross was allowed £9 for money he paid to soldiers for bounty and mileage. Besides Capt. Sweetser, already mentioned, the names of Samuel Orcut, Nathaniel Wilder, Zedekiah Fisk, Samuel Reed, and Jacob Harwood are recalled as having represented Wendell in the first Revolutionary struggle.

WAR OF 1812.

Like many of her sister towns, Wendell was opposed to the war of 1812, and sent Joshua Green as a delegate to the Northampton Convention, called in July, 1812, to protest against the war, and to demand a speedy treaty of peace. In March, 1812, it was resolved that powder and balls should be provided for the soldiers when inspected. In 1814 the town sent to the General Court a memorial concerning "the present situation of publick affairs." Wendell sent 15 men for the defense of Boston in 1814, and the names of 11 are here given, as follows: Joseph Needham, Luther Osgood, Martin Hager, Silas Whitcomb, Thomas Walkup, Martin Fisk, William Farr, Willard Thompson, William Putnam, Silas Osgood, and Amos Scranton. Of the 15 the only known survivor is Joseph Needham who is still living, at Wendell Centre, hale and hearty, at the age of eighty-four.

ORGANIZATION.

The act of incorporation was passed May 8, 1781, and provided for the erection of the northerly part of the town of Shutesbury, and that part of a tract of land called Ervingshire lying on the south side of Miller's River, into a town, by the name of Wendell.

*This was a mere formal notice, necessary to prevent them from being chargeable to this town if they became paupers. No one was driven out by it.

The boundaries were prescribed as follows: Beginning at the south side of Miller's River, at the northwest corner of John Erving's land, and thence extending south, fourteen degrees east, 2100 rods, or until it comes in a direct line with the south end of the lots Nos. 2, 3, 7, 9, 26, and 27; thence running east on the south line of said lots 1311 rods to New Salem town-line; thence running northerly by New Salem line to Miller's River 2084 rods, and thence by said river until it comes to the place of beginning.

The act further provided that Moses Gunn should be authorized to issue his warrant to one of the principal inhabitants of the town, requiring him to notify the freeholders and other inhabitants to meet for the selection of town officers, etc. In accordance therewith, Moses Gunn, who was a justice of the peace, notified Joseph Johnson to call the meeting, which was held June 14, 1781, at Deacon Jonathan Osgood's house. The incorporation act, so the records indicate, was procured by Daniel Denny, who was ordered to be paid for his trouble.

The town was named in honor of Judge Oliver Wendell, of Boston. He was the owner of much land in and about Wendell, and is said to have been a great patron of the town, which he frequently visited. The only donations he made, as far as the records show, were a christening-basin and pulpit Bible to the Congregational Church. In 1803 a tract of land called "Benjamin Hill Gore," and a tract a mile in width, taken from Montague, were added to the tract originally incorporated as Wendell, and so it now remains.

SELECTMEN.

1781.—Lot Paine, John Ross, Daniel Denny.
1782.—Richard Moor, Josiah Osgood, John Ross.
1783.—No record of any election.
1784.—Josiah Osgood, John Ross, Nathan Brewer.
1785.—Josiah Osgood, Daniel Porter, Thomas Atherton.
1786.—Daniel Porter, Hananiah Rand, David Whittaker.
1787.—Henry Sweetser, Josiah Osgood, David Whittaker.
1788.—Daniel Porter, Jonathan Crosbee, Benjamin Stiles.
1789-90.—David Whittaker, Edmund Stiles, John Ross.
1791.—Edmund Stiles, John Ross, Samuel Caswell.
1792.—Edmund Stiles, David Whittaker, Joshua Green.
1793.—John Ross, Joshua Green, Samuel Osgood.
1794-95.—John Ross, Joshua Green, David Whittaker.
1796-1801.—Joshua Green, John Ross, Nathan Brewer.
1801-2.—Joshua Green, Nathan Brewer, Phineas Stiles.
1803-9.—Nathan Brewer, Joshua Green, David Whittaker.
1809.—Joshua Green, Nathan Brewer, Joseph Sawyer.
1810.—Joshua Green, Nathan Brewer, Timothy Armstrong.
1811.—Joshua Green, Nathan Brewer, David Whittaker.
1812.—Joshua Green, Nathan Brewer, Levi Benjamin.
1813.—Joshua Green, Levi Benjamin, Clark Stone.
1814.—Joshua Green, Levi Benjamin, Joseph Sawyer.
1815.—Joshua Green, Levi Benjamin, Joel Bent.
1816-19.—Joshua Green, Joel Bent, Samuel Brewer.
1819-20.—Joshua Green, Luther Osgood, Samuel Brewer.
1821.—Joshua Green, Samuel Brewer, Joel Bent.
1822.—Joshua Green, John Beaman, Bezaliel Lock.
1823.—Joshua Green, Martin Hagar, Timothy Taft.
1824.—Joshua Green, Martin Hagar, Samuel Brewer.
1825-26.—Joshua Green, Martin Hagar, Timothy Taft.
1827.—Joshua Green, Timothy Taft, Samuel Brewer.
1828.—Timothy Taft, Martin Grout, Joel Drury.
1829.—Joshua Green, Jonathan Whittaker, Ira Benjamin.
1830-31.—Martin Grout, Jonathan Whittaker, Ira Benjamin.
1832-33.—Jonathan Whittaker, Samuel Brewer, Noah Porter.
1834.—Martin Grout, Joel Howe, Ebhn Osgood.
1835-36.—Joel Howe, Jabez Sawyer, Jr., Ira Benjamin.
1837.—Jonathan Whittaker, Ira Benjamin, Wm. L. Bent.
1838.—Jabez Sawyer, Jr., Joel Howe, Silas Ballard.
1839.—Joel Howe, Jabez Sawyer, Lansford Armstrong.
1840.—Otis Brooks, Joel Howe, Gardner Leach.
1841.—Samuel Brewer, Ivers Benjamin, Geo. B. Richardson.
1842.—Jabez Sawyer, Moses Stone, Joseph Needham.
1843.—Joel Howe, Joseph Needham, Luther Stone.
1844.—Samuel Hinsdale, Jabez Sawyer, Jr., Luther Stone.
1845.—Luther Stone, Samuel Brewer, Joseph Fisk (2d).
1846.—Samuel Brewer, Wm. Fleming, Joseph Fisk (2d).
1847.—Jabez Sawyer, Jr., Luther Stone, Isaac Dudley.
1848.—Lansford Armstrong, Joseph Fisk (2d), Chester Leach.
1849.—Lucius Cooke, Jonathan Whittaker, Thomas D. Brooks.
1850.—Joel Howe, Luke Leach, Adin Whittaker.
1851.—Luther Stone, Wm. Putnam, Erastus L. Orcutt.
1852.—Wm. Putnam, Adin Whittaker, Alonzo Fleming.
1853.—Aaron Chandler, Joseph Fisk (2d), Ivers Benjamin.
1854.—Jabez Sawyer, Aaron Chandler, Joseph Fisk (2d).
1855.—Jabez Sawyer, Aaron Chandler, John Howe.
1856.—Wm. H. Phelps, Clark Stone, Adin Whitaker.
1857.—Joel Howe, Ivers Benjamin, Chas. A. Eddy.
1858.—Aaron Chandler, Lewis Leonard, Ebenezer Lock.
1859.—Jabez Sawyer, Luther Stone, J. M. King.
1860.—Aaron Chandler, J. R. Reynolds, Clark Stone.
1861.—J. R. Reynolds, Joseph Fisk (2d), Alonzo Fleming.
1862.—Alonzo Fleming, Joseph Fisk (2d), Adin Whittaker.
1863.—J. Reynolds, T. H. Bartlett, Clark Stone.
1864.—J. R. Reynolds, T. H. Bartlett, N. E. Sweetser.
1865.—Andrew Bok, Orin Andrews, Clark Stone.
1866.—Luke Leach, Danforth Putnam, Andrew Baker.
1867.—T. H. Bartlett, Wm. D. Andrews, F. K. Fleming.
1868.—Edwin L. Gates, Wm. Fleming, Hollis Wrisley.
1869.—Aaron Pike, T. H. Bartlett, A. H. Haskell.
1870.—Aaron Pike, Andrew Baker, Truman Bartlett.
1871.—M. M. Stebbins, D. P. Austin, Andrew Baker.
1872.—Andrew Baker, Daniel Ballard, M. M. Stebbins.
1873.—J. C. Holston, Alonzo Fleming, T. H. Bartlett.
1874.—T. H. Bartlett, Alonzo Fleming, Andrew Baker.
1875.—J. C. Brown, Clark Stone, Nicholas Laux.
1876.—Andrew Baker, Orin Andrews, Nicholas Laux.
1877.—Orin Andrews, Andrew Baker, C. E. Rogers.
1878.—John C. Holston, Chester Clark, Nicholas Laux.

TOWN CLERKS.

James Ross, 1781–88; Daniel Porter, 1788–1823; Josiah Richardson, 1823–25; John Metcalf, Jr., 1826–32; Calvin Hunter, 1833–36; Solomon Barrett, 1837–38; Mason Buss, 1839–43; Otis Brooks, 1844; Jonathan Whittaker, 1845; George B. Richardson, 1846–51; Theodore W. Lyman, 1852; Thomas D. Brooks, 1853; Lebbeus Spooner, 1854–55; Otis Chittenden, 1856–57; James E. Clark, 1858; John Hunt, 1859–62; J. H. Dodge, 1863; H. F. Brooks, 1864–65; Willard Brigham, 1866; Marcus M. Stebbins, 1867–68; Orin Andrews, 1869–70; A. T. Bemis, 1871; Lyman G. Gould, 1872–73; Alburn Fiske, 1874–75; Hiram Willis, 1876–79.

REPRESENTATIVES AT THE GENERAL COURT.

The town's first representative at the General Court was Joshua Green, who was sent thither in 1806. Besides Mr. Green, the representatives from 1806 to 1857 (when Wendell became a part of the Fifth Representative District) have been as follows:

Clark Stone, Jonathan Whittaker, Jonathan Brown, Jabez Sawyer, Jr., Amariah Sawyer, Ivers Benjamin, Gardner Leach, Martin Hager, Moses Stone, Luther Stone, Lyman Fisk, George A. Green, Samuel Brewer, Wm. Putnam, Addison Leach, Jas. E. Clark.

VILLAGES.

WENDELL CENTRE,

the locality of the earliest settlement, and now the seat of town government, occupies an elevated region four miles from Wendell Depot, where the Fitchburg Railroad touches the town. The centre contains the only two churches in Wendell, the town-hall, one store and post-office, and a hotel. It is a place of some resort in the summer season, because of its lofty elevation and healthful climate.

Wendell Depot, a station on the Fitchburg Railroad, contains a store, a public hall, and post-office, and is pleasantly located in a valley on the south bank of Miller's River.

Lock's Village, on the northern line of Shutesbury, is partly also in Wendell.

CHURCHES.

In November, 1774, a Congregational Church was organized in what is now Wendell, by James Ross, John Crosbee, Jonathan and Josiah Osgood, Silas Wilder, Thomas Osgood, Richard Moore, Wm. Larned, Henry Sweetser, James Ross, Jr., Joseph Russell, Francis Kidder, John Wetherbee, Moses Sawyer, John Ross, Nathan Brewer, Lemuel Beaman, Zachariah Drury, Benjamin Glazier, and Luke Osgood,—20 in all, to whom were a few days later added 13 females. On the 29th of November, 1774, a council, convened at Shutesbury, from churches in Montague, New Salem, Westminster, and Warwick, received the organization as a "visible, regular Church of Christ." Rev. Abraham Hill, of Shutesbury, preached to

them occasionally, but, by reason of his Toryism later on, he lost favor with them. During Mr. Kilburn's term the church appointed a committee "to treat with those members, whether communicants or otherwise, who publicly neglect their duty, or have been guilty of moral scandal publicly known."

In July, 1781, the town resolved to hire "more preaching," and further, that "the meeting-house spot" be on the north side of the county road, and the east side of the town. This is the site occupied by the present Congregational Church in Wendell Centre.

In October, 1781, it was decided to build a meeting-house, 55 feet long by 40 wide, and to raise £50 to set up the frame to inclose it, and to lay the lower floor. Mr. Babcock, who was called in January, 1782, to settle in the ministry, was to have a settlement of £100, and his salary to be £40 a year for the first three years, and then to rise 40s. annually until it reached £60. When the meeting-house was about to be raised, in 1783, it was agreed to allow Jonathan Crosbee for what rum might be expended in raising the house.

In 1791, Maj. Erving by will bequeathed to the town of Wendell, for the benefit of the clergyman of the parish and his descendants in that office, a lot of land. His will set forth that,—

"I am induced to do this with a view that in time they may get men of superior eminence as divines for your pastors, likewise men of philosophical learning, who may enable you by their instructions to explore the bowels of the earth and discover the riches thereof, and be further useful to you in agriculture or any other branch of natural history."

In 1795 the seats in the front gallery east of the division, and the south half of the seats in the women's side gallery, were appropriated to the use of the singers. In 1795 the owners of pews in the meeting-house were Joseph Sawyer, Lemuel Beaman, Elisha Washburn, Lemuel Leach, John Prentice, Joshua Green, Edmund Stiles, Zachariah Drury, Luke Osgood, Jonathan Croshee, Abel Howe, Joseph Johnson, Josiah Austin, Josiah Osgood, Nathan Brewer, Elihu Osgood, Samuel Osgood, Nathaniel Johnson, Jr., Richard Moore, Daniel Porter, Nathan Wilder, Jr., Henry Sweetser, Ezra Allen, Zedekiah Fisk, Wm. Lawrence, Luke Osgood, Samuel Harris, Oliver Dresser, Jonathan Orcutt, A. Fisher, Ephraim Howe, Josiah Ballard, Jonathan Osgood, John Ross, Calvin Butler, Isaac Rogers, Oliver Dresser, Jr., Hannaniah Rand, Silas Wright, Stephen Whitney, Ephraim Ross, Josiah Ballard, Samuel Pearks, Daniel Fisk, Ephraim Lock, David Whittaker. In 1812 the pew belonging to the town was sold to Samuel Cobb for one year for $2.90.

Although the old church building was begun in 1783, it was not completely finished until nearly ten years thereafter. In 1846 it was replaced by the present edifice, and it was in that year that the church-bell first sounded in Wendell.

Rev. Joseph Kilburn, the first pastor of the church, was installed in October, 1783, and continued in its service until his death, in 1816. Mr. Kilburn was succeeded by Revs. Hervey Wilbur, John Duncklee, William Claggett, Salmon Bennett, N. S. Dickinson, B. B. Cutler, and others. Rev. A. Stowell supplies the preaching at present, and preaches as well at Erving. The attendants number about 80. It is worthy of reference that Jonathan Osgood was a deacon of the church from 1781 to 1808, a period of twenty-seven years; Nathan Brewer served thirty-seven years; Levi Stone and Joshua Green each twenty-nine years.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The origin of the Baptist Church in Wendell may be traced to June 11, 1799, when, at the request of the Baptist Church in Shutesbury, a council was convened at Wendell "to advise with said church and sundry members thereof, who have manifested their desire of embodying into a church by themselves." After inquiry into "the circumstances of the brethren and friends in Wendell," it was voted without dissension that "this council view it expedient and promising to tend to the upbuilding of the cause of Christianity for the brethren and sisters in Wendell to embody themselves into a church by the name of 'The Baptist Church of Christ in Wendell.'" The names of those who formed the church were David Boynton, Foxwell Thomas, Aaron Fisher, Jonas Fisk, Ephraim Locke, Jason Phillips, Cornelius Moore, Jabez Sawyer, Aaron Fisher, Jr., and 17 women,—26 in all. Among the pastors who served the church after its organization may be noted Ezra Kendall, Samuel King, David Goddard, Aaron Burbank, Lysander Fay, William Leach, Norman Clark, John Hunt. Rev. H. S. Davis is now the pastor. The average number of attendants is about 80. The church held occasional public worship in school-houses and other places until 1819, when a meeting-house was erected about half a mile east of Wendell Centre. In 1845 the building was removed to the present site, and remodeled and improved as it now appears.

The town records note the existence in Wendell in 1812 of a Methodist Church society, and of a Universalist society in 1819, but beyond such brief notices no further historical data can be obtained save that among the members of the former were Luther Stone, Joel Drury (1st), Joel Drury (2d), —— Needham, Abel and Silas Drury, Ebenezer Johnson, James Austin, Abel Death, and Nelly Stone.

SCHOOLS.

The record of the first annual town-meeting, held March, 1782, refers to the existence of a school-house in the town, on the site, probably, of the present north school-house. Twelve pounds were raised that year for schooling, and in the autumn of the same year measures were instituted for the division of the town into four school squadrons or districts. In 1791 the will of Major William Erving gave to the town a school lot of 120 acres on Whetstone Hill, about a mile east of Wendell Centre. The donor in his will set forth as a reason that, "thinking it of the highest consequence that learning should be preserved, for fear, from the great inattention thereto, that the people might relapse into a state of barbarism, he bequeathed," etc.

In that year, too, the town voted £200 for building school-houses, of which it appears there were to be five,—north, south, east, west, and centre. In 1827 the number of districts was raised to ten, but since then it has returned to the old standard,—five. The schools are now known as the Centre, North, Mormon Hollow, South, and Southwest schools. The average daily attendance of scholars in 1878 was 108, and the amount raised for school expenses $772, exclusive of $209 received from the State. A social library was established in the town in 1824, and has since then continued to prosper in a gratifying way.

BURIAL-PLACES.

There are but two public cemeteries in the town,—one at Wendell Centre and one near Lock's village, in the south. The former is the ground laid out at the early settlement of the town. The first person buried therein was James Ross, in 1782, the headstone over his grave still bearing an inscription testifying to that fact. Other old inscriptions are as follows:

Beulah Sweetser, 1797; Nathan Johnson, 1797; Elizabeth Wilder, 1797; Benjamin Porter, 1798; Prudence Johnson, 1798; Artemas Osgood, 1798; Eunice Brewer, 1799; Susannah Watkins, 1798; Lucy Sweetser, 1797; Aaron Moore, 1799; Hannah Howe, 1801; Joseph Kilburn, Jr., 1799; Lemuel Beaman, 1801; Abigail Wilder, 1804; Joshua Green, 1806; Capt. Henry Sweetser, 1820, aged ninety; Lucy, his widow, 1833, aged ninety-four; Marcy Porter, 1811, aged ninety-two; Abraham Stone, 1838, aged ninety; John Stone, 1819, aged ninety-six; Deacon Nathan Brewer, 1832, aged eighty-five; Jonathan Croshee, 1808; Jonathan Osgood, 1812; John Stone, 1819, aged ninety-six; Abraham Stone, 1838, aged ninety.

INDUSTRIES.

For fifty years after the incorporation the industrial interests of the town of Wendell were almost exclusively agricultural,

and they were, moreover, profitably pursued. Now, although there is much excellent farming-land in the town, it is not cultivated to a very great extent. In 1875 the value of the agricultural products of the town aggregated $46,005. In 1815, John Sawin made chaises, and later manufactured carriages; but that industry closed at his death. J. E. Stone's piano-case manufactory, situated partly in Erving and partly in Wendell, has already been treated of in the history of Erving. There are seven saw-mills in the town, and beyond these there are no manufactories of any description. Palm-leaf hats are braided by a majority of the female portion of the community, but the yield is small. The total value of manufactures in 1875 was $67,785. The total valuation of the town in 1878 was $169,721,—of which $150,000 was in real estate. The total tax—State, town, and county—was $5058.66; the number of farms, 131; and the number of dwellings, 131.

MILITARY.

WENDELL'S REBELLION RECORD.

The following list of soldiers who served during the Rebellion of 1861–65 is taken from the adjutant-general's report:

Daniel B. Whittaker, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, Co. F, 52d Regt.; died July 22, 1864, at Port Hudson, La.

Lorriston Barnes, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, Co. G, 52d Regt.; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.

Michael Carey, enl. Aug. 12, 1864, Co. L, 1st H. Art.

Frank Longdo, enl. July 29, 1864; trans. to 17th Inf.

Herbert F. Brooks, enl. June 21, 1861, Co. G, 10th Inf.; disch. Sept. 11, 1862, for disability.

Charles E. Green, enl. June 21, 1861, Co. G, 10th Inf.; disch. July 1, 1864.

Amos L. Williams, enl. June 21, 1861, Co. G, 10th Inf.; disch. July 1, 1864.

Tyler F. Williams, enl. June 21, 1861, Co. G, 10th Inf.; disch. July 14, 1862, for disability.

Chester A. Ellis, enl. April 5, 1862, Co. I, 21st Inf.; died July 16, 1862, at Newbern, N. C.

Marcus M. Stebbins, sergt., enl. Oct. 5, 1861, Co. K, 26th Inf.; disch. to re-enl., Dec. 31, 1863; disch. July 3, 1865, for disability.

Lyman White, corp., enl. Oct. 19, 1861, Co. K, 26th Inf.; disch. Oct. 10, 1862, for disability.

Walter D. Crane, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, Co. K, 26th Inf.; disch. Aug. 26, 1865.

John L. Grout, enl. Oct. 7, 1861, Co. K, 26th Inf.; disch. April 10, 1863, for disability.

William Hibbeth, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, Co. K, 26th Inf.; died Oct. 6, 1863, at New Orleans, La.

Elisha B. Leach, enl. Oct. 8, 1861, Co. K, 26th Inf.; disch. Jan. 31, 1864, to re-enlist.

Lafayette C. Stebbins, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, Co. K, 26th Inf.; trans. Jan. 6, 1864, to the Signal Corps.

Eli White, enl. Oct. 7, 1861, Co. K, 26th Inf.; disch. Oct. 10, 1862, for disability.

Lucian Williams, enl. Oct. 27, 1861, Co. K, 26th Inf.; died Sept. 7, 1862, at New Orleans.

Horace B. Allen, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, Co. B, 27th Inf.; disch. Sept. 22, 1862, for disability.

David Blair, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, Co. B, 27th Inf.; died July 24, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.

Hiram Blair, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, Co. B, 27th Inf.; disch. Dec. 23, 1863, to re-enl.; disch. June 26, 1865.

Dexter Oaks, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, Co. B, 27th Inf.; disch. Jan. 1, 1864, to re-enl.; disch. June 26, 1865 (Prescott).

Horace Rice, enl. Oct. 6, 1861, Co. B, 27th Inf.; disch. April 3, 1862, for disability.

William Stone, enl. April 9, 1862, Co. B, 27th Inf.; died Feb. 2, 1865, at Newbern, N. C.

Horace W. Whittaker, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, Co. B, 27th Inf.; disch. April 6, 1862, for disability.

George M. Williams, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, Co. B, 27th Inf.; disch. Aug. 4, 1862, for disability.

Ebenezer Winslow, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, Co. B, 27th Inf.; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.

Daniel E. Ball, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, Co. C, 27th Inf.; disch. to re-enl., Jan. 1, 1864; died Oct. 5, 1864, at Charleston, S. C.

Joseph W. Blair, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, Co. C, 27th Inf.; died July 15, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.

Alvah B. Oatman, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, Co. C, 27th Inf.; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.

Henry W. Stevens, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, Co. C, 27th Inf.; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.

Frederick H. Wyman, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, Co. C, 27th Inf.; trans. Aug. 14, 1863, to Vet. Res. Corps.

Edwin A. Piper, enl. April 1, 1864, Co. B, 28th Inf.; killed May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.

Myron Howe, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, Co. D, 34th Inf.; trans. June 14, 1865, to 24th Inf.

John Sullivan, enl. May 31, '64, Co. A, 3d U. S. Art.

HEATH.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

THIS town is the third from the west, bordering on Vermont, and has Coleraine for its eastern boundary, while south and west are Charlemont and Rowe. Originally the greater part of Heath belonged to Charlemont, but, after the Revolution, Col. Hugh Maxwell was selected, in 1784, by his neighbors, living on the hills of Charlemont, to attend the General Court, at Boston, and procure the formation of a new town. His mission was successful, and on the 14th of February, 1785, Heath was incorporated to embrace, besides the territory taken from Charlemont, all that tract of land lying north to the Vermont line, known as the "Green and Walker Grant," and heretofore unincorporated. The name was bestowed in compliment to Gen. William Heath, of Roxbury, who was at that time a member of the General Court, and active in promoting the incorporation of the town. It was fully organized the following April. The surface is elevated and hilly, and, although generally tillable, the town is best adapted for grazing, and dairying has for many years been the chief industry of the people. The principal streams of the town are West Branch Brook and its affluents in the north, having a general easterly course; and Wilder, Avery, and Mill Brooks, flowing south. All are small and furnish but little water-power, but their general distribution secures good drainage.

The town contained one of the cordon of forts, erected in 1744, in the northern parts of Berkshire and Franklin Counties, by the province, for defense against the Indians. The one in Heath was named Fort Shirley, in honor of the Governor of the province, and was probably nothing more than a well-constructed stockade. Some of the timbers were pine, hewed to measure 7 by 15 inches, and were removed by the early settlers to construct their barns. It is said that some of these logs may yet be found in a barn built by David White, and at present owned by O. Maxwell. The fort was on a piece of ground near the brook, between the farms of Wm. Kendrick and W. L. Cook, and was abandoned before 1754.

LAND TITLES AND PIONEER SETTLERS.

The lower part of the town was embraced in Charlemont, and was therefore subject to the proprietorship of that town; and the names of some of the first landholders are given in that connection. The "Green and Walker" tract was originally owned by men bearing these names, but was parceled out in smaller lots, most of which were owned by people residing outside the province, and general settlement was not made until after 1790. In the Charlemont part improvements were made as early as 1754, but no permanent settlement was established much before 1760, or about that period. Jonathan Taylor, who lived with his brother, Othniel, in the fort, in Charlemont, after 1754, located on a tract of land east of the centre, on what is now known as the Elmer place. It is said that the level nature of the land here led him to believe that it was a meadow; but he found the soil cold and unproductive. At first Mr. Taylor lived in a rude house of split logs, roofed with hemlock bark, and having a stone chimney laid up without mortar. His wife possessed great conversational powers, and, fearing that they would decay by disuse,—not having any neighbors to converse with,—exercised them by talking to trees and other objects, and thus preserved the gift of which the sex is so jealous. Mr. Taylor lived to be an

aged man. Of his sons are remembered Jonathan, who moved to Michigan, and Thomas and Samuel, who became physicians and settled in other localities. His daughter, Sally, married John Temple, and Huldah, Joseph White.

Some years before this period of settlement Col. Jonathan White, of Leominster, became one of the proprietors of Charlemont, and soon after Taylor's settlement his sons came here to live, locating in what is now the southwestern part of Heath. At the house of the oldest of these, David White, who lived on the present O. Maxwell place, was held the first Charlemont town-meeting, in 1766. Two years later Mr. White was drowned in the Deerfield River, leaving an only daughter. In the neighborhood also lived the other sons, James and Asaph. The former was better known by the title of "Deacon," and died in Heath, May 1, 1824. His children were Jonathan, Ruth, Esther, Rebecca, Polly, Clarissa, Nabby, Sally, James, and Gardner.

Asaph White became a colonel of the militia, and was best known by that title. He died in Heath, Sept. 18, 1828. His children by his first wife (Lucretia Bingham) were David, Joseph, Asaph, Jonathan, James, and Lucretia. Esther and Abigail, daughters of Col. Jonathan White, married Samuel and Leonard Taylor, of Buckland.

Col. White was born at Lancaster in 1709, and married Esther Wilder of that place in 1732, and in their old age they lived with their sons in Heath, both dying in the fall of 1788. Col. White held a commission in Gen. Ruggles' regiment, which marched against Crown Point in 1755, and was engaged at the battle of Lake George. He was an active man, and his enterprise greatly promoted the early prosperity of the town.

In the western part of the town Wm. Buck was the first settler, and a little later the Thayer family located on what is now the "poor-farm." Its descendants became very numerous, but most of them removed years ago.

In 1767 the Rev. Jonathan Leavitt, a native of Suffield, Conn., settled on the present William Bassett place as the orthodox minister of the town of Charlemont, and resided here until his death, Sept. 9, 1802. He had a family of one daughter and eleven sons, named Clarissa, Jonathan, Hart, Joshua, David, Roger, Erastus, Roswell, Thomas, Samuel, Horatio, and Hooker, all of whom attained mature years and became useful citizens.

On the 16th of November, 1772, Hugh Maxwell, who was born in Ireland, April 27, 1733, came from Bedford and purchased a tract of land, which is now in part occupied by his descendants, and on the 16th of the June following he brought his family, consisting of his wife and six children, the journey from Bedford occupying six days. Hugh Maxwell first lived in a small house, having one room and a closet, but his intelligence and enterprise made him a prominent man among his neighbors, who frequented his little home to discuss the startling condition of the country which so soon followed his settlement. Soon after the battle of Lexington a company of Minute-Men marched from this part of the county under command of Capt. Oliver Avery and Lieut. Hugh Maxwell, and when the regular army was organized many of these enrolled themselves to form the second company in Col. Prescott's regiment. Of this Hugh Maxwell was captain and Joseph Stebbins lieutenant. At Bunker Hill, Capt. Maxwell was dangerously wounded, but served through the war, and was at Saratoga, Trenton, Princeton, and endured the horrors of Valley Forge. He had the friendship of Washington, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. After the war he returned to Heath, and lived there until the fall of 1799, when he embarked with a cargo of horses for the West Indies, and died while at sea.

The children of Col. Maxwell were Hannah, who married Calvin Rice, of Charlemont; Lilly, who married Alfred Jones, of Buckland; Dorcas, who married Samuel Kirkland; Priscilla, died Feb. 7, 1852; Hugh, married Olive Newhall, of Conway, and lived on the homestead at Heath, which is now occupied by his son, William Monroe, and has never been out of the Maxwell family; Chloe, who married Roger Leavitt, the father of Joshua, Roger H., and Hart, all well-known citizens; and Sylvester, who was born in Heath in 1775, graduated at Yale in 1797, studied law, and followed his profession in Charlemont until his death, in 1858. Two of his daughters, Tizah and Abigail, yet live in that town.

Benjamin Maxwell, a brother of the colonel, also did service in the French-and-Indian wars, and was a lieutenant in the company of Minute-Men. He lived in Heath, near his brother, on the place now owned by his granddaughter, Mary. His sons were Winslow, Benjamin, and Park. The latter removed to Charlemont, on the place now owned by A. P. Maxwell.

William Temple was an early settler in Heath, living on the Aaron Dickinson place, where he reared sons named Salmon, Seth, and Solomon. The former settled in the northern part of the town, and had a son named Tillotson. Seth lived near the homestead, and his sons were Seth, John, David, and Rufus, all of whom remained in the town. The third son, Solomon, settled in the southern part of the town, on the place afterward owned by his son, Solomon. Other sons were Nathaniel, Richard, Benjamin, and Asa. David Temple, a son of Nathaniel, now resides in the western part of Heath, on the farm first occupied by Deacon John Chapin, also an early settler. The Temples became, and are yet, one of the most numerous families in the town.

Another large family, the Goulds, settled early in "Gould Hollow," in Charlemont, among the sons being Samuel, Isaac, and Eli. The latter settled on Burnt Hill, in Heath, and two of his sons, Henry D. and George G., now live in the southern part of the town. Other early prominent settlers were Reuben Rugg, Joshua Warfield, Daniel Spooner, Thomas Harrington, Willis Wilder, William Hunt, Peter Hunt, Parley Hunt, David Baldwin, Joseph Butler, John Brown, Solomon Gleason, Silas Allen, and, at a later day, Luther, Daniel, and Jesse Gale. The names of others appear in the church history. In 1790 the town had 379 inhabitants; in 1830, 1199. In 1837 the population had decreased to 953, of which 16 were town paupers. The largest family was that of Abijah Gleason, which had 14 members. The families of Rufus Barker, Solomon Temple, John Temple, David Snow, Horace Lawrence, David Rugg, Asahel Thayer, Ezra Lamb, Phineas Baldwin, Edward Tucker, William Thompson, David Gould, Squire Benson, Luther Thompson, Oliver Kendrick, Elijah Allen, and Job Warfield each had 10 or more members.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

By virtue of the authority reposed in Samuel Taylor, justice of the peace of Buckland, he directed Asahel Thayer to warn the citizens of the new town of Heath to assemble at the school-house, near Solomon Hayward's, on Monday, March 21, 1785, to hold their first annual meeting.

At the appointed time Hugh Maxwell was chosen moderator, and the following officers were elected:

James White, Town Clerk; Hugh Maxwell, Asaph White, John Brown, Selectmen and Assessors; James White, Treasurer; William Buck, Warden; Joseph Butler, Constable; Benjamin White, Tithingman; Jonathan Thayer, William Buck, Jr., and Joseph Butler, Surveyors of Highways; and Parley Hunt and Luke White, Hog-Reeves.

SELECTMEN.

The following have been the selectmen from the organization of the town to the present time:

1786.—Hugh Maxwell, Asaph White, John Brown.
1787.—James White, Benjamin White, Thomas Harrington.
1788.—James White, Asaph White, Thomas Harrington.
1789.—Benjamin White, Asaph White, William Buck.
1790.—Benjamin White, Asaph White, Thomas Harrington.

1791-92.—James White, Hugh Maxwell, Willis Wilder.
1793-94.—Benjamin White, Hugh Maxwell, Jacob Chapin.
1795.—Benjamin White, Thomas Harrington, Jacob Chapin.
1796.—Benjamin White, Thomas Harrington, William Buck, Jr.
1797.—Benjamin White, Asaph White, John Brown.
1798.—Benjamin White, Thomas Harrington, Jacob Chapin.
1799.—Benjamin White, Thomas Harrington, William Hunt.
1800-1.—Benjamin White, Roger Leavitt, William Hunt.
1802.—Benjamin White, Roger Leavitt, Benjamin Maxwell.
1803.—Benjamin White, Roger Leavitt, Jacob Chapin.
1804.—David White, Roger Leavitt, Thomas Harrington.
1805.—David White, William Hunt, Thomas Harrington.
1806.—Benjamin White, William Hunt, Ebenezer Tucker.
1807.—Benjamin White, David White, David Henry.
1808.—Benjamin White, Roger Leavitt, Ephraim Hastings.
1809.—Luther Gale, Roger Leavitt, Ephraim Hastings.
1810-11.—Thomas Harrington, Roger Leavitt, William Hunt.
1812-13.—Ephraim Hastings, Luther Gale, Peter Hunt.
1814.—David White, William Hunt, Jesse Gale.
1815.—Roger Leavitt, Reuben Porter, David White.
1816.—Hugh Maxwell, Luther Gale, Ephraim Hastings.
1817.—Solomon Gleason, Luther Gale, David White.
1818.—Aaron Brown, Daniel Rugg, Winslow Maxwell.
1819.—Luther Gale, David Henry, Winslow Maxwell.
1820.—Roger Leavitt, Aaron Brown, David Thayer.
1821.—Luther Gale, Aaron Brown, Ephraim Hastings.
1822.—Daniel Gale, Aaron Brown, Benjamin Maxwell.
1823.—Daniel Gale, Samuel Hastings, Benjamin Maxwell.
1824.—Roger Leavitt, Ephraim Hastings, David Rugg.
1825.—Luther Gale, Ephraim Hastings, Joseph W. Hunt.
1826.—David Rugg, Sullivan Taft, Joseph W. Hunt.
1827.—Benjamin Maxwell, Sullivan Taft, Timothy B. Harrington.
1828.—Joseph W. Hunt, Luther Gale, Enos Adams.
1829.—David Temple, Roger H. Leavitt, Asa Kendrick.
1830.—Benjamin Maxwell, Daniel Gale, Peter Hunt.
1831.—Benjamin Maxwell, Daniel Gale, George Eaton.
1832.—Joseph W. Hunt, Luther Gale, Roger H. Leavitt.
1833.—Benjamin Maxwell, Winslow Buck, Roger H. Leavitt.
1834.—Benjamin Maxwell, Winslow Buck, George Eaton.
1835.—Joseph W. Hunt, John Henry, George Eaton.
1836.—Joseph W. Hunt, Luther Gale, John Temple.
1837.—Winslow Buck, David Gould, William Gleason.
1838.—Winslow Buck, Joseph W. Hunt, Edward Tucker.
1839.—Rodolphus White, Joseph W. Hunt, Edward Tucker.
1840.—Joseph Chapin, David Rugg, John Henry.
1841.—Edward Tucker, Hart Leavitt, David White.
1842.—Edward Tucker, Hart Leavitt, Joseph W. Hunt.
1843.—Benjamin Maxwell, Aaron Smith, Jr., David Temple.
1844.—David Temple, Edward Tucker, Joseph W. Hunt.
1845.—Hart Leavitt, Prosbury Hillman, Joseph W. Hunt.
1846.—Abijah Gleason, Aaron Smith, Joseph W. Hunt.
1847.—David A. Dalrymple, David Temple, Hart Leavitt.
1848.—Joseph W. Hunt, John Henry, Hart Brown.
1849.—David Temple, William Gleason, Hart Brown.
1850.—David Temple, David Rugg, R. M. Wilson.
1851.—Joseph W. Hunt, Edward Tucker, David Gould.
1852.—David Temple, William Bassett, John Reed.
1853.—Benjamin A. Farnsworth, David Gould, Joseph P. White.
1854.—Joseph W. Hunt, John Reed, John Burrington.
1855.—Joseph W. Hunt, David Temple, John Burrington.
1856.—Joseph W. Hunt, Arad Hall, William Bassett.
1857.—John Reed, Arad Hall, David Temple.
1858.—Joseph Robbins, William Bassett, George C. Gale.
1859.—Arad Hall, John Henry, John Burrington.
1860.—Horace McGee, John Henry, David Temple.
1861.—Arad Hall, John Henry, Joseph Robbins.
1862.—David Temple, Horace McGee, David M. Sprague.
1863.—David Temple, Cyrus Temple, John Reed.
1864.—E. P. Thompson, John Henry, H. L. Warfield.
1865.—E. P. Thompson, Arad Hall, William S. Gleason.
1866-67.—David Temple, John Reed, Cyrus Temple.
1868.—Hugh Maxwell, John Reed, Daniel Gale.
1869.—Hugh Maxwell, John Reed, Samuel K. Gleason.
1870-71.—Orsamus Maxwell, John Reed, E. M. Vincent.
1872.—Orsamus Maxwell, John Reed, Horace McGee.
1873.—William S. Gleason, Isaac W. Stetson, Daniel Gale.
1874.—William S. Gleason, John Reed, E. M. Vincent.
1875.—William S. Gleason, Jonathan Peterson, William K. Hunt.
1876.—David Temple, Hugh Maxwell, Edward M. Vincent.
1877.—John Reed, Hugh Maxwell, Jonathan Peterson.
1878.—John Reed, William S. Gleason, Albert J. Burrington.

TOWN CLERKS.

1786-93, James White; 1794, Daniel Spooner; 1796-99, Hugh Maxwell; 1800-25, Thomas Harrington; 1826-35, Winslow Maxwell; 1836-41, John Hastings, Jr.; 1842-49, Lysander M. Ward; 1850, Benjamin F. Coolidge; 1851-52, Aaron Dickinson; 1853-54, Cyrus Temple; 1855-59, Aaron Smith; 1860-65, Aaron Dickinson; 1866-67, Cyrus Temple; 1868-71, Ephraim Scott; 1872-78, Amos Temple.

THE TOWN RECORDS

contain much interesting matter, from which *excerpts* have been made as follows:

May 17, 1785.—"Voted to raise £20 for preaching, and that Lieuts. Maxwell, White, and Gould be chosen a committee to secure the same."

Dec. 19th, the following accounts were audited:

	£	s.	d.
Col. Maxwell	0	16	0
Reuben Rugg	1	1	0
Jonathan Thayer		18	8
Asaph White		5	0
John Brown		6	0
Wm. Buck	12	8	1

Asaph White, for services performed before the town was incorporated, £20 13*s.* 4*d.*

Dec. 18, 1786.—Asaph White, Asahel Thayer, Jonathan Taylor, Benjamin Maxwell, and Wm. Buck were chosen a committee to select a site for the meeting-house.

1787.—"Voted to give Lieut. B. Maxwell $50 for one acre of land, to set the meeting-house on." "Voted to raise the sum of £50 to pay for moving the meeting-house."

In 1788, Lieut. Benj. Maxwell and Seth Temple were appointed a committee to act in behalf of the town in a suit brought against it by Rev. Jonathan Leavitt.

October 28th, Mr. Leavitt made this proposition:

"Gentlemen,—If you will cease rating me agreeable to the vote of April 14, 1785, and give me an order for what I am rated in two assessments, not collected, contrary to the above-mentioned vote, I will settle the execution I now have against you in the following manner, viz: in good beef cattle (bulls and stags excepted) delivered at my mansion house in this town, £9, at fifteen shillings per hundred weight to be paid down, and the remainder, with interest, on the 20th day of Oct. next, at seventeen shillings per hundred weight, the whole estimated on the foot by indifferent men."

Capt. Asaph White, Benjamin Maxwell, and Thomas Harrington were appointed to settle on the above terms.

May 17, 1790, the town settled the Rev. Joseph Strong as its minister, at a salary of £120, in cash or in produce, at the following prices: pork at 6*s.* per score, beef at 15*s.* per hundred weight, wheat at 4*s.* per bushel, rye at 3*s.*, and Indian corn at 2*s.* 6*d.*

In 1792 thirty-six families were warned to depart from the town because they did not have proper license to remain and become citizens.

In 1800 a company muster was held in town, at which Ens. Isaac Chapin furnished two barrels of cider at the expense of Heath. "Likewise, voted to pay Capt. Benjamin White for carrying the same and the baggage of the company."

In 1808 the town sold its paupers to the lowest bidders, at about 5*s.* 4*d.* per week.

July 7, 1812, a public meeting was held to consider the state of the country, and give expression to the sense of the town regarding the same. Col. Roger Leavitt was appointed moderator, and Luther Gale, Ephraim Hastings, and Medad Dickinson a committee to prepare a memorial to lay before the meeting. The report was accepted by a vote of 114 yeas and 3 nays. The first resolution recites, "That it is the sense of this meeting that the declaration of war by the Congress of the United States against Great Britain was unnecessary, impolitic, and ruinous, and that it was not demanded either by the honor or the interests of the nation." A further resolution advised Congress "to wheel to the right," and not favor France, to the disadvantage of other powers.

In 1855 the sum of $300 was voted, and the proceeds arising from the sale of the old church appropriated to erect a town-hall, under the direction of Aaron Brown, Asa Kendrick, Elijah Allen, Winslow Buck, and Luther Thompson, as a building committee. This house was repaired in 1868, and is yet used for its intended purpose. It is located at Heath hamlet.

Aid to volunteers and drafted men was voted from time to time, and at the March meeting in 1863, $600 was appropriated for the benefit of the families of the soldiers of the Union serving from the town. In 1878 the affairs of the town

were reported in a healthy condition, there being no public debt, and the town owned a good hall and a well-ordered poor-farm. The latter is situated in the southwestern part of Heath, contains about 150 acres, and was secured in 1852, at a cost of $2475. The cost of maintaining the town's poor in 1878 was $642.

PUBLIC ROADS.

As early as 1754 a road was located up the hill to the old meeting-house from Charlemont. In 1765 it was extended to the centre of the town, and a road built east to Jonathan Taylor's. At the March meeting in 1785, £20 was voted to be expended in the improvement of the roads, "labor to be paid at the rate of 4s. per day, and that a yoke of oxen shall be half the price of a man."

"Voted to accept the road from Isaac Gould's to Mr. Wheelock's mill, as it was laid out by the selectmen of Charlemont; also the road from Josiah Davidson's to George Kenman's as far as the south line of Heath."

In 1786 the road from Heath to Rowe was located, and nine years later the road to Hartwell's mill. In 1795 boys under the age of sixteen were not to be permitted to work on the roads, and, in 1799, $525 were voted to place the highways in repair.

In 1858 the town subscribed $7200 to the capital stock of the projected road from Troy to Boston on conditions which voided the subscription. Shelburne Falls, distant seven miles, is the principal railway point of the town.

A yearly appropriation of about $500 places the roads of the town in a passable condition, and in 1878 they were under the direction of fourteen surveyors.

CEMETERIES.

The first burying-ground was opened in the southern part of the town, on land donated by Col. Hugh Maxwell, in 1791, and, in 1798, Hugh Maxwell, Jr., Roger Leavitt, and James White were appointed a committee to inclose this ground. The same year an acre of ground was purchased of Benjamin Maxwell, near Joseph Wilder's place, north of the centre of the town, for the second burial-place. At a later period the third cemetery was established, in the northern part of the town. In these grounds are interred many of the town's respected dead, and their graves are marked by fine and appropriate monuments.

THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS

of the town have been few and comparatively unimportant. On Avery Brook, Ephraim Hastings built a small grist-mill, about 1800, which was operated by Thomas White. After a number of years the mill was abandoned, but the single run of stones with which it was supplied still lie in this locality. On the same stream, at a later period, Col. David Snow had a saw-mill, which became the property of the Temples.

At the hamlet Enos Adams put a tannery in operation about 1820, which was afterward conducted by Rufus and Samuel Barber. On the North Branch and its affluents saw-mills have been operated by the Flaggs and others. Near where Dwight Hitchcock's saw-mill now is Richard Temple built a saw-mill soon after 1800,—the first in those parts. Farther up this stream was a small mill, operated by Asahel Hawks and Samuel Haines. Near where Henry Fairbank's mill is Joel Rugg had a small tannery; and, about 1840, Seymour Benson had a tannery in that part of the town, which contained 20 vats. Afterward chairs were made there by L. M. Ward & Co.

On Mill Brook, at Holland Dell, a grist-mill was put up about 1800, by Ephraim Hastings, which was afterward operated by Calvin G. Coates. Here his son, Charles P. Coates, now operates a mill, having two runs of stone and a fair grinding capacity. On a water-power a short distance below David Snow had a saw-mill, on the site of the present Wm. O. Bent mill. At the upper power Hugh Maxwell had a carding-machine, about 1830, which was operated as long as there was a demand for such an industry. The power is now employed to operate a feed- and cider-mill, owned by F. E. Benson.

Besides the cluster of houses around the mills at Holland Dell, the only hamlet in the town is

HEATH,

or, as it is locally known, Middle Heath. Here have centred the principal interests of the town aside from those named. The place contains Congregational, Methodist, and Baptist Churches, the town-hall, a store and post-office, which are built round a common, and about twenty buildings, built in a straggling manner along the cross streets.

Stores have been kept at the hamlet by a man named Shepard, David Thayer, Ephraim Smith, Obadiah Dickinson and John Hastings, Lysander M. Ward, John Drury, Frank Coolidge, Augustus Smith, Daniel Rugg, Elijah Carpenter, Cyrus Temple, and Horace G. McGee. In the building now owned by John Burrington as a dwelling Winslow Buck had a store. In the northern part of the town a man named Thompson had a store after 1820.

In the old red house at the hamlet, taverns were kept by Shepard, Thompson Smith, David Thayer, and Augustus Smith. For many years past the town has been without a public-house.

The Heath post-office was established after 1820, and was first kept by Sylvanus Maxwell, in a building nearly opposite the Baptist meeting-house. Usually the merchants of the place have also been the postmasters. Hugh Maxwell is the present official. Three mails per week are supplied from Shelburne Falls.

THE PROFESSIONS.

The first physician was Joseph Lathrop, who was in practice as early as 1780. Three years later Dr. Stephen Bates established himself in practice; and from 1799 until after 1805, Dr. Benjamin Dickinson lived in the town. After 1800, Dr. Elijah Heaton commenced a practice, which was terminated by his removal before 1807. A year before, Dr. Joseph Emerson located in town, and followed his profession until his death, in 1842, which occurred just as he was about to visit a patient. Before this period, Dr. George Hill was in practice a short time. After 1830, Drs. Simeon Strong, Samuel Reed, and Ashman H. Taylor were practitioners. One of the latter's students was Dr. Cyrus Temple, who also followed his profession about a dozen years prior to 1867. Since that date Dr. Frederick Temple has resided here, although not regularly in practice.

The physicians of Heath have been Jonas Brown, Ebenezer Tucker, Reuben Nims, Henry Maxwell, Harrington Brown, Thomas Taylor, Samuel Taylor, Joseph E. Fisk, David Allen, Roswell Leavitt, Thomas Leavitt, Horace Smith, Loren Allen, Roswell Trask, Cyrus K. Fisk, J. G. Holland, Jonathan Temple, Cyrus Temple, Theron Temple, Frederick Temple, Hiram Temple, Francis J. Caneday, Ora Lamb, and David Kinsman.

The lawyers from this town have been Hon. Jonathan Leavitt, judge of the Supreme Court, Sylvester Maxwell, Hooker Leavitt, Joshua Leavitt, Henry Temple, John M. Emerson, and John Thompson. Joshua Leavitt had an office for the practice of law at the hamlet a short time. He is better known as an editor of the New York *Independent*. Other well-known editors from the town have been S. T. Allen and J. G. Holland. Another native, Thomas S. Miller, became a tutor in Amherst College, and Wm. W. Snow a member of Congress.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At the organization of the town there was a school-house in the southern part, known as Hayward's, on which was yet resting a considerable debt. Dec. 19, 1785, a meeting was held to consider school measures, when it was voted to pay the old house debt and build a new house near the centre of the town.

The following year "£20 was voted for schooling, £7 4s. of which shall be laid out for summer schools, half each to the north and the south schools." Asaph White, Asahel Thayer, and Joseph Butler were appointed a school committee.

In 1787, "£20 was voted for schools, enough of which shall be devoted for reading-schools, and the balance for writing-schools." In 1789, "£1 4s. voted for a school in the east end of the town, if the people desire it." It appears that no school was established there until the summer of 1791, and the privilege was given the Taylor, Allen, Davidson, and Thayer families to send to the centre school in the winter. In 1793 the town was divided into four districts. In 1795, £9 was voted to hire a singing-teacher, and Deacon John Brown was appointed to secure his services. "The singing-master and the selectmen were to appoint a plan for the school, and agree upon such rules and regulations as shall be decent and proper." An appropriation of $166.66 was made for schools, and Hugh Maxwell, Peter Hunt, Jonah Thayer, and Seth Hunt were to provide instruction, each in his own district, and superintend the schools.

In 1878 the school committee, composed of Amos Temple, William Bassett, Charles P. Coates, Daniel Gale, and Jonathan Peterson, reported that eight schools, of two terms each, had been taught that year; that the number of children of school-age was 108; and that for the maintenance of these schools $1144.50 was expended; and that most of the school buildings were in a good state of repair.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The people of the town were formerly connected with the church of Charlemont, and the first meeting-house of that town was erected in what is now the southern part of Heath. Here they had the ministerial labors of the Rev. Jonathan Leavitt, first as pastor of the old church, and later as an occasional preacher, Mr. Leavitt being a resident of the town. After it was determined to form a new town, Jonathan Leavitt, Hugh Maxwell, Asaph White, Nathan Gould, and Roger White were appointed to memorialize the Charlemont church for liberty to form a new church. This favor was granted, and on the 15th of April, 1785, was duly organized

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST IN HEATH.

The covenant and articles of faith were signed by Jonathan Leavitt, Samuel Hunt, Samuel Gould, Hugh Maxwell, John Brown, Valentine Harris, Asahel Thayer, Eli Gould, Josiah Davidson, Asaph White, Joseph Butler, Benjamin White, Jonathan Thayer, Seth Lathrop, Isaac Gould, Durand Bates, William Buck, J. Hart Leavitt, Joshua Leavitt, Sarah Leavitt, Eunice Hunt, Priscilla Maxwell, Sarah Gould, Esther Thayer, Lydia Gould, Lucy Brown, Abigail White, Agnes Thayer, Elizabeth Butler, Elizabeth Rugg, Olive Gould, Clarissa Leavitt, Lilly Maxwell, and Abigail Ballard. It is said that the foregoing constituted all the families but one at that time in town.

Meantime, the meetings were held in the old church, which, as will be seen by reference to the town records, was moved to Heath Centre in 1789 and fully completed in 1790, under the direction of Col. Asaph White, John Brown, Daniel Spooner, Hugh Maxwell, and Jonathan Thayer. These were instructed by the town "to set eighteen pews adjoining the walls below, and eight in the body, with three seats in front; in the gallery, one pew over each stairway, and twelve against the walls, with two seats in front, the whole to be laid out with the greatest convenience."

These pews were sold to the highest bidders by Willis Wilder, Thomas Harrington, and Asahel Thayer, and the choice was secured by the Rev. Jonathan Leavitt for £8 6s., who selected No. 9. The other pews were owned as follows: No. 1, the minister; 2, Asahel Thayer; 3, Peter Hunt; 4, Jonathan Taylor; 5, Josiah Davidson; 6, David Baldwin, Thomas Harrington; 7, Silas Thayer; 8, Stephen Bates; 10, Jonathan Leavitt; 11, Willis Wilder; 12, Parley Hunt; 13, Benjamin White; 14, Hugh Maxwell; 15, Luke White; 16, Joseph Butler; 17, Hugh Maxwell; 18, William Buck; 19, Isaac Gould; 20, Benjamin Maxwell; 21, Isaac Chapin; 22, James White; 23, Daniel Spooner; 24, Silas Allen; 26, Jacob Chapin. Gallery: No. 4, Solomon Hayward; 6, Artemas Thayer; 8, John Buck; 12, Solomon Gleason; 14, Ezra Gleason. This house of worship was used until 1833, when the present edifice was erected, almost directly north of the old church. It has lately been remodeled, and now presents an attractive and inviting appearance.

The original membership of the church was soon and frequently increased by revivals. In 1792, 78 were added, and at other periods from 40 to 60, so that in 1832 the church had 316 members,—said to be a greater number than any other church in the county. The Sunday-school of this period is said to have been the largest in the church outside of Boston, having had more than 500 members. But various causes reduced this grand membership of the church and the school, and in the light of the former prosperity their present condition appears insignificant. In 1878 the church had but 28 members, and the Sunday-school only 40. This change has been brought about chiefly by removals, although disaffection among the members and the formation of other societies have aided materially. In 1844 a number felt dissatisfied with the settlement of the Rev. Josiah Fisher, and withdrew to form a new church. Two years later most of them returned to the old church, having been supplied with preaching by the Rev. Salmon Bennett meanwhile, but the church never afterward attained its former harmonious and prosperous condition.

The first deacons of the church were Hugh Maxwell and John Brown. The subsequent deacons have been James White, Medad Dickinson, Jonathan Thayer, Jacob Chapin, Samuel Hastings, Ephraim Smith, David Rugg, Moses Smith, David White, Aaron Dickinson, Joel Rugg, Hart Brown, and W. H. Hunt, the latter being the present deacon.

The Rev. Joseph Strong was settled as the first pastor of the church Oct. 27, 1790, and was dismissed June 10, 1803. He graduated from Yale in 1784, and died at the house of his son, Prof. Theodore Strong, at Clinton, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1823, aged sixty-eight years.

The second pastor, the Rev. Moses Miller, was installed Dec. 26, 1804, and remained with the church thirty-five years, his ministry being terminated April 21, 1840. He was born in Worcester, Nov. 23, 1776, and graduated at Brown University in 1800. During the last few years of his pastorate he was assisted by the Rev. Calvin Butler, whose connection with the church ended March 17, 1840. He was a native of Pelham, and graduated at Dartmouth.

The Rev. Samuel M. Emerson was ordained the fourth pastor, Sept. 16, 1840, and died at Heath, July 20, 1841, aged fifty-five years. He was born in Conway, Nov. 17, 1785, graduated from Williams College in 1810, and ordained to the ministry in 1815. "He was an active and faithful pastor, a disinterested man, a devoted Christian."

The fifth pastor, the Rev. Josiah Fisher, was settled Sept. 7, 1842, and dismissed Aug. 27, 1845. He graduated from Bowdoin College, Maine, in 1828, and was licensed to preach at Boston, April 26, 1831.

The Rev. Alpheus Graves became the sixth pastor, June 18, 1851, and continued that relation until September, 1854. His immediate successor was the Rev. E. B Emerson, who was installed Jan. 24, 1855, and resigned Nov. 26, 1857. Then followed the Revs. William P. Alcott, Eli Moody, William F. Avery, B. B. Cutler, D. P. Noyes, and others, as acting pastors or supplies. The present acting pastor, the Rev. J. C. Edgar, was ordained June 14, 1875. He graduated at Oxford, England, in 1864, and from the seminary at Bangor, Me., in 1875.

In the history of the church, the Revs. Ebenezer Tucker, A. A. Gaylord, Dana Grosell, and Zolva Whitmore also served as supplies.

The Congregational ministers natives of Heath have been as follows: Rev. Stephen T. Allen, born in Heath in 1809, graduated at Amherst in 1833, and at Andover in 1837. He became an editor of household literature in New York. Rev. Joshua Leavitt, born in Heath, Sept. 8, 1794, graduated at Yale in 1814, studied law, but became a minister in 1823, and is better known as editor of the *Independent*. Rev. Lowell Smith, born in Heath, Nov. 27, 1802. He graduated at Williams in 1829, and was ordained a missionary to the Sandwich Islands at Heath, Sept. 26, 1832. Rev. David H. Thayer, born in Heath, May 21, 1825. He graduated at Union in 1849, and studied theology at New Haven. Rev. John C. Thompson, born in Heath, Sept. 27, 1804. He graduated at Amherst in 1829, and was licensed to preach in 1835. Rev. Cornelius E. Dickinson, born in Heath in 1835. He graduated at Amherst in 1860. Rev. Samuel F. Dickinson, born in town in 1839, and studied at Ann Arbor, Mich. Rev. George L. Dickinson, born in Heath in August, 1846, and studied theology at Andover and Bangor.

THE HEATH BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized Sept. 9, 1801, but the record of its history has been so imperfectly kept that no satisfactory account can be here given. Among the early members were Stephen Barker, Vernon Gleason, Sampson Spaulding, David Eddy, Joseph Barker, Moses Eldred, Aaron Gleason, David Streeter, Daniel Lyon, Isaac Chapin, John Pease, John Barber, Frasier Maxwell, Alexander P. Maxwell, Stephen Gerry, Joshua Warner, Cassius Harrington, Ebenezer Eddy, James Bond, John Barber, Asa Marsh, Thompson Smith, Jesse Gale, David Lake, and Isaac Davis. In 1830 the church had 100 members, but they constantly decreased until but half a dozen are left, and the organization is no longer strictly kept up. The meeting-house was erected in the eastern part of the town, on the farm of William Fisk (at present owned by Fred. Tanner), but was moved to the hamlet of Heath years ago, and now stands there in a dilapidated condition, and lately has been altogether unoccupied.

Among the clergy who have served this church are remembered the Revs. Bemus, Montague, Long, Smith, Hibbard, Carpenter, Barker, Wetherill, Bruce, Davenport, Wilson, Hall, Lamb, Austin, Robinson, Nelson, Branch, McCulloch, Case, Howe, Fisk, Chandler, Frary, Remington, Stearns, Lamb, Chapman, Converse, Ball, Pease, and Smith in 1873. The Rev. George Benton, a Baptist minister, was a native of Heath.

In 1825 the Unitarians organized a society, and for a short time had preaching by the Revs. Bailey, Huntington, Colman, Field, and Willard. The organization never was strong, and long since became extinct.

THE HEATH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was formally organized by the Rev. Moses Spencer, at that time serving Rowe and Heath Circuit, April 14, 1859. Samuel Brown was the leader of the class. The stewards were George R. Brown, Horace Temple, William Darling, E. E. Warfield, George Temple, William Kendrick, Joel Rugg, Joseph Robbins, and Noble Fisk. The members numbered 40.

The first and present meeting-house was erected in 1873–74 by a building committee composed of John Burrington, Henry D. Gould, and L. D. Wetmore, and was consecrated July 23, 1874, by the Revs. R. R. Meredith, L. R. Thayer, L. P. Frost, and others. It is a very neat frame of shapely proportions, and cost $4500. The lot on which it stands, at the hamlet, was given for this purpose by the Rev. Ephraim Scott. A parsonage in the hamlet was purchased about 1860. These temporalities are in charge of a board of trustees, at present composed of John Burrington, Jonathan Peterson, Henry D. Gould, Amos Temple, Abraham Tanner, L. D. Wetmore, Horace Burrington, William Burrington, and Frederick Tanner.

The church had, in 1878, nearly 60 members, under the pastoral care of the Rev. L. P. Frost, and maintained a Sunday-school of 100 members, of which Amos Temple was superintendent.

The preachers on the Heath and Rowe Circuit, from its formation to the present, were as follows: 1859–60, Moses Spencer; 1860–61, G. R. Bent; 1861–64, Lorenzo White; 1864–66, Randall Mitchell; 1866–67, E. J. Stevens; 1867–68, N. J. Merrill; 1868–69, John H. Lord; 1869–71, William H. Adams; 1871–73, Alfred Noon; 1873–74, A. M. Osgood; 1874–75, W. E. Dwight; 1875–76, W. E. Knox; 1876–77, Burtis Judd; 1877, L. P. Frost.

MILITARY.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The following is a list of the soldiers who served in the war of 1861–65:

Amos Temple, corp., must. Oct. 11, 1862, Co. B, 52d Regt.
Charles Hamilton, corp., must. Oct. 11, 1862, Co. B, 52d Regt.
Patrick Conby, corp., must. Oct. 11, 1862, Co. B, 52d Regt.; killed June 15, 1863.
Edward H. Gleason, must. Oct. 11, 1862, Co. B, 52d Regt.; died in hospital.
Henry Rushworth, must. Oct. 11, 1862, Co. B, 52d Regt.
Henry M. Temple, must. Oct. 11, 1862, Co. B, 52d Regt.
William H. Temple, must. Oct. 11, 1862, Co. B, 52d Regt.
Abraham Tanner, must. Oct. 11, 1862, Co. B, 52d Regt.
Edwin M. Sumner, must. Oct. 11, 1862, Co. B, 52d Regt.
Samuel S. Gould, must. Oct. 11, 1862, Co. E, 52d Regt.
Aaron Trask, must. Oct. 11, 1862, Co. E, 52d Regt.
Lemuel M. Bolton, must. Sept. 12, 1861, Co. F, 10th Regt.
Thomas S. Gleason, must. Sept. 12, 1861, Co. F, 10th Regt.; killed at Fair Oaks.
Charles F. Gleason, must. Sept. 12, 1861, Co. F, 10th Regt.
Charles H. Robbins, must. Sept. 12, 1861, Co. F, 10th Regt.
Richard M. Powers, must. Sept. 12, 1861, Co. I, 10th Regt.
Charles F. Powers, must. Aug. 9, 1861, Co. H, 10th Regt.
Thomas F. Harrington, must. June 21, 1861, Co. H, 10th Regt.
Herman A. Spooner, must. June 21, '61, Co. H, 10th Regt.; killed at Fair Oaks.
John H. Underwood, corp., must. Nov. 20, 1861, Co. C, 31st Regt.
Sanford M. Underwood, must. Nov. 20, 1861, Co. C, 31st Regt.; died in 1863.
W. O. Hawkes, must. Nov. 20, 1861, Co. C, 31st Regt.
John Palmer, must. Nov. 20, 1861, Co. C, 31st Regt.
Martin O. Brown, must. July 31, 1862, Co. F, 34th Regt.
John L. Hawks, sergt., must. July 31, 1862, Co. F, 34th Regt.
A. S. Mandell, must. Aug. 1, 1862, Co. K, 36th Regt.
Unclassified.—Nathan Chapin,* A. J. Gleason,* Henry B. Kinsman,* John L. Harris,* Luzern Fairbanks,* Almon Hawks, Elihu Porter, George S. Eddy, Flavel Woodward, Edwin Fairbanks, William H. Bolton, Henry D. Barker, Timothy M. Harrington, Aaron S. Cooley.

* Died in the service.

MONROE.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

This town is situated in the extreme northwestern part of the county, west of the Deerfield River, and principally on the eastern slope of the Hoosac Mountain. It is bounded on the north by Vermont, on the west and south by Florida, in Berkshire County, and on the east by the town of Rowe, of which it formerly constituted a part. Monroe was incorporated Feb. 21, 1822, to embrace all that part of Rowe lying west of the Deerfield, and an unincorporated tract of land, called "the Gore," receiving its name from the President of the United States. Its area is small, embracing only about twelve square miles, and but a small portion admits of easy or profitable cultivation. Along the river are some fertile lands, having a loamy soil, and near the centre of the town is a tract of arable land, though of a somewhat less productive nature. The remainder has been valuable chiefly for the timber growing upon it, and since that has been removed is esteemed of little consequence. Mill Brook is the principal stream. It crosses the town in a diagonal course from the northwest to the southeast, and affords a number of small mill-sites, whose improvement has given employment to many people of the town.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The rugged nature of the town presented few attractions to the pioneer, and it was not until about 1800 that an attempt at permanent settlement was made. About that period Daniel Caneday, of Coleraine, brought in his family, and was followed soon after by Ebenezer Howard, Samuel Gore, and Daniel Gore. Some of these left town early; the latter remained until his death. He lived a little south of the centre, and reared a number of sons, among them being Hiram, Lowell, Moses, Asahel, and Luther. The latter moved to Ohio, where he became a noted lawyer.

Three brothers of the Ballou family—David, Benjamin, and Nathan—came from Richmond, N. H., about the same time, and settled within half a mile of one another, near the present school-house in District No. 2. Benjamin lived on the road west, on the place afterward occupied by his son, Martin, and where the latter's son, Martin M., now resides. David Ballou lived north of the school-house, on the place now owned by Alfred Phelps. His sons were David, a Universalist minister, Leavitt, Moses, and John. The third brother, Nathan, lived southeast of the school-house. He had three sons—Nathan, Hosea, and Maturin—and seven daughters. The last-named son, Maturin, drove a stage across the mountain, from Greenfield to North Adams, seventeen years. His home was in the eastern part of the town. One of his sons, Cyrus, is a well-known citizen of Rowe. Hosea F. Ballou, a son of the noted Boston clergyman, was a resident of Monroe a number of years.

Jonathan Hicks is also named among the early settlers. He lived in the northern part of the town, and had sons named Joseph, Daniel, and Albert, the latter being still a resident of Monroe. In his neighborhood, Levi Whitcomb was one of the first settlers. He had sons named Stillman, Nathan, Samuel, and Myron, nearly all of whom live in the town. At a little later period Dana Phelps settled south of the centre, where he reared a large family, the sons being Dana, Frank, Cyrus, Charles, Newell, Hiram, Alfred, Asa, and Darius. The last three named yet live in town, and, with their descendants, constitute a large share of the population at the present time.

At the centre and near that point were Thomas Stafford and his sons Isaac, Thomas, Ezekiel, James, Elijah, and Nathan; Jacob Bryant and his sons, Martin, Asahel, and Roswell; Rufus Spaulding and his sons, Ansel and Thomas; Thomas Hines and his sons, Maranda and Arnold; Elisha Bryant and his sons, Benjamin, Elisha, and Arad; Isaiah Dunbar, Charles Dunbar, Thaddeus Dunbar, Nathan and Elkany Bullock, Gilson and Elnathan Taylor, and James Sheldon, all of whom may be properly classed among the early settlers of the town.

In 1840 the town had 282 inhabitants, and every subsequent decade showed a diminished population, the inhabitants at present numbering only 190.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Under the act incorporating Monroe, the warrant to call the first town-meeting was issued to Martin Ballou by Jesse King, a justice of the peace in Berkshire County. The voters were directed to assemble at the house of Martin Ballou, April 4, 1822, to elect officers and transact such town business as the welfare of the new town demanded.

At the stated time Rev. David Ballou was chosen moderator, and the following officers elected:

Martin Ballou, Town Clerk; Nathan Ballou, Maturin Ballou, and David Caneday, Selectmen; Martin Ballou, Hosea F. Ballou, Asa Bullock, Assessors; Martin Ballou Treasurer; David Caneday, Collector and Constable.

SELECTMEN.

The following is a list of the selectmen from 1823 to the present time:

1823.—Maturin Ballou, Martin Ballou, Hosea F. Ballou.
1824.—Erastus Hall, Martin Ballou, Hosea F. Ballou.
1825.—Maturin Ballou, Martin Ballou, Hosea F. Ballou.
1826.—David Caneday, Martin Ballou, Hosea F. Ballou.
1827.—Daniel Gore, Martin Ballou, Hosea F. Ballou.
1828.—Daniel Gore, Martin Ballou, Maturin Ballou.
1829–30.—Daniel Gore, Joseph Barber, Maturin Ballou.
1831.—Hosea F. Ballou, Joseph Barber, Martin Ballou.
1832.—Hosea F. Ballou, Isaac Stafford, Jonathan Hicks.
1833.—Martin Ballou, Thomas Stafford, Jonathan Hicks.
1834.—David Ballou, Jr., M. Hines, Jonathan Hicks.
1835.—Thomas J. Spaulding, M. Hines, James K. Sheldon.
1836.—Thomas J. Spaulding, Charles Phelps, James K. Sheldon.
1837.—Martin Bryant, Charles Dunbar, Ezekiel Stafford.
1838.—Hiram Gore, Joseph H. Hicks, Jonathan Hall.
1839.—Martin Bryant, Martin M. Ballou, David Ballou.
1840.—Hosea Ballou, Martin M. Ballou, Daniel Gore.
1841.—John Ballou, Joseph H. Hicks, Samuel Stockwell.
1842.—Maranda Hines, Henry B. Dunbar, Ezekiel Stafford.
1843.—Martin M. Ballou, Isaac Stafford, Samuel Stockwell.
1844.—Asahel Gore, Joseph H. Hicks, James K. Sheldon.
1845.—Chester Hinsdale, Joseph H. Hicks, Maranda Hines.
1846.—Chester Hinsdale, Hosea Ballou, Jeremiah Gifford.
1847.—Thomas Hines, Daniel Gore, Jeremiah Gifford.
1848.—Maranda Hines, Joseph H. Hicks, Riley Boyd.
1849.—Asahel Gore, Martin M. Ballou, David Ballou.
1850.—Asahel Gore, Joseph H. Hicks, Martin Kingsley.
1851.—Asahel Gore, Joseph H. Hicks, James K. Sheldon.
1852.—Maranda Hines, Gilson Taylor, James K. Sheldon.
1853.—Alfred Phelps, Joseph H. Hicks, Charles Walcott.
1854.—Charles Legate, Joseph H. Hicks, Asahel Gore.
1855.—Tyler Walcott, Hiram G. Phelps, Asahel Gore.
1856.—Alfred Phelps, Stephen J. Ballou, Asahel Gore.
1857.—James K. Sheldon, Remy Hinsdale, Martin M. Ballou.

1858.—S. J. Ballou, David Ballou, Martin M. Ballou.
1859.—James Stafford, Charles Legate, Cyrus Phelps.
1860.—James K. Sheldon, Joseph H. Hicks, Samuel Stockwell.
1861.—David Ballou, Joseph H. Hicks, Martin Kingsley.
1862.—Maranda Hines, Joseph H. Hicks, Henry Hinsdale.
1863.—R. A. Stafford, Joseph H. Hicks, Jeremiah Gifford.
1864.—Alvin Tower, David Goodell, Jeremiah Gifford.
1865.—Maranda Hines, Henry A. Legate, Albert A. Hicks.
1866.—Alfred Phelps, Martin M. Ballou, Simeon Barker.
1867.—Martin Kingsley, Charles Watwell, Charles B. Stafford.
1868.—Charles I. Walcott, Josiah Hamilton, Emerson J. Hicks.
1869.—Asahel Gore, Josiah Hamilton, Emerson J. Hicks.
1870.—Asahel Gore, David Goodell, Charles B. Stafford.
1871.—Charles J. Walcott, David Goodell, Stillman Whitcomb.
1872.—Martin M. Ballou, Warren F. Tower, Henry Hinsdale.
1873.—Emerson J. Hicks, David Goodell, Albert A. Hicks.
1874.—Charles B. Stafford, Stillman Whitcomb, John Taylor.
1875.—Charles B. Stafford, Stillman Whitcomb, Truman A. King.
1876.—Charles B. Stafford, Stillman Whitcomb, O. F. Negus.
1877-78.—W. F. Tower, Henry Hinsdale, Samuel Stafford.

TOWN CLERKS.

The town clerks since the first meeting have been as follows:

1823–43, Martin Ballou; 1844–47, Martin Briant; 1848–50, Charles Phelps; 1851–53, Hosea G. Ballou; 1854–56, Asahel Gore; 1857, Samuel Stafford; 1858–60, H. G. Ballou; 1861, George H. Ballou; 1862–65, Henry Hinsdale; 1866, George H. Ballou; 1867–73, Joseph H. Hicks; 1874–78, H. G. Phelps.

At the meeting held April 4, 1822, "Nathan Ballou was appointed to examine into and ascertain the state of Rowe as it respects our connection with that town, according to the Incorporating Act."

In 1848 it was decided to erect a new town-house as near the centre of the town as possible, and to use for this purpose the surplus money received from the Treasury of the United States. The selectmen were empowered to serve as a building committee. This house is yet used for public purposes as well as for religious meetings.

ROADS AND CEMETERIES.

At the first meeting the town was divided into four highway districts, having Jonathan Hicks as the surveyor of No. 1, David Ballou of No. 2, Elisha Bryant of No. 3, and Harvey Goodell of No. 4.

One hundred and fifty dollars were appropriated for the improvement of the roads, labor on which was to be compensated at ten cents per hour. In 1878 the town had nine road surveyors, and about $500 per year has been appropriated annually for the improvement of the highways. The expense of keeping these in repair has been a heavy burden to the sparsely-settled town, and is the chief cause of the burdensome taxation which prevails. In 1878 the rate was $3\frac{9}{10}$ per cent. on the valuation.

The town is supplied with two public cemeteries, which are conveniently located and moderately well cared for.

THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS

of Monroe have been limited by the water-power of its single stream to the common industry of this part of the State,—the manufacture of lumber. Beginning at the northwestern point of Mill Brook, there have been the following improvements: a saw-mill, built soon after the town was settled by Daniel Gore, which was replaced by a mill erected by Levi Whitcomb, and which is now operated by A. A. Hicks; the next power was improved by Jonathan Hall, and the mill is now carried on by Charles Stafford; at the third power a mill was put up by Gilbert Ballou, which is at present owned by Warren Tower; Stillman Whitcomb improved the fourth power, and still operates the mill he built; below this point Isaiah Dunbar put up a mill where Emerson Stafford now has a saw-mill; and still lower, on the same stream, Amos Mason has in operation a saw-mill. Most of these are small, and the total quantity manufactured annually will not exceed 200,000 feet. Many years ago Thomas Stafford had a small grist-mill south of the centre of the town, which was long since abandoned.

SCHOOLS AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

On the 11th of April, 1823, the town was divided into two school districts, and $50 appropriated for the support of schools. The following year a new district was formed, and a school-house erected at the "four corners" by a building committee composed of Hosea F. Ballou, John Hicks, and David Caneday. Three districts are yet maintained, although there were four twenty years ago, and, in 1878, 54 children of school age were reported. For the support of the schools appropriations are made by the town to maintain them in summer only.

No church has ever been formally organized in town. About 1810 the Rev. David Ballou, at that time a resident of Monroe, formed a Universalist Society, which maintained its existence about forty years. The meetings of this society were held at the town-house and other places, and the officiating ministers were the Revs. David Ballou, Hosea F. Ballou, Joseph Barber, Joy Bishop, Jeremiah Gifford, Charles O. French, and Jonathan Hicks. Of these, Hosea F. Ballou, Jonathan Hicks, and Moses Ballou were Universalist clergymen, and Russell A. Ballou was a Unitarian minister. In late years religious meetings have only been occasionally held.

There are no villages in Monroe, and no mercantile business or mechanic-shops.

THE MONROE POST-OFFICE

is kept as near the centre of the town as the residences of the different postmasters permit. The office has been held by Martin Ballou, Samuel Stafford, Emerson Stafford, Stillman Whitcomb, and David Sherman. A semi-weekly mail is supplied from the Hoosac Tunnel, *via* Readsboro', Vt.

MILITARY.

MONROE'S REBELLION RECORD.

The following is a list of the soldiers who served during the war of 1861–65:

Alonzo Axtell, corp., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, Co. B, 52d Regt.
Eben. Gifford, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, Co. B, 52d Regt.
Moses Nichols, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, Co. B, 52d Regt.; died in the service.
Isaac B. Stafford, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, Co. B, 52d Regt.; died in service.
Henry D. Thayer, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, Co. B, 52d Regt.; died Feb. 5, 1863.
Warren Tower, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, Co. B, 52d Regt.

Not specified.—Henry Hicks,* Allen Phelps,* Nathaniel Whitcomb, Myron Whitcomb.

* Died in the service.

HISTORY

OF

HAMPDEN COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS.*

CHAPTER I.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION—ORGANIC ACTS—COURTS AND BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—COUNTY BUILDINGS—TAXATION.

THE act organizing the county of Hampden was passed on the 25th of February, 1812, and took effect from and after the 1st of August following. For the principal portions of this act see Chapter II., General History of the Valley.

Supplementary acts were passed June 23, 1812, relating to the courts, and June 24, 1812, relating to the registry of deeds for the town of Chester. The external boundaries of the county have been changed in one particular since the organization, which change is set forth in the following act, passed May 25, 1853, to wit:

"AN ACT *to set off a part of the Towns of Chester and Blandford, and annex the same to Norwich.*

"SECT. 1. So much of the towns of Chester and Blandford, in the county of Hampden, with the inhabitants thereon, as lies within the following described line, is hereby set off from said towns of Chester and Blandford and annexed to the town of Norwich, in the county of Hampshire, and made a part of the said county of Hampshire, to wit:

"Beginning at the southwest corner of Norwich, at a stone monument in the river at Chester village, and running thence north, six degrees four minutes east, in the line between Chester and Norwich, six hundred and ninety rods to a point forty-four rods north of the grist-mill in Norwich known as the Red Mill; thence south, fifty degrees forty-five minutes west, seven hundred and eighty rods to a point in the line between Chester and Blandford; thence south, forty-three degrees forty minutes east, eight hundred and thirty-five rods and thirteen links to the angle in the line between Blandford and Russell, designated by a tree known as 'Love and Unity tree;' thence north, twenty-eight degrees forty-one minutes east, in the line between Blandford and Russell and Blandford and Montgomery, three hundred and seventy-five rods to the corner known as Rock-house Corner; thence north, seventy degrees west, in the line between Blandford and Norwich, two hundred and forty rods to the first mentioned bound: *provided, however*, that all taxes heretofore assessed, or that may be assessed within thirty days from the passage of this Act, shall be paid in the same manner as heretofore, and the towns of Chester and Blandford, respectively, shall be holden to make the same appropriations on the territory thus set off for roads, bridges, and schools the current year as though this act had not passed; and *provided, also*, that the territory thus set off shall remain a part of Chester and Blandford respectively, for the purpose of electing governor, lieutenant-governor, and representatives to the General Court, until the next decennial census shall be taken in pursuance of the thirteenth article of amendment to the constitution, and for the purpose of electing senators so long as the present senatorial districts shall by the constitution be required to be permanent; and it shall be the duty of the selectmen of Norwich to make true lists of the persons, residing in the territory hereby set to the town of Norwich, qualified to vote in such elections, and deliver the same to the selectmen of Chester and Blandford, respectively, seven days at least before any such elections, and the said lists shall be taken, revised, and used in the same manner as if prepared by the selectmen of Chester and Blandford.

"SECT. 2. The town of Norwich shall, for the territory thus set off, pay annually on or before the 1st day of November, commencing with the year 1854, to the treasurers of the towns of Chester and Blandford the following sums, to wit: to the town of Chester a sum equal to thirteen per cent., and to the town of Blandford a sum equal to two and three-fourths per cent., of all State and county taxes which said towns of Chester and Blandford shall be holden to pay, until the taking and apportionment of the next State valuation.

"SECT. 3. All persons whose settlement was gained by or derived from a residence on the territory thus set off shall be considered as holding a lawful settlement in the town of Norwich."

To take effect from and after its passage.

Among the first acts of the counties of Hampshire and Hampden, after the passage of the act organizing Hampden County, was the appointment of a committee from each county to make an equitable division of the public property. The following were the parties appointed: Hampshire County, Joseph Lyman, Thomas Shepard, Daniel Wright; Hampden County, George Bliss, John Hooker, John Ingersoll.

On the 12th of November, 1812, they reported the amount of money in the treasury of Hampshire County to be about $2300, of which $1132.38, according to the amount of taxes paid by the respective counties, was the amount belonging to Hampden County.

The amounts due from unpaid taxes, expenses of courts, keeping of criminals, etc., were to be equally divided between the two counties.

The act incorporating the new county of Hampden was passed in a time of great political excitement. Hon. Elbridge Gerry had recently been elected Governor, and the Democratic party was in the ascendency in the State; and notwithstanding the common belief that our ancestors were more upright in the management of political affairs than the politicians of to-day, it would seem that even then the great object to be arrived at by the victors in a political contest was the possession of the offices.

The organic act, though nominally correct and comprehensive, seemed to have a weak point or two in the arrangement of details, particularly in the case of the sheriff, where it was claimed by the Federal party that it failed to make the necessary provisions setting forth his exact authority and jurisdiction.

The act of incorporation, according to its terms, was to be in force from and after the 1st day of August, 1812. On the 23d day of May of that year the new Governor appointed Jonathan Smith, Jr., sheriff of the county. On the 20th of the same month he had also appointed Hon. Samuel Fowler judge of probate for the county.

These appointments, occurring as they did several months before the county was really and fully in existence, aroused, among the political opponents of Governor Gerry, a determined spirit of resistance, and the necessary steps were at once taken to test the legality of the proceedings.

On the 4th of February, 1813, an order was passed in the House of Representatives requiring the attorney- or solicitor-general to file information, in the nature of a *quo warranto*, to know by what authority the Hon. Samuel Fowler, Jonathan Smith, Jr., and divers other persons exercised the offices to which they had been appointed. The officers mentioned refused to file the information officially, on the ground that they had not been requested to do so by both branches of the Legislature, and they prayed the advice of the court in the premises, which prayer the court refused to answer until the

* Prepared by Samuel W. Durant.

persons appointed to the several offices should be heard in the premises, whereupon the proceedings were dismissed.

The next move, which was against Smith individually, was a plea in abatement, in the case of Fowler *vs.* Beebe *et al.* On the 17th of August, 1812, one Day, a deputy, had served a writ in the case of Fowler *vs.* Beebe; and at the return term thereof, on the last of the same month, Beebe pleaded in abatement that Smith had received a pretended commission, dated May 23, 1812, from one Elbridge Gerry, with the advice of the council, appointing him sheriff of the county of Hampden; and on the 14th day of August next following Smith appointed Day a deputy-sheriff; whereas on the day of said first appointment there was no such county as Hampden, nor any such office as sheriff. To this plea the plaintiff demurred. The counsel in the case were Hon. Samuel Lathrop for the plaintiff, and Hon. George Bliss for the defendants. This case was technically decided in favor of Smith, who was thereby assumed to be the *de facto* sheriff.

In the case of the Hon. Samuel Fowler, appointed to the office of judge of probate at the April term of the Supreme Judicial Court, held at Northampton in 1813, the solicitor-general filed a *quo warranto* requiring him to show by what warrant he claimed to fill the office.

After the service of summons, Hon. Eli P. Ashmun moved to quash the information upon technical grounds. Mr. Bliss, in the absence of the solicitor-general, replied, and the court overruled the motion. Ashmun then pleaded in bar that, on the 20th day of May, 1812, the said Fowler was duly appointed by Governor Gerry to the office of judge of probate, with the advice of the council, and was sworn by William Gray, the lieutenant-governor, to discharge the duties. After a hearing of the commission and certificate, the solicitor-general demurred, and the respondent joined in demurrer.

Messrs. Bliss and Ashmun argued the cause at length, and with signal ability; and the court, after listening patiently, adjudged the appointment without legal authority, and consequently void. Mr. Ashmun moved an arrest of judgment, and the case was continued; but at the next term the court overruled the motion in arrest, enjoined Fowler from receiving or holding the office, and ordered judgment entered against him for costs.

This ended the controversy. The residue of the offices were abandoned, and the Federalists retained peaceable possession.

COUNTY LEGISLATURE.

The general business of counties in Massachusetts has been, like that of many other States, transacted under a variety of forms. From the earliest formation of counties down to the year 1814, Courts of Sessions, or of General Sessions of the Peace, managed county affairs. These courts were made up of a certain number of justices of the peace from the several towns of the county, who met at the county-seat at stated periods.*

From April 28, 1814, to Feb. 21, 1819, the county legislative body was known as the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, which was changed to "Court of Sessions" Feb. 21, 1819, and remained substantially the same (with unimportant modifications) until Feb. 26, 1828, when an act was passed by the General Court repealing the act of 1819, and establishing, for the transaction and management of county business, a board of commissioners for each county in the State, consisting, in the case of Hampden County, of three persons, to be appointed by the Governor and council, and to hold their respective offices for the period of three years; vacancies to be filled by the same authority. They were clothed with (substantially) the same powers as the Courts of Sessions which they superseded. They were to meet at stated periods, corresponding with the meetings of the Courts of Sessions, and the clerks of the Courts of Common Pleas were made clerks of the boards of commissioners.

Under the provisions of the ninth section of the organic act, in cases of emergency, where the regular commissioners could not legally determine questions concerning public highways, two special commissioners were to be appointed in certain counties, including Hampden, and clothed with the same powers as the regular commissioners, who were to be sworn and act in such cases.

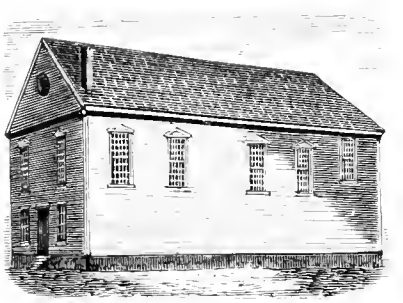
The county commissioners have control over the public buildings and all property belonging to the county; and also exercise jurisdiction over all highways, public bridges, etc., and in case of abandoned turnpikes take possession of and establish the same as public highways or common roads.

Under the Courts of Sessions committees were appointed to take charge of special highway matters, which were sometimes known as highway commissioners, though only acting in a subordinate and temporary capacity under direction of the county commissioners.

By an act of March 11, 1854, the county commissioners were made elective, and divided into three classes. At the first election held in that year they were all elected at the same time for one, two, and three years, respectively, since which one commissioner has been elected annually. The first election for special commissioners was held in 1856. They are both elected at the same time, and hold their offices for three years. The chairman of the board is elected by ballot from among its members.

COURT-HOUSES.

The earliest courts in the region constituting the old county of Hampshire were held in Springfield, and probably in the house of "ye worsbipful William Pynchon," who was the first magistrate. Subsequent to the organization of Hampshire County, in 1662, they were held alternately at Springfield and Northampton. From 1792 to 1813 all the courts were held at Northampton.



FIRST COURT-HOUSE, BUILT 1722.

There was no court-house in Springfield until 1722, and the courts were held wherever they could be best accommodated. The earliest legislation we find touching the erection of a court-house is under date of 1721, when the following appears of record:

Nov. 29, 1721.—"Voted that we will build a Court-House, provided our neighboring towns, viz.: Westfield, Suffield, Enfield, and Brookfield, be assisting to us in doeing of it. Voted, also, that this town will be at half the cost and charge of said House. Voted that Capt. Luke Hitchcock and Joseph Williston, and John Worthington, be a committee to inform the Towns of Westfield, Suffield, Enfield, and Brookfield of the vote of this town, and to see what the said towns will Doe or give to the Building of said House, and to make Return thereof to this Town."

"On the 26th of December, 1721, the Inhabitants aforesaid being assembled together, It was voted that Whereas the Inhabitants being lawfully assembled together on Nov. 29, 1791, Did vote they would build a Court-House, provided our neighboring towns, Westfield, Suffield, Enfield, & Brookfield, be assisting to us in Doeing of it; It is now also voted the said Court-House shall be fourty foot long, and thirty foot wide, and Seventeen foot stud. It was also voted that Joseph Williston & John Worthington, & Luke Hitchcock, Sr., be a committee

* As early as 1652, according to Hon. George Bliss, and before the erection of Hampshire County, three commissioners were appointed to transact public business for the people of the Connecticut River settlements. These commissioners succeeded the early magistrates, and continued until the erection of Hampshire County, in 1662.

to make provision for and effect the Building and finishing of the Court-House; and it was also voted that the s'd committee appoint, & they have full power to Conclude upon and determine the place where the said Court-House shall stand; & also before the meeting was dismissed or dissolved, there was delivered to the meeting a list of the names of some persons who did enter their Dissent against the Rate for Building a Court-House and Raising of Money; whome these persons are may further appear by said list.

"Voted that there be money drawn out of the Town Treasury to be improved toward Building the Court-House.

"Voted there be Twenty Pounds Drawn out of the Town Treasury, if it be there to be had, and that it be delivered to the Committee that were chosen to effect the building of ye said Court-House."

It does not appear that the outside towns made a favorable response to the request of Springfield; and from the following legislation it would seem that the latter town was at all the expense of erecting the building:

Sept. 10, 1722.—"Voted that there be a Committee Chosen to consider of and propose some method or way to compose the Differences that have bin or may arise about the Court-House, & to make Report of their proposalls to the Town. Voted that there be Ten in Said Committee. Voted that Lieut. Ephraim Colton, Pelotiah Bliss, Increase Sikes, Capt. John Merick, Lieut. Joseph Cooley, Samuel Day, Deacon Joseph Ely, Ensign John Miller, Ensign James Merrick, & Jonathan Worthington be the said Committee; and then the meeting was adjourned to the 2d Monday in October next ensuing, At one of the clock in the afternoon, being the 8th day of the said month; and according to the adjournment on said day, the Inhabitants above being assembled together, the Committee aforesaid Did present their Proposalls to the Town, which was as follows, viz.: That some part of our Inward Commons be put under Good Regulations & be exposed to sale toward the Defreighing the charge of Building said Court-House, viz.: that so much be sold on the West Side of the Gr't River as to advance the sum of Thirty pounds, and so much be sold on the east side of the Gr't River as to advance the sum of sixty pounds; and that a Committee be chosen to regulate and manage said matter to as Little Damnage as may be to the Inhabitants; & if the said sums of thirty Pounds & Sixty Pounds be more than will be needful to finish & complete said House, with what is already given and granted, that the overplus be paid into the Town Treasury; and if the said sums of Thirty & Sixty pounds will not be enough to finish and complete said House, there be money drawn out of the Town Treasury to Compleat and finish said House; and that a meet person be chosen on the west side of the great River to joyne with the Committee for Building & finishing said Court-House; the Inhabitants aforesaid taking the said proposalls into consideration, and It was voted the said proposalls of the said Committee be accepted by the Town; and it was voted that Deacon Parsons be one of the Committee for Building and finishing said Court-House."

Dec. 12, 1723.—"Voted that Samuel Day, Lieut. Ephraim Colton, & Thomas Horton be a Committee to examine the accounts of the Committee for Building the Court-House.

Jan. 6, 1724.—"Voted that the Selectmen doe from Time to Time agree with some person to sweep and keep clean the Court-House.

Jan. 7, 1724.—"Voted that the Report of the Committee, viz.: Samul Day, Lieut. Ephrain Colton, & Thos. Horton, Respecting the Committee of the Court-House, be accepted.

"May 8, 1724.—"Voted that the Assessors doe assess the Inhabitants the sum of Forty & Seven Pounds Ten Shillings & Eleven pence to Defray the cost & charges of Building the Court-House."

This vote was rescinded Jan. 28, 1724.

Dec. 2, 1726.—"Voted that the Removing the Seats & Inlargeing the Seat for the Judges to sit on in the Court-house be Don and effected at the Cost & charge of the Town, and Lieut. James Warriner & Thos. Murich, Senr, be a Committee to effect said work.

May 16, 1733.—"Voted that the Committee appointed to Repair the underpinning of the Town- or Court-House cause the same to be done by Square Pillars under each Post on the Back side of the House, and near the Brook, at each end of the House, with good stone, laid in lime, to be done as they judge needful, and all at the expense of the town."

From all this it would appear that the building was erected at the expense of the town of Springfield, principally, at least, and individuals probably gave, as their means afforded, money, building material, and labor toward its construction. The cost can only be conjectured; but it would seem that the amount paid by the town was in the neighborhood of one hundred and thirty pounds. Allowing liberally for contribution, the building and lot cost probably less than one thousand dollars. It appears to have been erected during the years 1722, 1723, and 1724. Possibly it may have been finished in 1723.

This building originally stood on ground now occupied by Sanford Street, where it enters Main Street, and the front projected somewhat beyond the east line of the latter street.

There are many conflicting statements concerning the old building; but it is probable that the terms "Old Parish-House" and "Old Court-House" had reference to it. The statement of one writer that it was sold to the first parish about the time of its erection is certainly erroneous, for the town still owned it in 1726, as is apparent from legislation concerning it.

Dr. Booth, who collected many interesting facts regarding the early history of Springfield, says it was occupied for court purposes upon the erection of the second court-house in 1821, and afterward, until 1828,* by the town for a hall for public business. In that year a new town-hall was erected, and the old court-house was sold to the First Congregational Parish, which owned it until 1848.

It was used as a chapel and for common-school purposes, and singing-schools were also taught in it. When the courts were removed from Springfield to Northampton, in 1792, it was abandoned for court purposes, but was probably used for a town-hall until the organization of Hampden County, in 1812. About the year last named it was moved to the line of the east side of Market Street, and when Sanford Street was extended eastward it was once more removed to the north side of that street.

About 1843 the first parish sold it to Col. Ithamar Goodman, who shortly after sold it to Philo F. Wilcox, who removed it back to Berlin Street and fitted it up for mechanics' shops, raising it up and putting additional doors and windows in the first story. It was afterward used as a carriage-shop by the Messrs. Loomis.

In May, 1872, a part or the whole of the old building was sold to William Mattoon, taken down, and re-erected on the "Continental Field," being the place where a force of insurgents encamped during the celebrated Shays rebellion. It was during that rebellion that a body of men under Shays himself, or Capt. Luke Day, took possession of the old court-house on the 28th of September, 1786, in order to prevent the sitting of the Supreme Judicial Court.

It was never a convenient building for court purposes. From the way the windows upon the sides were arranged, it would appear that it was erected more with a view to accommodate religious meetings than for other purposes. The last window in the rear, it will be seen, is above the line of the others, and this was probably caused by a raised platform, or gallery, for the accommodation of the church-singers, or other similar use.

That the old building was used more or less by the courts, upon the incorporation of Hampden County, is apparent from entries upon the records in the clerk's office; and it is probable that the county leased or rented it and used it a portion of the time, until the new court-house of 1821 was completed. It is said that the original site of the old court-house cost thirty pounds.

There was a very active and exciting competition upon the location of the new building, commencing about 1819, some account of which may be interesting to the readers of this work. We find in one of the local papers, of date May 31, 1858, an interesting account of this controversy, from which we have compiled the following paragraphs. The article was prepared by Charles Stearns, of Springfield, and is no doubt substantially correct.

It appears that one party favored the location finally chosen, and another a site on State Street, east of the Unitarian Church, and the writer intimates that the division of the first parish and the organization of the Unitarian Society had something to do with the controversy upon the location.

At that time the principal part of the ground now occupied by Court Square was occupied on the southerly part by the old Stage tavern and its outbuildings, and on the northerly portions by the dwelling of Zenas Parsons, who died soon afterward. The tavern stood near the big elm still standing

* The date of the transfer of the old court-house to the first parish is uncertain; some accounts would indicate that it was about 1826.

near the southeasterly corner of the square, and the Parsons dwelling stood a little north of the other large elm and partly in what is now Court Street. The old First Church stood in front of the present building, and occupied what is now the street passing in front of the modern church, leading from Elm to Court Streets. The old church was sold at auction to Ebenezer Phelps and Alexander Rumrill for $500, and immediately demolished. The timbers were many of them used in the construction of other buildings.

The old tavern was also sold to Col. Ithamar Goodman and Capt. George Gardner, and removed. The Parsons dwelling was removed to the opposite side of the street, where it was known as the "old bake-house." Erastus Chapin at that time was the owner of the old hotel, and was paid $3000 in cash and the fee-simple of the lot afterward occupied by the "Hampden House."

In order to secure the location of the court-house on the spot where it was finally erected, it became necessary to organize and purchase the property now occupied by Court Square and make it over to the county; and to do this it was found would involve an outlay of about $10,000.

The advocates of the "Dwight location," as it was called, on State Street, were very active, and it required the utmost diligence to prevent the success of their schemes. We quote from Mr. Stearns:

"Two subscription papers were started, the subscribers to the first forming an association to take the risk of the whole, and after the sale of the lots on Court Street, and the avails of the old building, &c., to pay, or receive, as the case might be, the deficiency, or surplus; and the other, for those who chose to pay what they subscribed without risk. The conditions were that the land fenced in should always remain open and unincumbered as a public square, and that a site for a court-house, of suitable dimensions, should be tendered to the County, the Square to be conveyed in trust to the County.

"The balance of the land on Court Street was to be laid out into building-lots, and sold to pay, as far it might, the expenses. The extension from Court Street to the bridge of what was the commencement of Water Street was a natural result, and was soon after carried through."

The project succeeded, and the court-house was built in 1821.

The following is a list, with amounts subscribed, of the subscribers to the fund for the purchase of the property: Edward Pynchon, $800; Daniel Bontecou, $800; Eleazer Williams, $400; Elijah Blake, $250; Justice Willard, $100; Thomas Dickman, $100; James Wells, $200; John Ingersoll, $100; Henry Brewer, $50; David Ames, $600; Solomon Warriner, $200; Sylvester Clark, $50; Elisha Edwards, $50; Samuel Osgood, $100; Japhet Chapin, $100; Daniel C. Brewer, $150; Dr. John Stone, $100; Moses Howe, $100; Alexander Bliss, $200; John Hooker, $700; Thomas Sargent, $100; F. A. Packard, $50; Elisha Curtis, $100; Ebenezer Russell, $100; John Hooker, Jr., $50; Joseph Pease, $50; Quartus Chapin, $25; Lewis Ferre, Jr., $25; Pliny Chapin, $50; Charles Stearns, $100; Simon Sanborn, $100; Joseph Carver, $100; Israel E. Trask, $300.

On the second paper the subscriptions were as follows: Dr. Joshua Frost, $250; Jonas Coolidge, $100; Edward Bliss, $20; A. G. Tannatt, $20; Francis Bliss, $20; Daniel Lombard, $100; Robert W. Bowhill, $20; Jacob Bliss, $20; Roswell Lombard, $20; James Chapin, $20; Roger Adams, $20; Ebenezer Tucker, $75; Oliver B. Morris, $30; George Blake, $20.

The trees in the square, excepting the two large elms, were planted by various individuals, prominent among whom was Mr. Samuel Reynolds. The iron fence around the square was erected about 1859.

The old court-house was the subject of frequent legislation, and we find among the acts of the county board for 1814 the appointment of Joshua Foot, Esq., as a committee to provide tables and benches for the "lobbies in the court-house."

At the September session of 1814 a committee was appointed to consider the advisability of erecting "fire-proof public buildings," which reported adversely, and recommended that a room in the "bank" be rented for the use of the clerk; and it would appear that the necessary arrangements were made, and the sum of $40 was agreed to be paid annually for the use of the necessary rooms in the Springfield Bank. In 1817 the bar of the old court-house was enlarged to accommodate the increasing business.

At the March term of 1820, it would appear from the proceedings of the Court of Sessions that they had become convinced of the necessity of erecting new buildings; for we find that a committee, consisting of John Phelps, Enos Foot, Samuel Lathrop, Jonathan Dwight, Jr., Joel Norcross, Amos Hamilton, and Daniel Collins, were appointed to consider the propriety of such a course.

From the following entry on the record for the above term, it would also appear that the matter had been taken into consideration by the attorney-general:

"*Ordered:* That Sam[l] Lathrop be, and he is hereby appointed agent for the County of Hampden, to appear at the next Supreme judicial term for said County, and answer to the several informations filed by the Attorney-General against the Court of Sessions, and against the County of Hampden, for neglect to erect a court-house and fire-proof buildings for the public offices."

SECOND COURT-HOUSE, BUILT 1821.

At the December term of 1820 the following appears of record:

"*Ordered:* That there be erected in the Town of Springfield, and completed with reasonable dispatch, for the use of the county, a Court-House of brick, and such hewn and other stone as are necessary and proper for the foundation, cellar, and other parts thereof, having suitable fire-proof rooms, with alcoves, cases, and boxes for the safe-keeping of the Judical and other public Records and documents of the County, agreeably to the requirements and provisions of law.

"*Ordered:* That the Court-House be located on the Parsons or Sheldon lot, so called, near to and fronting and ranging with the Rev. Mr. Osgood's meeting-house, so called,—*provided* the ground in front of the same be cleared of its buildings, and its hollows filled up and leveled without expense to the County. The ground to be cleared and fitted up by the time the building is completed, and security taken by the deed committee that it shall be done, and made a public common, agreeably to a plan heretofore made by Mr. Damon, and now before the Court; and provided, also, the Proprietors of the land give a deed to the County, conveying and securing to it a title to the land so to be made a common, as aforesaid, and for that sole use forever; and also an inalienable title to the land on which the Court-House is to be located, and the land westerly of, and of its width, four rods; and also to the land on the north side between the Court-House and the contemplated road towards the river.

"*Ordered:* That George Bliss, Esq., and John Ingersol, Esq., and each of them, be a committee to procure, in reasonable time, a deed, or deeds, securing a title to said lands, as aforesaid, to said *County*.

"*Ordered:* That the Court-House be built by contract, and that Jonathan Dwight, Jun., Thomas Sargent, Daniel Bontecou, Joel Norcross, and John Phelps be a committee to issue proposals, and to contract for the erection and completion of said buildings,—not to exceed in size the plans which have been presented,—the work to be commenced next spring: And that John Phelps, Jonathan Dwight, Jun., and Daniel Bontecou be a committee to superintend the work, and see that it be done in a faithful, substantial manner, and that they be authorized to draw on the Treasurer of the County for any money which may be needed to carry the contract into effect: And it is also ordered that the County Treasurer be authorized to borrow, on the best terms he can, and on the credit of the County, from time to time, such sums of money as may be needed to effect the above object,—not, however, to exceed in the whole, without the further order of the Court, the sum of *Seven Thousand Dollars*.

"*Ordered:* That if, in the opinion of the Contracting Committee, any consid-

erable expense may be secured and saved to the County from not completing the Court-House during the next season, that they have a discretion in making the contract in such a manner as that the contractor who undertakes to build may not be obliged to finish it during the next season.

"*Ordered:* That the sum of two thousand dollars be added to the County estimate reported in August last."

The orders respecting the court-house lots and common were subsequently so modified as to allow of fencing and planting trees and shrubbery.

The property named in the foregoing orders was conveyed to the county by three warranty deeds, dated April 23, 1821, and March 19, 1822, and signed by the following parties: Edward Pynchon, Daniel Bontecou, Eleazer Williams, Justin Willard, Jas. Wells, Susan Pynchon, Harriet Bontecou, Charlotte Williams, Sally L. Willard, Rebecca Wells, Erastus Chapin, Giles S. Chapin, Ulrica Chapin, Betsey Chapin.

The total consideration amounted to twelve dollars, paid by the county.

The contract for the construction was signed on the 21st of February, 1821, and the work was to be completed by the 1st of December of that year. The size of the building was sixty-two by forty-eight feet, and thirty-one feet to the eaves. Material, brick.

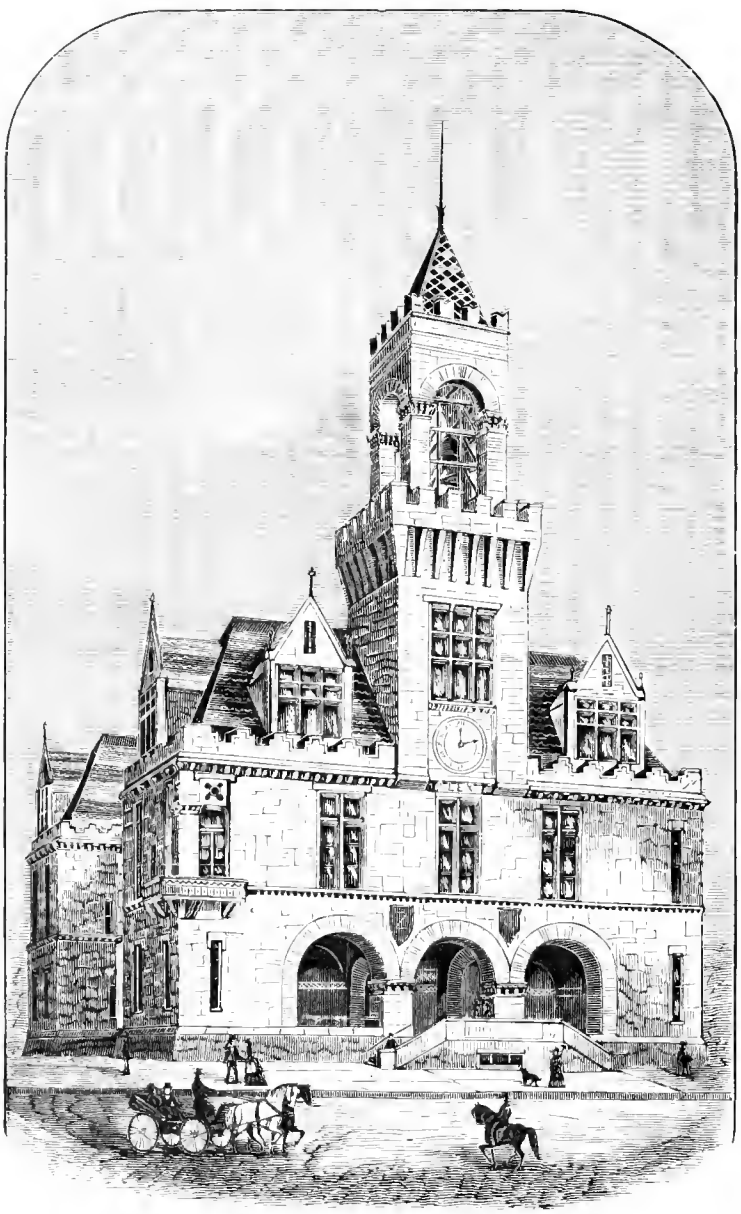
The building had a cellar six feet in depth under the whole structure, and a fine Ionic portico of six columns adorned the front. A bell of two hundred and fifty pounds was hung in the tower soon after its completion. The contract price was eight thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars, and the building committee was Messrs. Jonathan Dwight, Jr., John Phelps, and Dan. Bontecou, as previously stated.

According to the contract, the payments for the work were to be made in seven installments,—six of one thousand dollars each, and one of two thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars, to be made when the building was completed.

The new court-house was first occupied at the March term of the Common Pleas, in 1822, Hon. Solomon Strong presiding.

In 1851 the building was enlarged by extending to the rear, and other improvements made, at a total expenditure of five thousand dollars.*

* The second court-house is still standing where it was erected. It is at present (1879) occupied by the Springfield Collegiate Institute.



HAMPDEN COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, ERECTED 1874.

THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.

The court-house of 1821 continued to answer the purposes for which it was designed until about the year 1870, when the great increase of population and business rendered the erection of a more roomy and substantial structure imperatively necessary, and the authorities took the initiatory steps for the consummation of the desired end. In everything excepting the location (which might have been more satisfactory) the plans were well laid, and the completed structure will stand for generations, a monument to the liberal public spirit and good taste of the people of Hampden County, and of the officials who outlined and superintended the work.

The act authorizing the construction of the new building was passed March 3, 1871. The first step necessary after the passage of the act was to secure a proper site, and this was finally settled by the purchase from various owners of the ground lying between Elm and State Street, measuring about one hundred and thirty-six by two hundred and thirty-five feet, and covering an area of about thirty-two thousand square feet. The following statement shows the names of the various owners and the amount paid to each, taken from the records:

City of Springfield, for lot occupied by one of the city schools	$17,500.00
George R. Townsley	16,000.00
Lebbeus C. Smith	15,000.00
Eliphalet Trask	10,000.00
Elizabeth Adams	16,425.75
Interest, about	790.72
Total cost of land	$75,716.37
To this add cost of court-house building	214,068.93
Cost of furniture	14,757.99
And we have an aggregate of	$304,543.29

From this sum may be deducted a small amount realized from the sale of some of the buildings purchased with the lots upon which they stood, leaving the actual cost of the site and building, completely furnished, something over three hundred thousand dollars.

The building is, in extreme outside dimensions, about ninety by one hundred and sixty feet, and covers an area of not far from thirteen thousand square feet. It was erected between the passage of the act, March 3, 1871, and April, 1874, in which latter month it was first opened for public use. It is constructed, "from turret to foundation-stone," of the beautiful, stratified gray *gneiss* from the celebrated Monson quarries, in the eastern part of the county, and sometimes, though erroneously, called "Monson granite." This excellent building material is being extensively used in the construction of

many public buildings, business blocks, etc., among which may be mentioned the office building of the Boston and Albany Railway Company, and the front of the fine new office of the Springfield *Republican*, both in Springfield.

The new court-house is in the modified mediæval Italian style, with massive central tower, steep roof, and dormer-windows. There are two principal stories, exclusive of a spacious basement and lofty attic, and the second story and tower are crowned with crenellated battlements, after the manner of the feudal ages. The general appearance of the building conveys to the beholder the ideas of good taste, solidity, and durability.

The main entrance, on Elm Street, is through a triple-arched portico resting upon two immense square columns with capitals ornamented after the Egyptian mode, and opening into a spacious court, which is floored with colored tiling, bordered with tasteful designs in mosaic. This court connects in the centre with a main hall, which traverses the building longitudinally, and from which ample staircases reach the second story.

On the first floor, opening upon this hall-way, are the rooms of the Probate Court and Court of Insolvency, those of the County Commissioners and the Grand Jury, the Police Court and Justices' rooms, the offices of the Clerk of the Courts, Register of Deeds, and Judge of Probate, and rooms occupied by deputy sheriffs.

On the second floor are the principal court-room, the room occupied by the county Bar, the law library, judges' rooms, County Treasurer's office, Sheriff's and witness rooms, and those occupied by the janitor.

Several of the narrow windows in the front angles of the building are furnished with beautiful colored glass, producing a charming effect upon the interior. A spacious circular opening in the base of the tower suggests preparations for a public clock; two memorial tablets (unfinished) are set above the groins of the arches of the front portico, and the Latin word LEX appears in large raised letters at the foot of the tower, indicating the purpose for which the building was designed,—*a temple of law*.

The building is well furnished throughout, heated by steam, and supplied with gas and water from the city works. It is intended to be entirely fire-proof, and is undoubtedly as nearly such as thorough construction and indestructible material can make it.

COUNTY JAIL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.*

The earliest legislation upon the subject of a county jail which we find in the records of Hampden County was at the September term of 1813, when Jonathan Smith, Jr., Jonathan Dwight, Jr., and Daniel Lombard were appointed a committee, with power to select a plan and to contract for the building of a jail, "subject to further order of the court."†

This committee reported in favor of a jail thirty by eighteen feet in dimensions within the walls, two stories in height, and to be constructed of stone. They estimated the cost at $3633.33, including $333.33 for a site containing one acre of land.

At the November term Jonathan Dwight, Jr., Oliver B. Morris, and John Phelps, Esqs., were appointed a committee to estimate the cost of a new jail, and on the 15th of the month reported the sum at $5283. This report was accepted, and the sum of $2500 ordered to be raised by tax the ensuing year. The treasurer was also authorized to borrow $1000 additional.

The foregoing committee appears to have been discharged and another appointed, consisting of Messrs. Jonathan Dwight, Jr., William Sheldon, and Heman Day, who were authorized to procure a plan and make contracts for the work.

This committee reported in December of the same year (1813) that one and a half acres of ground could be procured of Joseph Hopkins for the sum of $500, which report was accepted, and the land soon after purchased at the stipulated sum. A new committee, consisting of George Blake, William Sheldon, and John Phelps, was appointed to superintend the erection of the jail, and the county treasurer was authorized to borrow an additional $1000 if necessary.

It appears that the building committee made a contract with one Israel Reed, which was subsequently annulled and set aside by the court after Reed had proceeded for some time with the work, and he thereupon commenced suit against the county, which was continued until 1818, when it was settled by arbitration, Reed receiving the sum of $30.

Subsequently another story of brick was added by order of the court, and the jail was completed according to the original design with this exception. At the September term of 1815 the committee of construction reported the total cost at $14,164.06. It was made a house of correction, probably, from the date of completion.

At the fall session of 1814 a committee of three—consisting of Messrs. Heman Day, William Ely, and George Bliss—was appointed to fix the jail limits. In those days, and for many years afterward, imprisonment for debt was considered, if not a satisfactory way of collecting a debt, at least the proper mode of punishment for those who, not having the fear of the law before their eyes, involved themselves beyond their ability to pay.

After an incarceration in close jail for a certain length of time such debtors were allowed the liberty of the jail limits, or "yard," which comprised a fixed area on all sides around the jail.

The first described limits which we find recorded are embodied in the following report of the above-named committee:

"That the following be assigned as the limits of the said jail, to wit: First, that the whole of the land purchased by the county, and on which the said jail stands, be included in said limits; and also, that the said limits include the whole of the road passing in front of the Prison House, between a line drawn from the east end of the dwelling-house of John Stebbins on the southerly side of said road, and in the course of said east end of said house, across said road to the land lately owned by Capt. James Byers on the east, and a line drawn from the north-easterly corner of the home-lot of Jonathan Dwight, Jr., Esq., across said road to a Buttonwood-tree standing on the northerly side of said road, in the land of William Sheldon, Esq., so as to include the whole of said road between said boundaries in the Prison limits, and excluding the lands adjoining said road, except said county land, and the same to be occupied as the Prison limits *in the day-time only*, except the said county land."

"The committee also report that the limits be so far extended as that prisoners having the liberty of the yard may, on the Sabbath, *in the day-time only*, go in the public road to the meeting-house in the first Parish in Springfield, and attend public worship, then returning immediately after said worship is concluded."

This report was accepted and adopted.

The jail was somewhat enlarged about the year 1830, and considerable sums have been from time to time appropriated for subsequent enlargements and improvements, until the present structure represents a total outlay of over $50,000. In 1861, $14,000 were appropriated for enlargement of the jail and house of correction, which are both under one roof. The following statement is from the record, and shows the expenditures on the building in the several years from 1863 to 1877, inclusive, with the single exception of the year 1865: 1863, $1245.81; 1864, $894.48; 1866, $616.23; 1867, $798.89; 1868, $1078.39; 1869, $1613.26; 1870, $676.11; 1871, $1634.46; 1872, $349.93; 1873, $1390.79; 1874, $9646.87; 1875, $542.01; 1876, $828.05; 1877, $680.17; total, $21,995.45. The jail contains 114 single cells, but has been crowded at times with as many as 200 prisoners. The institution has a regularly-appointed chaplain, who receives for his services an annual

* According to a statement in the journal of Dr. Alfred Booth, the first jail in the county was built on Maple Street, in front of the residence once occupied by Hon. O. B. Morris, and was burned by the Indians at the time the town was destroyed, in October, 1675, during King Philip's war. The old log jail of the Revolution was the rear part of the old tavern which stood partly on Bliss Street and partly on Union House corner. When Bliss Street was opened it was set back, and subsequently moved to Central Street.

† For account of the first house of correction of old Hampshire County, erected in Springfield about 1662, see History of Hampshire County, Chap. I.

salary of $350, and also an attending physician, who receives a salary of $150 annually.

THE COURT OF SESSIONS.

The first meeting of the Court of Sessions for the county of Hampden convened on the 14th of September, 1812. Hon. Samuel Fowler was the chief-justice, and the assistants were Gideon Butler, Isaac Coit, Joshua Frost, and Abel Bliss, Jr., Esqs. Edward Pynchon, Esq., was appointed County Treasurer and John Ingersoll Clerk.

At this session the county was divided into jury districts, four in number, and constituted as follows:

First District.—Springfield, Longmeadow, and Wilbraham.

Second District.—West Springfield, Westfield, Montgomery, and Russell.

Third District.—Monson, Holland, Brimfield, South Brimfield, Palmer, and Ludlow.

Fourth District.—Blandford, Granville, Southwick, Tolland, and Chester.

At this term fifty-three persons were licensed as innkeepers in various parts of the county.

The first tax assessed for county purposes was fixed at the recommendation of the committee at $2000, and apportioned among the various towns as per statement below: Springfield, $226.66; Brimfield, $108.13; Longmeadow, $84.86; South Brimfield, $52.83; Wilbraham, $145.47; Holland, $34.40; Monson, $137.12; Ludlow, $59.80; Palmer, $91.26; West Springfield, $254.69; Granville, $123.20; Montgomery, $48.73; Westfield, $174.47; Blandford, $132.13; Chester, $125.65; Southwick, $100.67; Russell, $34.57; Tolland, $65.36. Total, $2000. It will be noticed that the relative standing of the various towns was essentially different from what it is at the present day, West Springfield being first on the list.

Warrants were issued for the several amounts, directed to the selectmen and assessors who superintended their assessment and collection in their respective towns.

The amount assessed for the year 1814 was $1500, to which the court added the further sum of $2500, making a total of $4000; and it was estimated that licenses (of which sixty-two were granted the previous year), bills of costs, duties, etc., would produce an additional $645.

The following statement shows the amount of tax levied for county purposes for various years: For the year 1812, $2000; 1814, $4000; 1816, $7000; 1817, $3500; 1821, $5000; 1830, $8000; 1840, $13,000; 1851, $29,200; 1860, $32,000; 1863, $27,000; 1874, $89,958; 1876, $80,000.

The tax for 1878 was $80,000, distributed among the several towns according to the following statement: Agawam, $1319.40; Blandford, $427.40; Brimfield, $613.23; Chester, $576.06; Chicopee, $6002.33; Granville, $445.98; Holland, $130.07; Holyoke, $10,703.85; Longmeadow, $1412.31; Ludlow, $576.06; Monson, $1505.22; Montgomery, $148.65; Palmer, $1932.63; Russell, $427.41; Southwick, $650.40; Springfield, $40,938.55; Tolland, $241.57; Wales, $464.56; Westfield, $7377.48; West Springfield, $3084.78; Wilbraham,* $1022.06; total, $80,000.

This table exhibits in a striking manner the changes which have occurred since the first county apportionment of taxes in 1812. Springfield, from being second in the list, with an assessment of two hundred and twenty-six dollars and sixty-six cents, has advanced to the first place, with a tax of forty-one thousand dollars, or nearly four times greater than that of any other in the county. Holyoke, unknown until 1850, now stands second on the list, while Westfield and Chicopee are far in advance of West Springfield, which now occupies the fifth rank among her sister-towns. It should be remembered, however, that the towns of Holyoke and Agawam have been set off from West Springfield since the formation of the county. Chicopee has also been set off from Springfield.

* Including what is now Hampden.

CHAPTER II.

HAMPDEN CIVIL LIST.

SINCE the organization of Hampden County there have been numerous changes in the county offices. The Probate Court originally only had jurisdiction in matters of probate. Subsequently for several years its jurisdiction was extended to insolvency cases. From 1856 to 1859 there was an Insolvency Court, with judge and register. During the continuance of the General Bankrupt Law there was very little business in the insolvency department. Since the repeal of that law the insolvency branch has again become active. At present the Probate Courts are courts of both probate and insolvency.†

The offices of county treasurer and register of deeds have been elective since 1785. County commissioners were appointed by the Governor and council until 1854, since which time they have been elected by the people.

The following offices have been elective since the adoption of the amended constitution in 1857: commissioners of insolvency during their continuance, sheriff, register of probate and insolvency, district attorney, clerk of courts. Coroners and medical examiners are appointed by the Governor and council.

The office of county attorney was abolished in 1832, and that of district attorney substituted. The district now embraces Hampden County.

The following list comprises the names and terms of service of the various county officials who have served since the organization of the county in 1812, with the single exception of coroners and medical examiners:

JUDGES OF PROBATE.

1812.—Samuel Fowler, Westfield.
1813.—John Hooker, Springfield.
1829.—Oliver B. Morris, Springfield.

JUDGES OF PROBATE AND INSOLVENCY.

1858.—John Wells, Chicopee.
1863.—William S. Shurtleff, Springfield.

JUDGES OF INSOLVENCY.

1856–59.—John M. Stebbins.

REGISTERS OF PROBATE.

1812.—William Blair, Westfield.
1813.—Oliver B. Morris, Springfield.
1829.—Justice Willard, Springfield.
1851.—William L. Smith, Springfield.
1853.—Henry Smith, Springfield.
1855.—Charles A. Winchester, Springfield.
1857.—Charles R. Ladd, Springfield.

REGISTERS OF PROBATE AND INSOLVENCY.

1859.—William S. Shurtleff, Springfield.
1863.—Samuel B. Spooner, Springfield.

REGISTERS OF INSOLVENCY.

1856–57.—C. A. Winchester.
1857–59.—William S. Shurtleff.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS.

1812.—Oliver B. Morris, Springfield.
1812.—George Bliss, Springfield.
1817.—Samuel Lathrop, West Springfield.
1821.—Oliver B. Morris, Springfield.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

1832.—Charles A. Dewey, Northampton.
1837.—Daniel Wells, Greenfield.
1844.—William Porter, Jr., Lee.

† For information upon other county matters, see under head of County Legislature.

1851.—Increase Sumner, Great Barrington.
1853.—William G. Bates, Westfield.
1854.—Henry L. Dawes, Adams.
1857.—Edward B. Gillett, Westfield.
1872.—George M. Stearns, Chicopee.
1874.—N. A. Leonard, Springfield.
1875.—E. H. Lathrop.
1878.—N. A. Leonard.

JUSTICES OF THE COURT OF SESSION.

1812–13.—Samuel Fowler, Westfield.
1812–13.—Gideon Burt, Longmeadow.
1812–13.—Isaac Coit, Southwick.
1812–13.—Joshua Frost, Springfield.
1812–13.—Abel Bliss, Wilbraham.
1813–19.—Abner Brown, Monson.
1813–28.—Heman Day, West Springfield.
1813–14.—Ethan Ely, Longmeadow.
1814–18.—William Ely, Springfield.
1819–20.—Amos Hamilton, Palmer.
1819–23.—Stephen Pynchon, Brimfield.
1819–25.—Sylvester Emmons, Chester.
1823–28.—James Stebbins, Palmer.
1826–28.—Joseph Forward, Southwick.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

1828–31.—Caleb Rice, West Springfield.
1828–35.—Joel Norcross, Monson.
1828–35.—Reuben Boies, Jr., Blandford.
1831–35.—William Bliss, Springfield.
1835–38.—James W. Crooks, Springfield.
1835–38.—Gideon Stiles, Southwick.
1835–38.—Cyrus Knox, Palmer.
1838–44.—John Ward, Palmer.
1841–44.—Patrick Boise, Westfield.
1841–44.—Forbes Kyle, Chester.
1844–47.—Willis Phelps, Springfield.
1844–50.—Samuel Root, Granville.
1844–47.—Austin Fuller, Monson.
1847–50.—Benning Leavitt, Chicopee.
1847–50.—John McCray, Wilbraham.
1850–53.—Norman T. Leonard, Westfield.
1850–53.—William V. Sessions, Wilbraham.
1850–53.—Melvin Copeland, Chester.
1853–55.—William B. Calhoun, Springfield.
1853–57.—Alured Homer, Brimfield.
1853–56.—George C. Gibbs, Blandford.
1855–58.—Francis Brewer, Springfield.
1856–59.—Henry Fuller, Westfield.
1857–60.—Henry F. Brown, Brimfield.
1858–64.—Nelson D. Parks, Russell.
1859–62.—Henry Charles, Ludlow.
1860–63.—Henry Fuller, Westfield.
1862–65.—Benning Leavitt, Chicopee.
1863–69.—Daniel G. Potter, Monson.
1864–67.—Charles C. Wright, Agawam.
1865–68.—Ambrose N. Merrick, Springfield.
1867–76.—William M. Lewis, Blandford.
1868–71.—Phineas Stedman, Chicopee.
1869–71.—Randolph Stebbins, Longmeadow.
1871–74.—George R. Townsley, Springfield.
1871–74.—James S. Loomis, Palmer.
1873–76.—Lawson Sibley, Springfield.
1874–77.—John O. Donnell, Holyoke.
1875–78.—L. F. Thayer, Westfield.
1876.—N. S. Hubbard, Brimfield.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

1812.—Edward Pynchon, Springfield.
1830.—David Paine, Springfield.
1835.—George Colton, Springfield.
1838.—William Rice, Springfield.
1856.—Norman Norton, Springfield.
1859.—Charles R. Ladd, Springfield.
1867.—M. Wells Bridge, Springfield.

REGISTERS OF DEEDS.

1812.—Edward Pynchon, Springfield.
1830.—David Paine, Springfield.
1831.—William Rice, Springfield.
1858.—James E. Russell, Springfield.

SHERIFFS.

1812.—Jonathan Smith, Jr., Springfield.
1814.—John Phelps, Granville.
1831.—Caleb Rice, Springfield.
1851.—Justin Wilson, Blandford.
1853.—Patrick Boise, Westfield.
1855.—Nathaniel Cutler, Chicopee.
1857.—Robert G. Marsh, Holyoke.
1860.—Frederick Bush, Westfield.
1869.—A. M. Bradley, Springfield.
1878.—H. Q. Sanderson.

CLERKS OF THE COURT.

1812.—John Ingersoll, Springfield.
1841.—Richard Bliss, Springfield.
1852.—George B. Morris, Springfield.
1872.—Robert O. Morris, Springfield.

TRIAL-JUSTICES.

The office of trial-justice was established by an act of the General Court, passed May 3, 1850. They were to be appointed by the Governor, to hold office during seven years. This act was repealed May 24, 1851.

A similar act was passed in 1858, establishing a certain number in each county, the number in Hampden being restricted to ten, to be appointed by the Governor and council, and to hold office for three years.

Under this act the jurisdiction of such trial-justices extended to all offenses subject to the penalties of fine and forfeiture, not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the jail or house of correction for a term not exceeding six months. The present justices and the towns where they have jurisdiction are as follows:

Westfield.—Henry Fuller, Henry B. Lewis, Homer B. Stevens.

Granville.—J. M. Goodwin.

Chester.—Rufus Smith.

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS AND REPRESENTATION.

Every incorporated town existing at the adoption of the constitution of 1779 was entitled to one representative in the General Court. From that date, every town having one hundred and fifty ratable polls was entitled to a representative, and an additional one was allowed for every additional two hundred and twenty-five ratable polls. From the adoption of the constitution no new town could be organized having less than the one hundred and fifty ratable polls, but all towns then in existence were allowed one representative, without regard to the number of polls.

Under the amended constitution of 1857* the State was divided into representative districts by counties, the Legislature fixing the number of representatives to which each county was entitled according to population, and the County Commissioners were empowered and authorized to subdivide their respective counties into districts in proportion to the number of legal voters in such manner as would best accommodate the population. The first apportionment, made in 1857, was as follows, the county being entitled to twelve representatives:

* Passed by the Legislature May 23, 1855; ratified by the people in 1857.

First District.—The towns of Brimfield, Monson, Holland, and Wales.—To be entitled to one representative.

Second District.—The town of Palmer.—One representative.

Third District.—The towns of Wilbraham and Longmeadow.—One representative.

Fourth District.—The First and Second Wards of the city of Springfield.—One representative.

Fifth District.—The Third and Fourth Wards.—One representative.

Sixth District.—The Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Wards.—One representative.

Seventh District.—The towns of Chicopee and Ludlow.—Two representatives.

Eighth District.—The towns of Holyoke and West Springfield.—One representative.

Ninth District.—The towns of Agawam, Southwick, and Granville.—One representative.

Tenth District.—The town of Westfield.—One representative.

Eleventh District.—The towns of Chester, Blandford, Tolland, Montgomery, and Russell.—One representative.

Under the apportionment of 1866 the county was allowed the same number of representatives, and the commissioners divided it into nine districts, as follows:

First District.—The towns of Brimfield, Monson, Holland, and Wales.—With one representative.

Second District.—The towns of Palmer and Wilbraham.—One representative.

Third District.—The First, Second, and Third Wards of the city of Springfield.—Two representatives.

Fourth District.—The Fourth and Sixth Wards of the city of Springfield.—One representative.

Fifth District.—The Fifth, Seventh, and Eighth Wards of the city of Springfield.—One representative.

Sixth District.—The towns of Holyoke, Chicopee, and Ludlow.—Two representatives.

Seventh District.—The towns of Granville, Southwick, Agawam, West Springfield, and Longmeadow.—Two representatives.

Eighth District.—The town of Westfield.—One representative.

Ninth District.—The towns of Chester, Blandford, Montgomery, Russell, and Tolland.—One representative.

The third apportionment, made in 1876, gives the county twelve representatives, as before; and the commissioners divided it into eleven districts, as follows:

First District.—The towns of Monson, Brimfield, Holland, and Wales.—One representative.

Second District.—The towns of Palmer, Wilbraham, and Ludlow.—One representative.*

Third District.—The town of Chicopee.—Two representatives.

Fourth District.—The First and Second Wards of the city of Springfield.—One representative.

Fifth District.—The Third and Sixth Wards of the city of Springfield.—One representative.

Sixth District.—The Fourth and Seventh Wards of the city of Springfield.—One representative.

Seventh District.—The Fifth and Eighth Wards of the city of Springfield.—One representative.

Eighth District.—The First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Wards of the city of Holyoke.—One representative.

Ninth District.—The Sixth and Seventh Wards of Holyoke, and the town of West Springfield.—One representative.

Tenth District.—The towns of Westfield, Agawam, and Montgomery.—Two representatives.

Eleventh District.—The towns of Southwick, Granville, Tolland, Blandford, Chester, and Russell.—One representative.

* This district includes the new town of Hampden.

For list of representatives, see histories of towns.

In addition to the regular county officers, the county of Hampden has furnished the following State officers:

Lieutenant-Governor.—Eliphalet Trask, Hampden County, from 1858 to 1861.

Secretary of State.—William B. Calhoun, of Hampden County, from 1848 to 1851.

CHAPTER III.

BENEVOLENT RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

VARIOUS societies and associations have been in existence for many years in connection with the religious organizations of the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts. An association of Christian ministers was in existence before 1800, for we find that at a meeting held in Springfield, Feb. 12, 1799, at "the request of some gentlemen residing in the new settlements," it was

"*Voted* I. That we will encourage a mission to the Mohawk River, in the vicinity of Fort Stanwix [now Rome], not exceeding four months.

"II. That we will endeavor, with the consent of our people, to supply the pulpit of the gentleman who shall undertake the mission during his absence.

"III. That we will endeavor to collect from our respective parishes *eighty dollars* as a compensation for the four months."

Under these resolutions the Rev. Joel Baker, of Middle Granville, went as the missionary, and was paid sixty dollars, as he was absent only three months, the amount being distributed among the various towns of what is now Hampden County. At another time the Rev. Dr. Cooley, of East Granville, labored as a missionary for three months in the vicinity of Utica, N. Y.

Upon the division of Old Hampshire County, in 1811–12, the early organizations of the original county were subdivided into three county organizations. Previous to the division there was a Hampshire missionary society, and undoubtedly a Bible society, and perhaps other associations for benevolent purposes.

The Hampden County Home Missionary Society was organized at the court-house in Springfield on the 19th day of May, 1831, by a convention of pastors and delegates. The first annual meeting was held in the following October.

The Hampden County Bible Society, and the Foreign Missionary Society of Hampden County, had also been organized for a considerable time; and soon after the formation of the Home Missionary Society the three organizations held their annual meetings in concert, and published their reports together.

In 1843 all the religious benevolent associations and societies, with a few exceptions, were consolidated under the name of "THE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF HAMPDEN COUNTY."

The first officers of the Hampden Home Missionary Society, organized in 1831, were: President, Hon. Saml. Lathrop; Vice-President, Rev. Timothy M. Cooley, D.D.; Secretary, Rev. Hervey Smith; Treasurer, Henry Brewer, Jr. Its directors were Rev. Alfred Ely, Rev. Saml. Osgood, D.D., Daniel Bontecou, Rev. Isaac Knapp, Augustus Collins, Esq., Orrin Sage, Esq., Rev. Alexander Phenix, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, Justin Ely, Esq., Rev. R. S. Hazen, Elisha Burnham, Esq., and Col. Galen Ames.

From 1850 to 1861 the Conference of the Congregational Churches of Hampden County acted in concert with the Benevolent Association, and in the latter year united with that organization. The prominent organizations of the county are at the present time the Hampden County Home Missionary Society, the Hampden County Bible Society, and the Foreign Missionary Society; and around these has grown up the system of religious charities and home evangelization.

Within the forty years from 1831 to 1871 the Congregational Churches in Hampden County increased from twenty-

three to twenty-eight, and from a membership of three thousand three hundred and seven to five thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight, and their Sabbath-school membership from three thousand seven hundred and forty-three to six thousand four hundred and fifty-eight. These figures have been since somewhat increased. The total contributions of the Benevolent Association for the year ending Oct. 20, 1878, were twelve thousand seven hundred and fifty-one dollars and forty-one cents.

The present officers of the association are as follows: President, Rev. Aaron W. Field; Scribe and Treasurer of Conference, Rev. John W. Harding; Treasurer of the Benevolent Association, Charles Marsh; Auditors, Henry Brewer, Henry S. Lee.

The total contributions of the Congregational Churches of Hampden for benevolent purposes in the forty years between 1831 and 1871 were four hundred and eight thousand four hundred and sixty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents.

CHAPTER IV.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

THE HAMPDEN DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This society was instituted May 30, 1840, under a charter granted by the Councilors of the Massachusetts Medical Society to Joseph H. Flint, William Bridgman, George Hooker, Aaron King, Bela B. Jones, Reuben Champion, John Appleton, and L. W. Humphreys. It is composed of the Fellows of the Massachusetts Society residing in the county of Hampden.* The society is in a flourishing condition, and occupies a high position among the medical associations of Massachusetts. Its officers since its organization have been as follows:

Presidents.

	Elected.	Resigned.		Elected.	Resigned.
Reuben Champion	1840	1841	P. Le B. Stickney	1860	1862
Aaron King	1841	1842	E. G. Pierce	1862	1862
Joseph H. Flint	1842	1843	Cyrus Bell	1863	1866
David Bemis	1843	1845	David P. Smith	1866	1867
John Smith	1845	1846	William G. Breck	1867	1869
William Bridgman	1846	1848	A. S. McLean	1869	1871
Silas P. Wright	1848	1849	V. L. Owen	1871	1872
Jesse W. Rice	1849	1851	T. L. Chapman	1872	1874
James M. Smith	1851	1854	W. J. Sawin	1874	1876
William Bridgman	1854	1857	David Clark	1876	1877
Nathan Adams	1857	1859	H. G. Stickney	1877	1878
Alfred Lambert	1859	1860	Sanford Lawton	1878	

Vice-Presidents.

	Elected.	Resigned.		Elected.	Resigned.
William Bridgman	1840	1841	A. S. McLean	1867	1869
T. B. Bridgman	1848	1849	William J. Sawin	1869	1870
Thad. K. De Wolf	1857	1858	V. L. Owen	1870	1871
Thos. L. Chapman	1858	1859	T. L. Chapman	1871	1872
P. Le B. Stickney	1859	1860	A. R. Rice	1872	1874
D. P. Smith	1860	1861	H. G. Stickney†	1874	1876
Cyrus Bell	1862	1863	G. S. Stebbins	1876	1877
Alfred Lambert	1864		G. W. Davis	1877	1878
George G. Tucker	1866	1867	Harlow Gamwell	1878	

Secretaries and Treasurers.

	Elected.	Resigned.		Elected.	Resigned.
John Appleton	1840	1842	William G. Breck	1863	1864
William A. Davis	1842	1845	H. G. Stickney	1864	
J. G. Holland	1845	1847	A. R. Rice	1866	1869
Thos. L. Chapman	1847	1849	George F. Jelly	1869	1869
Alfred Lambert	1849	1854	Charles P. Kemp	1869	1871
William G. Breck	1854	1856	Geo. S. Stebbins	1872	1876
George A. Otis	1856	1861	F. W. Chapin	1876	
A. S. McLean	1861	1863			

Members, April, 1878.—John Curran Beach, Springfield;‡ Herbert Chauncey Belden, West Springfield; Cyrus Bell, Feeding Hills; Charles Blodgett, Holyoke; Charles Wesley Bowen, Granville Corners; Stephen Wallace Bowles, Theodore Frelinghuysen Breck, William Gilman Breck, Lawton Stickney Brooks, Samuel Doolittle Brooks, James Raymond Brown, Marshall Calkins, Frederic Wilcox Chapin, Springfield; Thomas Luce Chapman, Longmeadow; David Clark, Springfield; George Washington Davis, Holyoke; Thaddeus Kingsley De Wolf, Chester Centre; Francis Frye Dole, Chicopee; Edgar Leroy Draper, Holyoke; James Monroe Fay, Chester; James Milton Foster, Wilbraham; Harlow Gamwell, Westfield; William Wallace Gardner, Springfield;‡ George Hooker, Longmeadow; John Hooker, Springfield; Luther Frink Humeston, Holyoke; John Francis Hurley, Chicopee; Charles Parke Kemp, Sanford Lawton, George Chesley McLean, Springfield; Walter Jenks Norfolk, Westfield; James John O'Connor, Holyoke; Varillas Linus Owen, Springfield; Francis Follam Parker, Chicopee; Stephen Franklin Pomeroy, Springfield; Andrew Fairfield Reed, Holyoke; Albert Raymond Rice, Frederick Eugene Rice, Springfield; Joseph William Rockwell, Southwick; Alvan Smith,‡ Monson; David Paige Smith, Springfield; Samuel Finley Smith, Indian Orchard; William George Smith, Chicopee;‡ George Stanford Stebbins, Horatio Gates Stickney,‖ Pierre Le Breton Stickney, Springfield; George Grenville Tucker, Westfield; Edward Goodrich Ufford,‡ Agawam; Henry Robert Vaile, Springfield; James Henry Waterman, Westfield; John Ricord Wilbur, Chicopee Falls.

The following brief notices of members of the regular profession,—including the early practitioners, and several of the present day,—in various parts of the county, have been compiled from many sources. The want of a written history of the medical profession has been a serious drawback in collecting materials, and a large share of the information has been picked up among old and young by word of mouth, and culled from old account-books, newspaper articles, and fragmentary sketches here and there. Many of the physicians who have practiced in the county are spoken of in their respective towns, and more especially in the eastern portion of the county. To all who have assisted us in our researches we tender our obligations.

PHYSICIANS OF SPRINGFIELD.

Col. John Pynchon, of the fourth generation from William Pynchon, the founder of Springfield, had two sons who entered the medical profession, and of whom Dr. Joseph C. Pynchon furnishes the following particulars:

Dr. Joseph Pynchon was born on the 7th day of February (O. S.), 1705, in the "Old Fort" in Springfield. He studied both medicine and divinity, and graduated at Harvard College. He followed the ministerial profession for a time, and afterward practiced medicine in the town of Longmeadow. Dr. Pynchon was a member of the General Court, and died while in the discharge of his duties.

Dr. Charles Pynchon, son of Col. John Pynchon, and brother of the preceding, was born Jan. 31, 1719, in the "Old Fort," or Pynchon mansion, in Springfield. It is not known where he was educated, but he practiced medicine in Springfield and the surrounding country. He died Aug. 19, 1783. The office which he occupied is still standing, on the east side of Main Street, the second building above Ferry Street. Dr. Charles Pynchon appears to have had an extensive practice and quite a number of students, first and last.

Dr. Chauncey Brewer was born in Springfield, Mass., May 5, 1743. He studied medicine with Dr. Charles Pynchon, of Springfield, and graduated at Yale College in 1762.

He began practice in West Springfield, but about the commencement of the Revolutionary war removed to Springfield. He was a prominent man in the affairs of the colony previous to the war, and represented this region in the First, Second, and Third Provincial Congresses of Massachusetts. His father was a stone-cutter, and his grandfather the Rev. Daniel Brewer, who came from Roxbury, and was the first settled minister, or one of the first, in West Springfield.

Dr. Brewer was an uncompromising friend of the colonies in their struggle for independence, and was considered the

* From pamphlet by-laws and list of members for 1878.

† Died in December, 1878. ‡ Retired. ‡ Retired. ‖ Since dead.

most eminent practitioner of his time in Western Massachusetts. He was the family physician of Rev. Joseph Lathrop, and a member of his church. It is related of him that he often officiated for his pastor when the latter was disabled or absent from his place. They were warm friends. The doctor was a very attentive reader of the Scriptures. After his removal to Springfield he united with the First Church, of which he was afterward a deacon. His mental and physical faculties were well preserved to the day of his death, which took place on the 15th of March, 1830, in his eighty-seventh year.

Many interesting anecdotes are told of him. On a certain occasion, in the early times, a man who was very sick in West Springfield had employed a somewhat noted Indian doctor to attend him; but, not improving as rapidly as was expected under his treatment, his friends became anxious, and determined to call in some of the Springfield physicians. Tradition says that among those who were called for consultation was Dr. Chauncey Brewer. The party crossed the river on the ferry, made a careful examination of the case, and concluded that the Indian's manner of procedure was not the proper one. Dr. Brewer was something of a wag, and loved a good joke, and, probably at his suggestion, the diagnosis of the case and the proper treatment were written out *in Latin*, and the family were instructed to lay the papers before the red man and desire his opinion.

Soon after, the Indian came to see his patient, and the elaborate document was laid before him, with the request that he examine carefully what his learned white contemporaries had concluded upon. Now, the Indian was evidently a shrewd observer of human nature, and, though the papers were as illegible to him as the Egyptian hieroglyphics, he took them and proceeded to examine the contents with all the apparent interest and solemn dignity of a veteran M.D.

At the conclusion of his reading he called for pen and paper and proceeded to write down his opinion of the white man's remedies, together with his own diagnosis of the case, and a statement of the proper remedies, all in the *Indian language*, and, giving the papers into the hands of the friends of the patient, bade them good-day. What was the result of the white doctor's examination of the Indian documents we cannot say, but they evidently respected the shrewdness which had so ingeniously turned the tables upon them. It is said the patient recovered.

Dr. Brewer, we believe, was the man whom the insurgents, under Capt. Luke Day, captured in the winter of 1786–87, while they were in occupation of West Springfield, and endeavored to convert to their revolutionary belief, but in which they were disappointed, as neither threats nor persuasions could stir him from his position, and they soon released him.

Another incident is related of him by the Brewer brothers, druggists, opposite Court-House Square: At a period when Rev. Joseph Lathrop had become well advanced in years, he stepped into Dr. Brewer's office, which was near the ferry, to wait for the boat, then on the other side. The two men were chatting and joking pleasantly, when suddenly Dr. Brewer remarked: "Mr. Lathrop, I have an old grudge against you: you once punished me in your school when I did not deserve it, and I said when I got old enough I would take my revenge." "Well," said the aged parson, rising and pulling off his coat, "we might as well settle it now as any time." The doctor laughed, and the joke was heartily enjoyed by the bystanders.

Dr. Brewer married Amy White, by whom he had eleven children. His wife died in 1821, aged seventy-six years. His son, Daniel Chauncey Brewer, was educated for a physician, but did not practice long, giving up the profession to engage in the drug business with Dr. Joshua Frost. The old doctor was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Association, to which he was admitted in 1785.

Dr. Nathan Smith.—Among the earnest and successful workers who have added lustre to New England's "Roll of Honor" stands the subject of this brief notice, Dr. Nathan Smith, the following mention of whom has been compiled from a memoir published by Professor Nathan R. Smith, of the University of Maryland, a son of the first named, in 1824. The memoir contains an eulogium of Dr. Nathan Smith, pronounced by his friend and fellow-laborer, Professor J. Knight, of Yale College, from which we have freely drawn:

Dr. Nathan Smith was born in Rehoboth, Mass., Sept. 30, 1762. While he was yet young his parents removed to Chester, Windsor Co., Vt., where they continued to reside until their deaths.

Little is known of his early life, except that he occupied his time in agricultural pursuits, and in acquiring the scanty education afforded by the common schools of the day.

Previous to his arrival at manhood he served in the Vermont militia upon the borders, against the Indians, where he was exposed with his comrades to all the hardships incident to a soldier's life, during which service he contracted a disease which disabled him for several months. Later he taught a district school, and evidently made the most of his opportunities.

The turning-point of his life was his almost accidental presence at a surgical operation performed by Dr. Josiah Goodhue, of Putney, Vt., long the most skillful surgeon in that region. The interest awakened at that time determined his future career. He resolved to be a physician. Soon after, he mentioned his intentions to Dr. Goodhue, and desired permission to enter his office as a student. The doctor advised him to first prepare himself with some responsible teacher to enter the freshman class of Harvard University, when he would willingly receive him as a student. This sound advice he followed, and chose as his tutor the Rev. Mr. Whiting, of Rockingham, Vt. After a course of studies with him, he entered the office of Dr. Goodhue, and applied himself diligently to his work for a period of three years. He began the active practice of his profession at Cornish, N. H., where he remained two or three years. At this time he attended lectures upon medicine, surgery, and natural philosophy at Harvard University.

At the close of the college term he read an inaugural dissertation on "The Circulation of the Blood," which received the approbation of the faculty, and was published at their request. He returned to Cornish, bearing the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and engaged anew in the practice of his profession.

In those days the practice of medicine was at a low ebb, both in New Hampshire and Vermont, and he conceived the idea of establishing a medical institution for the purpose of remedying the evil. With this object in view he projected and carried to a successful accomplishment the establishment of the medical school since connected with Dartmouth College, at Hanover, N. H. The initial steps were taken about 1796, and the school put in operation, probably, in the next year. In 1798 he was appointed professor of medicine, and the degree of Master of Arts was also conferred upon him in the same year.

The school was conducted for several years in one of the rooms of Dartmouth Hall, belonging to the college.

In 1797–98 the doctor visited Europe, and spent a year at Edinburgh and London in the schools and hospitals. In 1801 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Dartmouth College. His salary as Professor of Medicine was at first fifty dollars per annum; but this was subsequently increased, in 1804, to two hundred dollars.

After long and persistent efforts he succeeded, in 1809, in getting the Legislature to make an appropriation of three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars toward the erection

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of a suitable building for the accommodation of the school, which was completed somewhere about 1812. The appropriation was supplemented by the additional sum of twelve hundred and seventeen dollars and fourteen cents, which the doctor raised and applied in its construction; and he also contributed an acre of land for the site, and his chemical and anatomical apparatus for the use of the institution,—the latter valued at fifteen hundred dollars.

From 1798 to 1810 he supported the school by his own indefatigable exertions. In 1813 he accepted a chair in the medical institution in connection with Yale College, where he continued until his death, in 1829, at the age of sixty-seven years.

He was an able writer upon all subjects pertaining to his profession, and in 1824 published an elaborate and valuable work on "Typhus Fever and its Treatment," which is still authority. He is believed to have been the first to introduce an improved treatment of that disease in this country.

Dr. Smith was a remarkable man. His acquaintance with all classes of society was extensive, probably exceeding that of any man in New England in his day; and it has been said of him that his influence for the benefit of physic and surgery was greater than that of any other medical man in the New England States.

His biographer says of him: "To him the sick and suffering, whether rich or poor, were equally objects of attention and compassion. He regarded all alike—the rich, the poor, the beggar, and the outcast—when his services were required to relieve their distresses. He acted in accordance with an opinion which I have more than once heard him express, that the great object of intercourse of man with his fellow-men should be to do them good."

He was a most skillful and thorough surgeon, and performed many difficult operations, requiring the greatest knowledge and the most delicate skill; among others thirty cases of lithotomy, only three of which proved fatal. "It is believed that he was the first in this country to perform the bold operation of extirpating the ovarian tumor."

Dr. James Morven Smith was born in Hanover, N. H., in 1806. He graduated, it is believed, at Yale College, and first became known in this region about 1830, when he settled in Westfield in the practice of his profession, and remained until 1838, well sustaining himself in medicine and surgery, when he removed to Baltimore, Md., for the purpose of assisting his older brother, the celebrated Prof. Nathan R. Smith.

He remained in Baltimore about three years, a part of the time taking sole charge of his brother's business while the former was absent in Kentucky delivering lectures on surgery.

While in Baltimore he sustained the surgical traditions of his family by performing successfully the unparalleled operation of amputating both thighs in the upper thirds. His tastes, however, and the relinquishment of his brother's engagement as professor in Kentucky, led him to again seek New England, and he came to Springfield about the year 1841. Here he established his permanent home, and resided until his death in the terrible railway disaster at Norwalk, Conn., in 1853.

He died too early, for, although slow in maturing, he gave promise of a mental stature quite the equal of his brother and father. He had strong common sense, and, while eminently conservative, his hardihood when roused by emergencies was fully equal to that of any of the more celebrated professors of his art. His extreme modesty, however, interfered with a full appreciation of his sterling qualities except by those who knew him intimately. There are, however, living, at the present time, physicians who well remember his extreme coolness in the hour of danger,—how quietly his fingers stopped the gushing artery, and how completely equal to the emergency his courage met every difficulty. He was well and widely known, and perhaps no man better understood or held more sacred the obligations of a physician to his patients. He found his place so completely in the sick-room that he never aspired to any public position.

Dr. Smith possessed in a very great degree that love of humanity which was the striking characteristic of his father. His patients found in him, not only the skillful physician, but the sympathizing friend, and he was often resorted to for advice in other than strictly professional matters.

If his time and strength had not been so completely monopolized by the varied cares of country practice, he would unquestionably have made a reputation in surgery second to none in this portion of the country. He was singularly free from all outward show.

Dr. David Paige Smith was born in Westfield, Mass., Oct. 1, 1830. He graduated at Yale College in 1851, and at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1853. His father dying soon after his graduation, he remained in his office and continued his practice, marrying Miss Eunice Brewer in 1854.

Early in 1860 he left Springfield for Edinburgh, Scotland, and remained at its celebrated university for a period of six months, going from there to London, and thence to Paris. The firing upon Fort Sumter brought him home with other Americans, and he at once went into the volunteer service as surgeon of the 18th Massachusetts Infantry, and joined the Army of the Potomac. He was soon promoted to be brigade surgeon, and ordered to report to Gen. George H. Thomas, reaching him immediately after the battle of Fishing Creek, Ky.

He was soon gazetted as medical director of his column, and went with Gen. Thomas through the campaign ending with the occupation of Corinth, doing arduous service at the battle of Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh). Being very ill after the occupation of Corinth, he came East on sick-leave; but, meeting intelligence of the disastrous campaign of McClellan on the Chickahominy, he at once reported for duty, and was put in charge of Fairfax Seminary Hospital, near Alexandria, Va.

Although at times detached on other duty, he was in charge of this hospital nearly the whole time, and closed it at the end of the war, retiring from the service with the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Returning to Springfield, he engaged actively in the practice of his profession until 1872, when he made another voyage to Europe, accompanied by his wife and boy, his farthest objective point being Vienna. Returning in 1873, he lost his only child, a bereavement which shadowed his whole life.*

In 1873 he accepted the appointment of Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in Yale College, which chair he held until 1877, when he was unanimously transferred to the chair of Surgery, which double appointment, in a remarkable degree, recalled the fact that his grandfather, Nathan Smith, was Professor of Physic in the same institution from 1813 to his death, in 1829.

In 1878 he was, in addition to his other duties, appointed lecturer upon Medical Jurisprudence. He is at the present time vice-president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, post surgeon of the United States Armory in Springfield, president of the board of examiners for pensions, and medical director of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The most striking natural characteristic of Dr. Smith is a marvelous quickness of comprehension and correctness of diagnosis, joined with an intuitive knowledge of the probabilities and possibilities of his case. The absorbed personality, the introspection of the man, at times causes him to think aloud, and his patients and their friends get the benefit of his thoughts, while he may be wholly unconscious of the fact. He is quick in his conclusions and rapid and skillful in his operations, bold in action as original in conception, dauntless to the verge of audacity. He possesses a firm hand and steady

* This child, an unusually promising boy, was named in honor of Gen. George H. Thomas, whom Dr. Smith greatly respected.

nerve, united with great endurance, has the most minute knowledge of the human anatomy, and his eye is never at fault. These remarkable qualities, united in perfect combination, constitute him the eminent physician and surgeon which he is.

Before closing our account of the family, it would be well, for a moment, to advert to the sons of Nathan Smith.

Professor N. R. Smith, of Baltimore, Md. This gentleman early showed the same remarkable traits of character which distinguished his father. Commencing his career in Burlington, Vt., as Professor of Surgery in the State University, he soon after moved to Philadelphia, where, for a short period, he occupied the chair of Professor of Anatomy in Jefferson Medical College. After a year or two spent in that city, having been appointed Professor of Surgery in the University of Maryland, he removed to Baltimore, where, for about fifty years, he, in a wide and ample field, carried out many of the suggestions and elaborated many of the half-finished procedures of his father. For this period of time he unquestionably occupied the foremost place in the profession of surgery throughout the entire South, visiting, professionally, nearly every Southern State.

It is curious to see that in his many operations for lithotomy, and in his apparatus for fractures, he appears to have taken up the unfinished work of his father and carried it to the last degree of usefulness.

Wonderfully successful in his operations for stone, in his treatment of fractures, and in his ligations of the large arteries, he has left behind him a reputation which will probably never in this country be surpassed.

Another son of Dr. Nathan Smith was John D. Smith, who studied for the ministry at New Haven and Andover, and graduated at Yale in 1832. He ministered for several years in Charlemont, Franklin Co., and subsequently studied medicine. He represented that town in the Legislature.*

Dr. Joshua Frost was born in Fryeburg, Maine, in 1767. He came of English stock. His grandfather, Samuel Frost, was one of three brothers who came from England at a very early date and settled, one in Maine, one in New Hampshire, and one in Massachusetts.

He studied at Hanover, N. H., where he probably graduated, though we have been unable to determine this fact. He settled in Longmeadow about 1795, and after a short time removed to Springfield, where he practiced until his death, in 1832. For many years he was also engaged in the drug business in connection with Dr. Daniel Chauncey Brewer. He was an eminent physician, and held many offices of honor and trust in a civil capacity, among others, that of State Senator.

His first wife was Sarah Lombard, of Springfield. After her death he married Mrs. Watson, a widow, of Hartford, Conn. His residence stood on ground now occupied by the opera-house.

Dr. George Frost, son of the preceding, was born in Longmeadow in 1800. He read medicine with Dr. Nathan Smith for seven years, and accompanied that noted practitioner on his lecturing tours. He attended lectures at Yale College, and commenced practice in Springfield in 1823. He became an excellent surgeon, and practiced his profession until a short time previous to his death, which occurred in 1846.

He was a capable and faithful student, and his close application to his studies resulted unfavorably to a constitution never remarkable for vigor, and eventually developed pulmonary difficulties which terminated his life in the prime of his manhood. He was a member of the Unitarian Church in Springfield. His widow, Caroline A., daughter of Col. Roswell Lee, is living in Springfield, the last of her family.

Their son, George L. Frost, removed some years since to Madison, Wis., where he became prominent in the legal profession, and was a member of both houses of the State Legislature. He died in February, 1879, at the age of forty-eight years.

In this connection it may not be improper to speak briefly of Col. Roswell Lee, the father of Mrs. Frost.

Col. Lee was born in Canaan, Columbia Co., N. Y., in 1777. He early developed remarkable military taste and talent, and was for some time during the war of 1812–15 in command of Fort Griswold, at New London, Conn. He was also stationed at Sacket's Harbor, on Lake Ontario, for a short time. He held the office of major in the militia before that war. In 1815 he was placed in charge of the Springfield Arsenal, where he remained until his death, in 1834, at the age of fifty-seven years.

Mrs. Frost remembers her father as a man of magnificent physique,—every inch a soldier.† His son, Henry Washington Lee, was first Episcopal bishop of Iowa, which office he held at the time of his death, in 1875. Col. Lee was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. Roswell Lee Lodge, in Springfield, was named in his honor. The family is connected with the Virginia family of the same name.

Dr. Samuel Kingsbury was born in Tolland, Conn., in 1782. He attended medical lectures, but did not have the advantages of a collegiate course. His father was in ordinary circumstances, and he was obliged to depend upon his own exertions. He came to Springfield when quite young and engaged in practice, rising rapidly in his profession. His practice, which eventually grew to important proportions, extended over a period of some fifteen years or more, from about 1810 to 1828.

He married Mrs. Jemima Chapin, widow of Charles P. Lyman, who survived her husband until Jan. 20, 1846. Dr. Kingsbury died in June, 1828, at the early age of forty-six years, leaving a wife and seven children to mourn his loss. His children consisted of four sons and three daughters. During his residence in Springfield he lived in State Street.

Dr. Joseph Henshaw Flint was born in Leicester, Worcester Co., Mass., April 20, 1786, and died at his father's house in Leicester, Nov. 11, 1846. He was the son of Austin Flint, who was also a physician, and graduated at Harvard.

He commenced practice in Petersham, where he married his first wife. After a few years he removed to Northampton, where he remained until about 1837, when he removed to Springfield and continued the practice of his profession until a short time before his death. He bore the reputation of a skillful surgeon and physician, and was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Association. He married for his second wife Amelia Dwight, of Northampton. Dr. Austin Flint, now of New York, is a son by his first wife.

Dr. Flint had a very extensive individual practice in Northampton, and an important consulting practice throughout the country. For some years Dr. Bela Jones was associated with him as a partner. He was by far the ablest physician of the name before or since his time.

Dr. Flint was one of the original or charter members of the Hampden District Medical Society.

Dr. Jefferson Church was born in Middlefield, Hampshire Co., Mass., in 1802. He was the son of Green H. Church. His knowledge of medicine was obtained at the Berkshire Medical Institution, from which he graduated in 1825.

His first experience as a practitioner was in the town of Peru, Berkshire Co., where he remained something more than a year, when he removed to Springfield, Mass., where he has since resided. Dr. Church married for his first wife, in 1823, Betsey, daughter of Joseph Little, of Middlefield. She died in 1826. In 1850 he married Eliza Houpt, daughter of Samuel Houpt, a farmer of Herkimer Co., N. Y. In company with Dr. Seeger he edited and published "Tully's Materia Med-

* See history of Charlemont, in this work.

† See notice of the United States Armory in history of Springfield.

ica" for some time. Dr. Church is a man of great resources, and possesses an extensive knowledge of medicine. At the advanced age of seventy-seven he has given up the practice of his profession, after an experience of fifty years.

Dr. Edwin Seeger was born at Northampton, Mass., in 1811. His father was a native of Germany, and also a physician, who settled early in the present century. Dr. Seeger graduated from the Jefferson Medical School, of Philadelphia, in 1832, and began practice the same year in Springfield, where he remained until his death, September 26th, at the age of fifty-five years.

The following paragraphs are taken from a notice written by Samuel Bowles at the time of his death, and no doubt truthfully express the estimation in which he was held by the community where he lived:

"He had many noble qualities as a man and a physician,—simplicity, truth, and duty seemed as natural to him as breathing; there was no guile, no falseness, no qualification in him or his acts. He prescribed for the patient, not for the family or friends. Not knowing how to placate as an art, without brilliant popular gifts, only simple and true to himself and to his knowledge, he never had a large practice; but all respected him, and those who knew him best revered and loved him.

"In all things he was as in his profession,—he saw simply and clearly, reasoned directly, and acted faithfully. He was one of the earliest of our citizens to act with the Abolition and Free-Soil parties, but he was never dogmatic and illiberal in expressing his convictions, though none held to them more firmly or would sacrifice more to sustain them. His religious life was equally positive and equally unobtrusive,—a submission as firm and restful as his devotion to truth and duty was its characteristic,—and carried him through a very painful and trying illness to a peaceful, welcome close.* His disease was an aggravated cancerous affection of the throat, closing its avenues, extending to all the neighboring tissues, and causing terrible sufferings, under which a firm life slowly wasted away. Dr. Seeger was twice married; his first wife was the sister of Mr. Homer Foot, of this city, and his second and surviving one the daughter of John H. White, of Lancaster, N. H., for many years in public life in that State.

"Springfield was but a village when he came to it; for thirty-four years he has lived and ministered among us in the tenderest and most sacred relations, an illustration and an example of intelligent patience, fidelity, truth, duty, and submission such as is rare to find in any community, such as we may all feel proud to have had with us, and such as we should preserve in grateful and honored memory."

Dr. Seeger was a very able man, both as a medical practitioner and writer, and, together with Dr. Jefferson Church, edited and published for some time "Tully's Materia Medica." He is well spoken of by the profession.

Dr. C. C. Chaffee was born in Saratoga, Saratoga Co., N. Y., on the 28th of August, 1811. His father was a farmer. He studied medicine with Dr. William Atcheson, of Saxton's River, Windham Co., Vt.; who dying at the end of the first year, he went to Utica, N. Y., and finished his preliminary studies with Dr. Patrick McCraith. He graduated at the Vermont Medical College, at Woodstock, Windsor Co., in 1835.

He began the practice of his profession at the little village of Oriskany, in Oneida Co., N. Y., where he remained about one year, and removed to Allegany Co., N. Y., and practiced for ten years. In 1847 he settled in Springfield, Mass., where he has since resided.

In 1854 and 1856 he was elected to the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Congresses, where he served with fidelity and ability.

In 1836 he married Clara S., daughter of Daniel Nourse, of Rockingham, Vt., who died in 1848. In 1850 he married Irene, daughter of Alexander Sanford, of Missouri, a Virginia family.

Of Dr. Chaffee, a brother in the profession makes the following remarks:

"Dr. Chaffee came to this city in 1847, and at once made for himself name and place. Having been for years demonstrator of anatomy in a medical college, and for a long time in the constant practice of surgery, he came to this place *teres atque rotundus.*

"Of eminent mental gifts, ready for any emergency, he at once took a commanding position in the profession, divided the practice of surgery with Dr. J. M. Smith, and at his death assumed it all, until, feeling cramped and dwarfed by the straightness of his surroundings, and aspiring to 'green fields and pastures new,' he accepted a political nomination, was elected to Congress, and resigned the practice of his profession, giving up feeling for the pulses of his patients to take the pulse of the nation. He was a loss to the profession."

Dr. Chaffee was the choice of Secretary Stanton for surgeon-general of the army, and, in fact, his commission was being made out when the officers of the regular army, getting knowledge of it, made such an outcry that the President peremptorily ordered the appointment of the present incumbent of the office.

Dr. Chaffee was for ten years the confidential physician and surgeon of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, and was succeeded in the position by Dr. W. G. Breck. He is also a member of the examining board for pensions.

Dr. Chaffee's son, Clemens Chaffee, was a graduate of West Point as lieutenant of engineers, but, preferring the ordnance department, entered that branch of the service. He entered the army when the Rebellion broke out, and was appointed on Gen. Grant's staff at Vicksburg, but during the siege was transferred to the staff of Gen. W. T. Sherman, as chief of engineers. He was attacked with dysentery, and finally sent to the officers' hospital at Memphis, where he remained for about a month, when he returned to Vicksburg, and took charge of all the ordnance stores accumulated at that point, amounting to many millions in value.

He left Vicksburg in March, 1864, under orders for the Allegheny Arsenal, at Pittsburg, where he remained until June, 1865, when he was ordered to New England, and at New Haven, Conn., received the ordnance turned over to the United States. After a few months' service at this point he was ordered to the United States Arsenal at Springfield, where he served as ordnance officer for two years, when he died of pulmonary disease, brought on by exposure in the service, July 6, 1867, at the age of twenty-six years. In April preceding his death he was promoted to the rank of captain. He was a promising young man, and his death fell heavily upon his parents and friends.

Dr. William Gilmore Breck is a native of Franklin Co., Vt.,—that land of robust and vigorous physical men, of industry and independence,—where he was born in November, 1818. He received his preliminary education at the celebrated school of Oberlin, Ohio, and graduated at Harvard University. He attended lectures in the city of New York, and established himself for a short time in the practice of medicine in New Orleans, La., in 1844-45.

In the spring of 1846 he located in Springfield, Mass., where he has since resided, and engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery.

Under the direction of Gov. Andrew he filled an important position in the Union army during the Rebellion, and saw a great amount of arduous service. He was present at the battles of Pittsburg Landing (or Shiloh), Antietam, the second Bull Run, and Gettysburg. He filled the important position of director of camps, and accomplished much as assistant and consulting surgeon in difficult operations and general practice.

In 1843 Dr. Breck married Mary, daughter of Jacob Van De Venter, of Penn Yan, N. Y.

For the past twenty-five years he has been in the employ of the Boston and Albany, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Companies, as surgeon and medical adviser.

He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Association, and of the Hampden District Medical Society, of which latter body he has been president. During the civil war he examined nearly all the recruits from this region.

A member of the medical profession says of him, "Dr. William G. Breck came to Springfield in 1846, and, after several years of waiting, came prominently into notice upon the death of Dr. J. M. Smith and the removal of Dr. Chaffee from the city.

* Dr. Seeger was a member of the Unitarian Church in Springfield.

"About this time he went to Boston, where he became the private pupil of Dr. Warren for a considerable length of time, and on his return to Springfield at once assumed a prominent place in the profession.

"Gifted by nature with a very robust physique, cheerfulness of disposition, and a good knowledge of his profession, he very soon rose to eminence, and for a long time, especially during the absence of Dr. David P. Smith in Europe and in the army, substantially monopolized the practice of surgery in the river counties.

"He has carried the activities of youth into comparative old age, and now, beyond the age of sixty years, is active in the practice of his profession,—more so than the majority of young men."

Theodore Frelinghuysen, the son of Dr. William G. Breck, graduated at Harvard in 1866. In 1869 he visited Europe, where he remained two and a half years, studying the profession of medicine at Berlin, Vienna, Paris, and London. During the war of the Rebellion he was assistant surgeon in charge of the sanitary condition of the ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth, in Virginia, including the jails and prisons, being detailed for the position by Gen. E. O. C. Ord.

He commenced the practice of medicine in Springfield in 1869, making a specialty of surgery. He holds the position, by appointment from the Governor, of medical examiner of Hampden County, an office which takes the place of coroner.

Dr. Samuel D. Brooks was born in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1817. He studied with President Childs and others at the Berkshire Medical Institution, where he graduated in 1841. His first practice was in Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y., where he remained about one year, when he removed to Norwich (now Huntington), Hampshire Co., Mass., where he practiced his profession until May, 1848, when he removed to South Hadley, where he was connected with Mount Holyoke Seminary. Here he remained until 1854, when he went to Monson to take charge of the State Almshouse. In this position he continued until June 1, 1858, when he removed to the city of New York, where he superintended the New York Juvenile Asylum, and continued until 1871. He subsequently was superintendent and resident physician of the New York Deaf and Dumb Institution. His health suffering severely from malaria, he resigned his position after two years, and settled in Springfield, Mass., where he has since been in practice. He is a member of the State board of inspection of the State primary school at Monson.

Dr. Brooks is the son of Reuben Brooks, a soldier of the Revolution, and who also served during the war of 1812–15 in the valley of Lake Champlain. He married Eliza Jane, daughter of Dr. Caleb H. Stickney, and sister of Dr. Horatio G. Stickney.

Dr. Alfred Booth was a son of Edwin Booth, a hat and cap manufacturer and dealer, and was born about 1825, in Springfield. He studied medicine in Philadelphia, and opened an office in Springfield, but his tastes were more for literary and scientific matters than for the practice of medicine. He was connected with a Springfield publication, and wrote many valuable articles upon various subjects, including interesting historical sketches and reminiscences of Springfield, its early inhabitants and institutions, many of which are preserved in the city library, to which he presented a copy of his "scrap-book." He removed to Boston a few years ago, where it is understood he is connected with a prominent newspaper. Dr. Booth is an able, expressive, and interesting writer.

Dr. Horatio Gates Stickney was born in Huntington, Hampshire Co., Mass., in 1834. He studied medicine with Dr. S. D. Brooks, attended lectures at the Berkshire Medical Institution, and at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he graduated about 1859. He commenced practice in the city of Providence, R. I. When the Rebellion broke out he was appointed surgeon of the 3d Rhode Island Artillery, and served about two years and a half in the field, and six months on the marshal's staff at home. He settled in Springfield after the war, where he practiced until his death, Dec. 13, 1878, at the age of forty-four years.

Dr. John Stone* was born in the town of Rutland, Worcester Co., Mass., in 1763. He received a good academical education, and studied medicine with Dr. John Frink, of Rutland, a distinguished member the Massachusetts Medical Society. He began the practice of his profession in Greenfield, Franklin Co., Mass. (then Hampshire County), and soon built up an extensive business. An attack of hæmoptysis obliged him to give up his practice in Greenfield, and he removed to the city of New York, about the year 1805, where he remained some two years, during which period he became an active member of the New York Medical Society, and established a considerable business. His health becoming re-established, he returned to Greenfield and resumed practice, continuing until 1819, when he sold his property and good-will to Dr. Seth Washburn, who died in 1825.

He removed to Providence, R. I., where he remained only a year or two, and then settled permanently in Springfield, Mass., where he continued in an extensive and lucrative practice until the time of his death, in 1838.†

He became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1803, and continued in active connection with it until his death. At the recommendation of his professional brethren, the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him in 1824, by Williams College. He instructed a number of students in the profession, among others Dr. Alpheus F. Stone, of Greenfield, a distinguished fellow and councilor of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and an only son, who afterward entered the army and died at the South. He had a large and valuable library, and his business as a consulting physician was very extensive.

His biographer, Dr. Williams, said of him: "In his manners Dr. Stone was a perfect pattern of a gentleman; and no one could approach him, however humble his sphere and condition, without receiving a share of his urbanity and particular attention. In his person he was tall and erect, and he was proverbially one of the neatest and most fashionable men in his dress in the country. He was always ready at the call of any one, and there are but few physicians living who could or did do a greater amount of business in a given time. His faculties continued bright to the close of life, and he was able to transact business till within a short time previous to his death. He died universally lamented."

Dr. Ezra Osborne was a native of Springfield, and lived and died on what is known as Long Hill. He was not a regularly-educated physician, but possessed good natural abilities and had quite an extensive practice. He probably studied medicine with Dr. Joshua Frost. His practice extended over a period of some fifteen years, from about 1815 to 1830. He filled the civil position of tax-collector for many years.

Dr. Loring also lived on the hill in Springfield, and practiced for a short time about 1825. It is not known to what place he removed.

Dr. Chapin also practiced for a short time about 1827–30. He afterward gave up his practice and removed to Brattleboro', Vt., where he is supposed to be still living. He was something of a sporting-man, and a great admirer of fine horses. While in Springfield he enjoyed a good practice.

A Dr. Wm. Bridgman, from Belchertown, was a resident of Springfield from about 1830 to 1840, and had quite an extensive ride. He died in the place probably about 1840.

There was at one time a Dr. Swan, who lived on Springfield Hill, where he practiced medicine for a number of years,

* Compiled from "American Medical Biography," by Stephen W. Williams, M.D., 1845.

† In another connection his death is stated to have occurred in 1833. This therefore may be a typographical error.

and did a considerable business. He is remembered by some of the old residents as a man of many peculiarities, but possessed of considerable ability.

Dr. Samuel Belden, who practiced in Springfield for a number of years about 1840, came from Wethersfield, Conn., or its vicinity. His residence was on the corner of Main and Bridge Streets, where Gill's new block now stands.

A Dr. Sparhawk also practiced in Springfield for several years about 1820. He is remembered as a fine gentleman and a physician of most excellent reputation. He died in Springfield, probably previous to 1830.

Dr. Lemuel Whittlesey Belden was born in Wethersfield, Conn., in September, 1801. "He was the son of Dr. Joshua Belden, of that place, a very respectable physician and worthy man, who died of malignant spotted fever in June, 1808, in the midst of his usefulness."

Dr. Belden entered as a freshman at Yale College in 1817, when sixteen years of age. He obtained his first degree in 1821, and soon after took charge of an academy at New Canaan, in his native State, where he continued two years. In the autumn of 1823 he entered the office of Dr. Woodward, of Wethersfield, subsequently superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, Mass. He attended medical lectures in Boston, in the winter of 1825. The following winter he passed in New Haven, attending lectures at Yale College, and in March, 1826, received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. His reputation as a scholar was high, and at his graduation he took the first rank in his class.

In the autumn of 1827 he settled in Springfield, Mass., and soon gained a respectable practice, including among his patrons many of the best families of the town.

He was always a close student, carrying his habits of reading and study into the later years of his life. He was a prominent member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and introduced important changes into the practice of the profession. He died of malignant typhus fever, in Springfield, about 1840.

He married in May, 1829, Catherine, daughter of Stephen Chester, Esq., at one time sheriff of Hartford, Co., Conn.

Dr. James Henry Pierrepont, for many years one of the most distinguished physicians of Portsmouth, N. H., was a native of Springfield, Mass., but the date of his birth we have not been able to ascertain, though it was probably about the year 1780. He died in Portsmouth, in 1839. The Rev. Dr. Burroughs, of that town, at the special request of the medical profession, delivered an eulogy upon him and published a memoir.

Dr. Marshall Calkins was born Sept. 2, 1828, in the town of Wilbraham, Mass. He is the son of Luke and Polly Calkins. He was a student with Dr. Calvin Newton, of Worcester, and graduated at the Worcester Medical Institution in 1848; at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1853, with the degree of A.B., and at Dartmouth Medical College, Hanover, N. H., in 1867. He also attended the Pennsylvania Hospital, at Philadelphia, in 1857. In 1856 Union College conferred upon him the degree of A.M.

He commenced practice at Monson, Mass., in 1848, and remained at that place a year and a half previous to entering the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., where he attended two terms in 1850. From 1854 to 1860 he was located in Philadelphia, where he practiced and attended the hospitals. In 1860 he settled in Springfield, Mass., where he has since resided. In 1862 he became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Association. He was a member of the examining board of pensions in 1871–72, during which years the board met at Northampton, and is at present one of the four physicians of the Springfield Home for Friendless Women and Children. He is an honorary member of the Vermont State Medical Society, corresponding member of the Gynæcological Society of Boston, and member of the "*Congrès Périodique International des Sciences Médicales*," which held its last meeting at Brussels, Belgium. He is also a member of the American Medical Association.

From 1873 to 1878 he filled the chair of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy in the University of Vermont, which he resigned on account of the pressure of professional duties at home, receiving, on his retirement, a complimentary acknowledgment from the faculty.

Dr. Calkins married, in 1855, Adelaide Augusta, daughter of Gen. E. M. Hosmer, of West Boylston, Mass.

Mrs. Calkins is a member of the State advisory board of women for inspecting and examining the State Primary School at Monson, the Westboro' Reform School, and the Tewksbury Almshouse. She was associated for a considerable period in this connection with Mrs. Robert C. Winthrop and Miss Georgiana Boutwell, daughter of Ex-Gov. Boutwell. At the present writing Mrs. Calkins is chairman of the board. She has also been recently appointed one of the three female trustees of the Springfield Hospital.

WEST SPRINGFIELD.

The following paragraphs concerning the medical gentlemen who have practiced in West Springfield are compiled from the remarks of Dr. P. Le B. Stickney, of Springfield, at the West Springfield centennial celebration, in 1874, called out by a toast—"*The Medical Profession*"—at the banquet:

Dr. John Van Horn was the first practitioner after the town was incorporated as a separate organization. He was the son of Summer Van Horn, and was born in Springfield in 1726. He was a graduate of Yale College in 1749. After attending the necessary course of medical lectures, he located in West Springfield, where he continued to practice his profession for a period of nearly sixty years. He had the reputation of being a well-educated and skillful physician for the times in which he lived. He was the first town clerk, and was a scholarly man, and considerably given to literary pursuits. In the later years of his life he became hypochondriacal, and imagined himself incapable of any physical or mental effort, taking to his bed, where he died in 1805 at the age of seventy-nine years.

Dr. Seth Lathrop was a son of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Lathrop, and was born in 1762, in what is now West Springfield, then the second parish of Springfield, of which his father was pastor. He was a student of Dr. Van Horn, and afterward his partner, and succeeded him in practice. Dr. Bronson said of him: "He had a strong mind, sound judgment, and excellent common sense; was frank, social and fond of anecdote, and well read in the medical literature of the last half of the century; an able and acceptable practitioner. More than six feet high, with a large frame and straight, his figure was imposing, his very appearance inspiring in him a reliable confidence." He was very successful in his practice, a natural result of his strong common sense, which often takes the place of learning and accomplishments. He continued during his life in his native town, and was for many years in practice. He died in 1831, at the age of sixty-nine years.

Dr. Reuben Champion (according to Dr. Stickney) was the first physician who was born in the town of West Springfield subsequent to its organization, having been born in 1784, ten years after that event. He was the second son of Reuben Champion. His grandfather was Reuben Champion, M.D., who removed from Springfield, Mass., to Saybrook, Conn., early in the Revolutionary war, in order that his family might be as far retired as possible from the turmoils of war. He served with distinguished success as a surgeon in the American army, and died while in service at Ticonderoga, in 1777, at the age of fifty years. He left two sons, Reuben and Medes, both of whom, though quite young, also served in the army.

Dr. Reuben Champion (2d) was educated at the Westfield

Academy, and afterward studied medicine with Dr. Sumner, of that town. He attended medical lectures at the school connected with Dartmouth College, then under the charge of the celebrated surgeon Dr. Nathan Smith, who was the founder of the school. During attendance there he was a private pupil of Dr. Smith, who carefully instructed him in what was then termed the new method of treating typhus fever,—a method which, with few modifications, prevails at the present time.

After concluding his course at Dartmouth, he attended lectures in New York City, and subsequently, at the urgent request of his fellow-citizens, returned to his native town and commenced the practice of medicine in 1809.

He introduced the new fever treatment, though against strong opposition from not only the medical profession, but the community generally; but he continued, and by his great success estaldished an enviable reputation. He was an ardent politician of the Jeffersonian school, and took an active part in local politics. His abilities were recognized, and he served his native town in many positions of honor and trust. He was a justice of the peace, and also served as a Senator in the State Legislature. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and continued in the practice of medicine nearly fifty years. His death occurred in 1865, at the age of eighty-one years.

Dr. Henry Bronson settled in West Springfield in 1827. After a preparatory course of study he entered the Medical Institute of Yale College, from which he graduated in 1827. His stay and practice in West Springfield were short. In 1830 he removed to Albany, N. Y. By his gentlemanly deportment and cultivation he rapidly grew into favor in his new field and gained a large practice. His tastes inclined greatly to literary and scientific pursuits, and much of his spare time was devoted to those subjects, and in this direction he soon gained an enviable reputation. In 1872 he was appointed Professor of Materia Medica in the Medical Institute of Yale College,—a chair which he adorned by his extensive and varied learning and admirable style of lecturing. He gave up the regular practice of medicine in 1860, since which time he has given his attention to more general and scientific subjects.

Dr. Ebenezer Jones was born in West Springfield, where he settled in practice after the usual preparatory studies. After a residence of about twelve years he removed to the eastern part of the State.

Dr. Timothy Horton was the son of a physician, and a practitioner of considerable ability. He was a man of abundant means, and particularly noted for the small charges made for his medical attendance. It is said that his regular fee in his own neighborhood was twelve and a half cents for each visit, rarely charging over thirty-three and a third cents (two New England shillings), no matter how difficult the case or how far he traveled. Frequently he would go a distance of four or five miles, hold a consultation with a brother practitioner, and charge one shilling (sixteen and two-third cents). He was much respected by his fellow-citizens.

Among the physicians of whom little is known was a Dr. Dunham, who died about 1825. He practiced in what was then Ireland Parish, now in the town of Holyoke. He bore a good reputation among those who enjoyed his acquaintance.

Dr. Calvin Wheeler settled in Feeding Hills Parish, now in the town of Agawam. He served as a surgeon in the American army during the war of 1812–15. He was a man of limited education, but made up the deficiency by his strong mind and good sense, and had the respect of his friends and patrons. He died in 1851.

Dr. Edwin McCrea settled in what is now Agawam in 1832, and practiced about twelve years. He had the reputation of an able practitioner and a genial neighbor and citizen, but his health was infirm, and he was unable to attend as faithfully to his practice as he wished. He died in 1859.

Dr. Cyrus Bell settled in the parish of Feeding Hills about 1840, and is still located there. For an interesting account of him, see biography in connection with the history of Agawam.

Dr. Sumner Ives was born in Ireland Parish (then a part of West Springfield). He practiced in the town from 1826 to about 1831, when he removed to Suffield, Conn., where he continued until his death, in 1845.

Dr. Solomon Chapman succeeded Dr. Ives in 1832, in the parish of Ireland, where he practiced about ten years, when he removed to Easthampton, where he died.

Dr. Lawson Long followed Dr. Chapman in 1850, and located in the same parish, now a part of the city of Holyoke, where he still continues.

Dr. Chauncey Belden was a graduate of the Yale Medical Institute in 1829. He was a private pupil of Dr. Woodward, of Wethersfield, Conn. After he left college he was for a time an assistant in the Hartford Retreat for the Insane. He settled in West Springfield in 1832, and remained until 1842, when he removed to South Hadley, where he died of consumption in 1845. He was well educated and fond of scientific pursuits. He was a practitioner of excellent judgment and great skill, and very successful in his practice.

Dr. Edward Strong was a native of Northampton, and settled in West Springfield in 1839. He graduated at Williams College in 1834, and afterward studied medicine at the Harvard Medical School, in Boston, where he graduated in 1838. He was in practice until 1845, when he relinquished it on account of ill health. He has since been engaged in the State Department of "Vital Statistics" in Boston.

The Stickney family is of Norman extraction, the earliest name on record being John de Stickney. William Stickney, the English ancestor of the name in America, was christened at St. Mary's Church, in the parish of Frampton, near Boston, Lincolnshire, England, in 1592. He sailed from the port of Hull, in Yorkshire, for Massachusetts, or at least some part of New England, in 1637.

Several of the family have been eminent in the medical profession in this country. The father of Dr. P. Le Breton Stickney was a captain of marines in the war of 1812–15. His name was David.

Dr. P. Le B. Stickney settled in West Springfield in 1845. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1839, and studied his profession at the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, Pa., where he graduated in 1842. He commenced the practice of medicine at the Blockley Hospital, in that city, where he filled the position of outdoor physician and surgeon.

Subsequently he returned and located in West Springfield, where he practiced six years, when he removed to the city of Springfield, where he now resides.

Dr. Nathaniel Downs graduated at Harvard School; settled in West Springfield in 1857. He remained only a few years, and removed to Harvard, in the eastern part of the State.

Dr. Edward G. Ufford settled in West Springfield in 1855. He remained in the town until 1872, and had a good practice, but on account of poor health was compelled to give up his profession. He removed to South Hadley.

Dr. Herbert C. Belden, son of Dr. Chauncey Belden, studied in New York, and was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that city in 1867. He served a year as assistant surgeon in the Nursery Hospital, at Randall's Island, N. Y., and subsequently visited Europe, spending considerable time in Vienna, and, returning home, settled in West Springfield in 1871.

PHYSICIANS OF WESTFIELD.

The first physician, so far as we are able to find, who located in Westfield was Dr. George Filer (or Fyler), who seems

to have come from Northampton to Westfield about 1666. His residence was in Main Street. Subsequently he joined the Quakers and removed to Shelter Island, at the east end of Long Island, in 1674, after which we have no account of him.

Dr. Israel Ashley was born in 1710, in Westfield. He was the son of Deacon David Ashley and Mary (Dewey) Ashley. He graduated at Yale College in 1730–31, and died at Stillwater, N. Y., in 1758, while serving in Gen. Abercrombie's army as a regimental surgeon. His reputation was that of a distinguished and able physician, ranking with the first practitioners of his day. He also held the office of justice of the peace.

Dr. Samuel Mather practiced in the place about 1756, possibly succeeding Dr. Ashley when he entered the army. But little is known of him or of the length of time he resided in Westfield. It is not known that there were any physicians located here between the time of Dr. Filer and Dr. Ashley.

Dr. William Atwater was a resident practitioner from about 1811–12 to about 1832. He was the son of Rev. Noah Atwater, of Westfield, born about 1787. He studied medicine, and graduated at Yale College about the year 1808. He was a shrewd and witty man, affable and kindly with his patients, and bore an excellent reputation among his brethren in the profession. He died about 1832.

Coincident with the last named was Dr. Joshua Sumner, who came from Windham, Conn., and settled in Westfield, where he remained until his death. He was somewhat celebrated as a surgeon, and was prominent in the profession.

Dr. Lucius Wright is probably the oldest living physician in Hampden County, having been born Jan. 18, 1793, near the Willimansett Bridge over the Connecticut in the town of Chicopee, and is consequently now in his eighty-seventh year. His residence is at Westfield Farms, where he has resided since 1830. He studied medicine with Dr. Joshua Day, of West Springfield, and also with Dr. Jacob Kittredge, of North Brookfield, Mass., whose daughter Mary he married for his first wife. He was a fine scholar for his day, having a knowledge of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew. He commenced the practice of his profession in West Springfield. Subsequently he practiced for about two years in Salem, Mass., from whence he removed to Willimansett, and soon after, about 1824, to Montgomery, where he practiced for about six years, when he removed to Westfield Farms, where he has since resided.

Dr. Wright was a prominent, able politician of the Jefferson school, and represented his district in the General Court for two terms. He was also a candidate for Congress in the celebrated campaign of 1840.

The Hollands.—The Holland family has been remarkable for the number of medical men which it has produced.

The first, Dr. James Holland, was born in 1762. He studied medicine with Dr. Brewster, of Becket, and practiced for a short time in what was then Chester village, now Huntington, and subsequently in Worthington, from which he returned to Huntington, and remained one year. He settled in Westfield in 1815. His wife was Lydia Stow, of Chester, who bore him ten children, four of whom entered the medical profession. Dr. Holland died at Westfield, June 18, 1840.

Dr. Homer Holland, son of the preceding, was born in Blandford, April 25, 1799. He read medicine with his father, attended lectures at New Haven, and graduated at the Berkshire Medical Institution. He settled in Westfield, where he practiced medicine from 1842 to 1856. He also practiced dentistry. His inclination was to the study of chemistry, in which branch of science he was quite celebrated. He married, in 1823, Lucinda Allen, of Enfield, Conn. He died in Charlotte, N. C., where he was interested in gold-mining in the capacity of physician and chemist.

Dr. Virgil Holland, son of the first James Holland, was born at Norwich (now Huntington) in 1803. He studied medicine with his father, and graduated at the academical and medical departments of Harvard College, and had the reputation of a most excellent scholar, but he did not survive very long, dying in 1832, soon after his graduation.

Dr. James Holland, another son, was born in Westfield in 1815. He studied with his father and brother Homer, and graduated at the New York University, soon after which he settled in Westfield, in 1843, where he has since remained. He has an extensive practice, and stands at the head of the profession in the thriving town, both by virtue of his age and extensive experience. He has also been honored with several offices in the county, and has been for many years an honored member of the Massachusetts Medical Association. The doctor married, for his second wife, Miss Leonard, of Feeding Hills, now in the town of Agawam. His medical experience extends over a period of fifty years.

Charles Jenkins Holland, fourth son of the first Dr. James Holland, was born in Westfield in 1819. He had the advantage of his father's knowledge, and prepared himself for the practice of medicine, graduating at the Medical College of Montreal, Canada. But he did not live to see the meridian of his days, dying in 1855, at the age of thirty-six years.

Dr. Eugene Holland, eldest son of Dr. Homer Holland, was born in Westfield in 1824. He studied with his father, and graduated at Harvard College in 1852. He practiced a short time, and in 1853 removed to California, and from thence to Colorado in 1860, where he now resides, at Idaho Springs. He has never married.

Henry Holland, second son of Dr. Homer Holland, was born in Westfield in 1827. He graduated from the New York College of Pharmacy in 1851. He engaged in the drug business in 1841, when a young man, and has continued to the present time (April, 1879). Mr. Holland is a man of good natural abilities, with an enthusiastic love for the study of archæology, and his contributions in various ways to the current literature of the day and to the library of his native town have been valuable. Nothing of interest touching the early history of Westfield and the adjacent region escapes him, and his researches among the musty records of the past are doing much toward rescuing from oblivion some of the most interesting chapters in the early history of the valley of the Agawam.

William Holland, third son of Homer, lived to the opening years of manhood and died in 1861, at the age of twenty-four years. He was engaged in the drug business with his brother Henry at the time of his death.

Dr. M. L. Robinson was born in the town of Pompey, Onondaga Co., N. Y. (which had also the honor of giving birth to Hon. Horatio Seymour, of Deerfield, N. Y.), June 29, 1818. He was a son of Millard Robinson, a farmer of that town, who died there about 1870, aged seventy-seven years. The family is of English origin. Dr. Robinson studied medicine in Cardiff and Tully, with Dr. Samuel Farnham, of the former place, and with Dr. Harmon Van Deusen, of Tully. Attended medical lectures at Geneva, N. Y., and received a diploma from the medical society of the State, June 15, 1843. He commenced practice in Westfield, Mass., in the same month, and has continued to the present.

He at first located at Westfield Farms, where he married Julia Ann, daughter of Dr. Lucius Wright. He remained at that place until March, 1868, when he removed to Westfield village, where he is still in practice. He married for his second wife Mrs. Rebecca K——, a widow and daughter of Luther P. Pellett, of Worcester County. The doctor has held the office of justice of the peace for the past twenty years.

On the 20th of May, 1864, he united with Mount Moriah Lodge, A. F. and A. M. He is also a member of Morning Star Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, the Council of Royal and Select Masters, and of the Springfield Commandery, Knights Tem-

plar, all of Springfield; Chapter Rose Croix, Boston, the Massachusetts Consistory, and several minor organizations of the craft. He has held several town offices, and is at present physician to the poor of the town.

Dr. James Morvin Smith, father of Dr. David P. Smith, of Springfield, was a resident of Westfield for a short time previous to 1838.*

Dr. Simeon Shurtleff was born in Blandford. His early education was obtained at Rev. Dr. Cooley's school in Granville. He studied medicine with Dr. Hall, of Blandford, and graduated at Amherst College in the same class with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. He was also a graduate of the University of New York.

He practiced medicine at Simsbury, Conn., a few years, and about 1835 married Mary Ann Phelps, of that town. About 1837 he removed to Westfield, where he practiced until about 1860, when he removed to Simsbury, where he died in 1864.

Dr. Shurtleff was somewhat of a naturalist, and made a special study of conchology. His collection of shells was said to have been one of the finest in America. It is now in the cabinet of Middletown (Conn.) University.

Dr. James Henry Waterman, son of James H. Waterman, was born in Ware, Mass., Sept. 11, 1837. He was educated mainly at Monson Academy, and at the University of the City of Buffalo, N. Y. He studied medicine with Prof. Julius F. Miner, of Buffalo, and graduated from the medical department of the university in February, 1860. He commenced practice in Westfield, Mass., in March of the same year.

In November, 1862, he was appointed surgeon of the 46th Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers, and was in the service of the government, in the field and at home, for a period of two years. His present residence is Westfield village, where he has a large and increasing practice.

He is a great lover of fine horses, and probably no physician in the valley can take the road in better shape, or reach his patients with greater speed and promptness. Dr. Waterman has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Izetta, daughter of Hiram Harrison, who died in December, 1874. In December, 1876, he married Miss Louise Clark, of Greenfield, Mass. Dr. Waterman is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Association.

Dr. William Orton Bell settled in Westfield in 1861. He was born in Chester, Mass., and graduated from the Berkshire Medical Institution. His first practice was in the town of Becket, in Berkshire County, from whence he removed to Huntington, in Hampshire County, where he remained until 1861, when he removed to Westfield. Here he continued practice until his failing health compelled the relinquishment of his profession. He died in 1877, with the reputation of an able physician and a good citizen.

Dr. Harlow Gamwell was born in Washington, Berkshire Co., Mass., in 1834. He is the son of Martin Gamwell, who was a soldier of the Revolution. He studied medicine in Pittsfield, and graduated at the Berkshire Medical Institution in 1858, under President Childs. In 1859 he commenced practice at Huntington, where he remained until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when he was appointed assistant surgeon of the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, and was subsequently promoted to surgeon of the 5th Cavalry, with which he remained until his term of service expired, when he returned to Huntington, where he practiced until October, 1873, and removed to Westfield, where he still continues, and commands a good practice and an excellent reputation as a man and citizen.

Dr. Gamwell married, in 1859, Alice, daughter of Gilbert Lewis, of Huntington, who died in 1867. In 1868 he married a second time,—Sarah A., daughter of Dr. Thaddeus K. De Wolf, of Chester. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Association.

For notice of Dr. G. G. Tucker, see biography in another connection in this volume.

Dr. Ellery Channing Clarke is a native of Winchester, N. H., where he was born in 1836. He is a son of Rev. Stillman Clarke, a Unitarian clergyman, who died at Concord, N. H., in 1871, aged sixty-two years. Dr. Clarke studied with Professor Albert Smith, of Peterboro', N. H., and subsequently attended Dartmouth College. He graduated at the State University of Vermont, at Burlington, in 1860, and afterward attended a course of lectures at Harvard. He began practice, in 1860, at Wilton, N. H., where he remained until the opening of the war of the Rebellion, when he entered the army as assistant surgeon in the 8th New Hampshire Infantry Volunteers. He was soon after promoted surgeon of the 2d New Hampshire Cavalry, in which capacity he served through the war. Upon leaving the army he located in Pepperill, Mass., and remained until 1867, when he removed to Holliston, Mass., where he continued practice until 1870, when he removed to Westfield, where he has since remained.

He married, in 1861, Sarah P., a daughter of Benjamin Kendrick, of Amherst, N. H., who died in November, 1866. He married a second time, in September, 1867,—Mrs. Carrie Loring McCammon, a daughter of John Loring, of Pepperill, Mass.

The earliest notice we can find concerning the practice of medicine in Southwick is in connection with Dr. Isaac Coit, who died in that town on the 25th of April, 1813, aged fifty-eight years. There is a brief notice of him in Barber's historical collections. It appears that he was a surgeon in the American army during the Revolutionary war, and probably settled in Southwick village soon after its close. The house occupied by him stood on the ground now occupied by the dwelling of Mrs. Asahel Granger. His widow survived him until about 1860. Her maiden name was Sally Stiles, and she was a native of Southwick. Dr. Coit held the office of justice of the peace for a number of years. The following is the epitaph on the doctor's tombstone in the centre burying-ground:

"In memory of Isaac Coit, Esq., an eminent physician, who died 25th April, 1813, aged 58.

"Reflection long shall hover o'er his urn,
And faithful friendship boast her power to mourn;
Peace to his shade; while truth shall paint the rest,
Lamented most by those who knew him best."

There is in the possession of Dr. J. W. Rockwell, of Southwick, an old account-book which belonged to one of the earliest physicians of that town,—Dr. Jonathan Bill,—from which it appears that he began practice in November, 1796, and went away in September, 1797. He came from Connecticut, but we have not been able to find any record of his place of birth or of the antecedents of the family. It is probable that he removed to the State of New York. While residing in Southwick he boarded in the family of Capt. Reuben Clark, a mile south of the centre. He appears not to have been in very affluent circumstances, for we find a memorandum in his account-book of having his breeches and vest mended, and coat turned and repaired.

A Dr. Norton settled in Southwick soon after the death of Dr. Coit, and practiced until his death, about 1817 or 1818. He lived in the same house with Dr. Coit's family. He left a wife and one child.

Dr. Levi W. Humphreys was born in Simsbury, Conn., April 28, 1792. He was the son of Levi Humphreys. Studied medicine with Dr. Bestor, of Simsbury, and located in Southwick in 1818. He was a graduate of a medical school, and rose to eminence in his profession. He practiced in Southwick village until within a few years of his death, which occurred April 2, 1850, at the age of fifty-eight years. He was a man

* See in connection with Springfield physicians.

of good natural abilities and a respected citizen. He served as representative to the General Court for one term. Was also a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. Professor John Stoddard, of Smith College, Northampton, is a grandson of Dr. Humphreys.

Dr. Joseph William Rockwell was born July 22, 1810, about half a mile south of the village of Southwick, Mass. He was the son of Uzal Rockwell, a farmer, who was born in Colebrook, Conn., and settled in Southwick in 1792.

Dr. Rockwell studied with Dr. Humphreys, and graduated at the Berkshire Medical Institution in 1833. He first settled at Harrisville (now Lodi), Medina Co., Ohio, in 1835, where he remained until 1842, when he removed to Cabotville (now Chicopee), Mass., where he practiced until 1844, when, at the solicitation of Dr. Humphreys, whose health was failing, he settled in Southwick village, where he has since remained.

The doctor has filled several civil offices, among them justice of the peace (both in Ohio and Massachusetts), selectman, school committee, etc. He married, in 1834, Elizabeth Wells, daughter of Jared Wells, of Canton, Conn.

The first of the family to settle in New England was Deacon William Rockwell, who was one of the Massachusetts colony which settled Boston in 1630, from which he removed to Meriden, Conn., in 1635. Among the physicians of this name have been Dr. William H. Rockwell, of Brattleboro', Vt.; Dr. Rockwell, of Windsor, Conn.; and Dr. Samuel Rockwell, of Sharon, Conn

There have been a number of physicians who practiced in the town of Granville, the earliest of whom we find any account being Dr. Vincent Holcombe, who was born in East Granville about the year 1797. He read medicine with Dr. Benjamin, of Granby, Conn., and Dr. Humphrey, of East Hartland, in the same State. He began practice in East Granville about 1818, when only twenty-one years of age, and soon after removed to West Granville, where he remained until his death, in September, 1863.

He bore the reputation of an eminent physician and worthy citizen, and was quite prominent as a politician. He served one term as a member of the State Senate. In February, 1818, he married Susannah Wills, a sister of Mrs. Dr. Rockwell.

His eldest son, Dr. Hubert Holcombe, was a surgeon in the army during the Rebellion, and died in Bradford in 1874. Dr. C. C. Holcombe, another son, is also a prominent physician of Lee, Mass.

Dr. Barlow, now of New York, practiced medicine in Granville after Dr. Holcombe left the east village, about 1830 or 1832. He subsequently removed to New York City, where he changed his practice to the homœopathic system, and became quite distinguished in that school.

Dr. Dwight, now of Lee, Berkshire Co., also practiced for a short time in Granville.

Dr. Johnson succeeded Dr. Dwight, and practiced in the town and adjacent country until his death, about 1874.

Dr. Calvin King succeeded Dr. Holcombe, and practiced a number of years, when he removed to Otis, where he is now in practice. He was a native of Ware, where he studied with Dr. D. W. Miner. He was a college graduate, but we are unable to give the name of the institution he attended.

CHESTER.

The town of Chester has probably had as many and prominent medical men within its borders as any other lying west of Westfield. We find some interesting reminiscences of the early physicians in a series of historical articles written by Samuel Quigley about 1870, and published in the *Hampshire Gazette*.

From those letters it appears that one Dr. Shepard was the first settled physician in the town; but the date of his settlement or the length of time in which he practiced is not known.

Dr. William Holland commenced practice at Chester Centre during Dr. Shepard's lifetime, but did not long remain. It is said that he and Dr. Phelps, of Belchertown, Hampshire Co., exchanged places.

Dr. Martin Phelps was a remarkable man, from all accounts. He appears to have been a cultured gentleman, and was quite an enthusiast in the study and discussion of metaphysics. He was also an ardent and prominent politician of the Democratic school, and served at least one term in the Legislature. He was a prominent member of the Orthodox Church, from which, however, he subsequently withdrew, and united with the Baptists. His latter years were passed upon the banks of the Agawam River, a short distance above the village of Huntington. The Phelps family has been quite prominent in Massachusetts. Dr. Phelps died in 1838, aged eighty-two years.

Dr. Anson Boies was a native of Blandford, from whence he removed to Chester, where he practiced his profession until his decease, in 1820. He married, at different times, two daughters of Rev. Aaron Bascom. His daughter, Charlotte, married Dr. William C. Bell, of Middletown, Conn.

Dr. Ballard, a dignified, thoughtful, and well-educated gentleman, succeeded Dr. Boies, but died after a short residence. He married Lavinia, a daughter of Rev. Samuel Clark. Dr. Ballard was in practice when Dr. De Wolf settled in the town.

Prof. Ebenezer Emmons, the eminent geologist, now of Albany, N. Y., was an M.D., and practiced medicine in Chester for some time, about 1830–32. He subsequently removed to Williamstown, Mass., to take a chair as Professor of Chemistry in Williams College.*

Dr. Thaddeus K. De Wolf. (See his biography in another place.)

Dr. Asahel Parmenter, a son of Deacon Parmenter, studied medicine with Dr. Anson Boies, but did not remain long in Chester. He removed to Pennsylvania, and subsequently to the State of New York.

Dr. Joseph C. Abbott, the eldest son of Joseph Abbott, studied medicine, and became a very skillful and successful physician, but died at an early age.

Dr. H. S. Lucas, a resident of Chester village, is a well-known gentleman of scientific attainments, and particularly in connection with geology and mineralogy. He is at present extensively engaged in the manufacture of emery in Chester. Dr. Lucas practiced medicine from 1844 to 1878, when he gave up the business of his profession to devote himself to other duties.†

Drs. Hall and Wright were practicing in Blandford in 1832, and for many years afterward. They were eminent in their profession, and bore the character of most estimable and valuable citizens. The earliest physician in that town is believed to have been Dr. Ashley, who was there as early as 1745.

For notice of Dr. Amos Taylor, see another page.

* Prof. Emmons was born in Middlefield, Mass.

† See biography.

HISTORY OF THE TOWNS OF HAMPDEN COUNTY.

SPRINGFIELD.

It is not our purpose to give the cause of nor to refer in detail to that movement which, in the name of religion, led to the emigration to America of that sturdy band of pioneers who early in the seventeenth century left the mother-country and landed upon the shores of the old Bay State. It is our purpose, however, to trace the history of a town which reckoned among its founders a few of that noble band who, in what was then known as the western wilderness, first planted the standard of civilization and reared a home on the banks of the *Quinnetticot*.

In 1630 the settlements at Boston, Charlestown, Cambridge, Dorchester, and Roxbury were increasing in population with such rapidity that it required no prophetic vision to discern that the time was not far distant when the penetration of the wilderness would become a necessity in the founding of settlements farther west. In the words of Cotton Mather, "the Massachusetts colony is become like an hive overstocked with bees, and many of the new inhabitants entertain thoughts of swarming into plantations extending farther into the country."

The first of these adventurous colonists who threaded their way through the wilderness westward were John Oldham and Samuel Hall, together with two others whose names have not come down to us, all residents of Dorchester. These indefatigable explorers traversed the State as far west as the Connecticut River, and were without doubt the first white men who set foot on the soil of this charming valley. These explorers found the Indians in this vicinity friendly, who entertained them with much hospitality, made them presents of beavers, and in various ways rendered their stay pleasant and profitable. They also found the valley fertile, and, in the rich meadows, were surprised to find hemp growing in great luxuriance, some of which was carried with them upon their return to the Bay.

These men returned to the settlements with glowing descriptions of the country through which they had passed; and not much time elapsed ere little bands were leaving the parent settlement for the west, anxious to rear their homes in the valley of the "famous river," as Cotton Mather called the Connecticut.

In 1635, Mr. William Pynchon, the founder of Roxbury, received the consent of the General Court to remove to the Connecticut River, and dispatched two men, John Cable and John Woodcock, to the wilderness for the purpose of erecting a habitation and preparing for those who were to follow. These men erected a rude structure on the west side of the Connecticut, in the meadow which from this circumstance was subsequently called House-meadow. The house was doubtless occupied by Cable and Woodcock during the summer, but, being informed by the Indians that the site was subject to inundation, it was abandoned, and a new location selected and a house erected on the east side of the river. The location of the first house is described in an entry made by John Holyoke in the Registry of Deeds in 1779 "as that meadow on the south of Agawam River where the English did first build a house," and also where "the English kept their residence who first came to settle and plant at Springfield, now so called." As to the probability of Cable and Woodcock having been the first whites who came to this section after the exploration of Oldham and Hall, O. B. Morris, father of Hon. Henry Morris,—to both of whom, father and son, the people of Springfield owe a debt of gratitude for their many contributions to the historic literature of the city and valley,—says: "From a somewhat critical examination of our ancient records and manuscripts, I am induced to believe that Mr. Pynchon, with his son-in-law, Henry Smith, and John Burr, and perhaps others of Roxbury, visited this river in 1634, explored the valley, and selected a place for their future settlement."

April 26, 1636, Mr. William Pynchon, who was the "father of the settlement," shipped his goods from Boston to the proposed settlement on Gov. Winthrop's vessel, the "Blessing of the Bay," and with his devoted and resolute associates set out through the dense wilderness for their future untried forest abode. The persons who accompanied Mr. Pynchon were his son-in-law, Henry Smith, Mathew Mitchell, John Burr, William Blake, Edmund Wood, Thomas Ufford, and John Cable. The exact date of their arrival is not known, but on the 14th of May of the same year they entered into an agreement for the government of the settlement, allotment of lands, etc. This in some respects remarkable document was signed by eight persons, and with the exception of the two concluding lines is in the handwriting of Henry Smith. The following is a copy of the document:

"May the 14th, 1636.—We, whose names are underwritten, being by God's Providence ingaged together to make a plantation at and over against *Agaam*, on Conecticot, doe mutually agree to certayne articles and orders to be observed and kept by us and by our successors, except wee and every of us, for ourselves and in owre persons, shall think meet uppon better reasons to alter our present resolutions.

"1ly. Wee intend, by God's grace, as soon as we can, with all convenient speede, to procure some Godly and faithfull minister, with whome we purpose to joyne in church covenant, to walk in all the ways of Christ.

"2ly. Wee intend that our towne shall be composed of fourty familys, or if wee think meete after to alter our purpose; yet not to exceed the number of fifty familys, rich and poore.

"3ly. That every inhabitant shall have a convenient proportion for a house-lott as we shall see meete for every ones quality and estate.

"4ly. That every one that hath a house-lott shall have a proportion of the Cow pasture to the north of End brook, lying northward from the town; and also that every one shall have a share of the *hassecky marish* over agaynst his lott, if it be to be had, and every one to have his proportionable share of all the woodland.

"5ly. That every one shall have a share of the meddow, or planting-ground, over against them as nigh as may be on Agaam side.

"6ly. That the Longmeddowe called Masacksick, lying in the way to *Dorchester*,* shall be distributed to every man as wee shall think meete, except we shall find other conveniences for some for theyre milch cattayle and other cattayle also.

"7ly. That the meddowe and pasture called *Nayas*, towards Patuckett, on ye side of Agaam, lyeinge about fower miles above in the ridge, shall be distributed" [erasure of six and a half lines], "as above said, in the former order, and this was altered and with consent before the hands were set to it.

"8ly. That all rates that shall arise upon the town shall be layed upon lands according to every ones proportion, aker for aker of howse-lotts, and aker for aker of meddowe, both alike on this side and both alike on the other side; and for farmes that shall lye farther off, a less proportion, as wee shall after agree, except wee shall see meete to remitt one-half of the rate from land to other estate.

"9ly. That whereas Mr. William Pynchon, John Burr, and Henry Smith have constantly continued to prosecute the same at greate charges and at greate personal adventure, therefore it is mutually agreed that fourty acres of meddowe lying on the south of End brooke, under a hill-side, shall belonge to the said partys free from all charges forever. That is to say, twenty akers to Mr. William

* Windsor, then called Dorchester.

Pynchon and his heyres and assigns forever, and ten akers to Jehue Burr, and ten akers to Henry Smith, and to their heyres and assigns forever, which said forty akers is not disposed to them as any allotment of towne lands; but they are to have their accommodations in all other places notwithstanding.

"10ly. That whereas a house was built at a common charge which cost £6, and also the Indians demand a grate some to bye their right in the said lands, and also a greate shallope, which was requisite for the first planting, the value of which engagements is to be borne by each inhabitant at theyre first entrance, as they shall be rated by us till the said disbursements shall be satisfyed, or else in case the said howse and boat be not so satisfyed for, then so much meddow to be sett out about the said howse as may countervayle the said extraordinary charge.

"11ly. It is agreed that no man, except Mr. William Pynchon, shall have above ten acres for his house-lot.

"12ly. Anulled.

"13ly. Whereas there are two Cowe pastures, the one lying towards Dorchester, and the other Northward from End brooke. It is agreed that both these pastures shall not be fed at once; but that the time shall be ordered by us in the disposing of it for tymes and seasons till it be lotted out and fenced in severalty.

"14ly. May 16, 1636.—It is agreed that after this day wee shall observe this rule about dividing of planting-ground and meddowe in all planting-ground, to regard chiefly persons who are most apt to use such ground. And in all meddowe and pasture to regard chiefly cattel and estate, because estate is like to be improved in cattel, and such ground is aptest for their use. And yet wee agree that no person that is master of a lott, though he hath not cattel, shall have less than three acres of planting-ground, and none that have cowes, steeres, or yearolds shall have under one acre a piece, and all horses not less than four akers, and this order in dividing meddow by cattell, to take place the last of May next, soe that all cattayle that then appeare and all estates that shall then truly appeare at £20, a Cow shall have this proportion in the medowe on Agawam side, and in the large meadow Masacksick, and in the other long meddowe called Nayas, and in the pasture at the north end of the town called End brook.

"15ly. It is ordered that for the disposinge of the hassaky marish and the granting of home-lots, these five men under-named, or theyre Deputys, are appoynted, to have full power, namely, Mr. Pynchon, Mr. Michell, Jehue Burr, William Blake, Henry Smith.

"It is ordered that William Blake shall have sixteen polle in bredth for his home-lott, and all the marish in bredth abuttinge at the end of it to the next highland, and three acres more in some other place.

"Next the lott of William Blake, Northward lys the lot of Thomas Woodford, being twelve polls broade, and all the marish before it to the upland. Next the lott of Thomas Woodford lys the lott of Thomas Ufford, beinge fourteen rod broade, and all the marish before it to the upland. Next the lot of Thomas Ufford lyes the lott of Henry Smith, being twenty rod in breadth, and all the marish before it, and to run up in the upland on the other side to make up his upland lott ten acres.

"Next the lott of Henry Smith lyes the lott of Jehue Burr, being twenty rods in breadth, and all the marish in bredth abuttinge at the end of it, and as much upland ground on the other side as shall make up his lott ten acres.

"Next the lott of Jehue Burr lyes the lot of Mr. William Pynchon, beinge thirty rod in bredth, and all the marish at the east end of it, and an addition at the further end of as much marish as make the whole twenty-foure acres, and as much upland adjoining as makes the former howse-lott thirty acres,—in all togeather fifty-fowre acres.

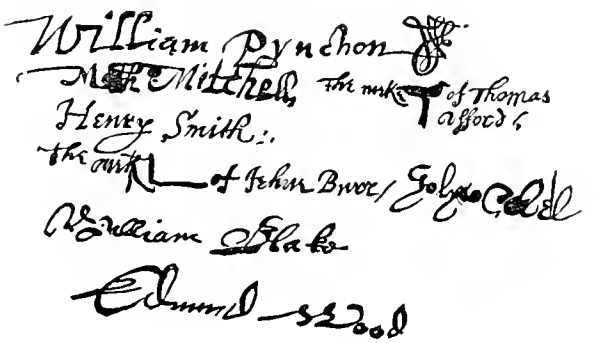
"Next the lott of Mr. Pynchon lyes the lott of John Cabel, fowreteene rod in breadth, and fowre acres and halfe of marish at the end of his lott.

"Next the lott of John Cable lys the lott of John Reader, beinge twelve rod in breadth, and fowre acres and a halfe in marish at the fore end of his home-lot.

"The lotts of Mr. Matthew Michell, Samuel Butterfield, Edmund Wood, and Jonas Wood are ordered to lye adjoining to mill brooke, the whole being to the number of twenty-five acres, to begin three of them on the greate river, and the fowrth on the other side of the small river.

"It is ordered that for all highways that shall be thought necessary by the five men above named, they shall have liberty and power to lay them out when they shall see meete, though it be at the end of mens lotts, giveing them alowance for so much ground.

"We testifie to the order above said being all of the first adventurers and undertakers for this Plantation.



It is a singular fact that only three of the original settlers remained over three years, and what is still more strange is the fact that none of them died here. During a considerable period the settlement was known as the "Plantation of Agawam," and the court which granted the permission for the removal of these pioneers from Roxbury issued a commission to eight persons for the government of the new colony, of whom William Pynchon was the second named and Henry Smith the fifth. This commission was empowered to exercise jurisdiction for one year. The first on the list was Roger Ludlow, who settled in Windsor. The government of the embryo settlement was administered by this body during a period of two years, and when in 1638 the conflicting claims to territory between Connecticut and Massachusetts having been adjusted, and Springfield left within the jurisdiction of the latter State, before the General Court could issue a commission for the guidance of this settlement, the planters with one consent voted "to ordain Mr. William Pynchon to execute the office of magistrate in this our plantation of Agawam." The following is a copy of the resolution or article adopted:

February the 14th, 1638.—"We, the Inhabitantes of Agaam uppon Quinnetticot, takinge into consideration the manifould inconveniences that may fall uppon us for want of some fit magistracy amonge us: Beinge now by Godes providence fallen into the line of the Massachusett jurisdiction: & it beinge farr of to repayer thither in such cases of justice as may often fall out amonge us doe therefore thinke it meete by a generall consent & vote to ordaine (till we receive further directions from the generall court in the Massachuset Bay) Mr. William Pynchon to execute the office of a magistrate in this our plantation of Agaam, viz.:

"To give oathes to constables or military officers to direct warrantes, both process, executions, & attachmentes, to heare & examine misdemenours to depose witnesses & uppon proofe of misdemenor to inflict corporall punishment, as whipping, stockinge, byndiege to the peace, or good behaviour, & in some cases to require sureties, & if the offence require to commit to prison, & in default of a common prison to commit delinquentes to the charge of some fit person or persons till justice may be satisfied, also in the Tryall of actions for debt or trespasse, to give oaths, direct juries, depose witnesses, take verdictes, & keepe Recorde of verdicts, judgmentes, executions; & whatever else may tend to the keepinge peace, & the manifestation of our fidellity to the Bay Jurisdiction, & the restrainginge of any that shall violate Godes laws; or lastely whatsoever else may fall within the power of an assistant in the Massachuset.

"It is also agreed uppon by a mutuall consent, that in case any action of debt or trespasse be to be tryed; seeinge a jury of 12 fit persons cannot be had at present among us: That six persons shall be esteemed & held a sufficient Jury to try any action under the some of Ten pounde till we shall see cause to ye contrary & by common consent shall alter this number of Jurors, or shall be otherwise directed from the generall court in the Massachusetts."

Under this resolution of the people Mr. Pynchon performed the duties of magistrate until June, 1641, when he was duly commissioned by the General Court with practically the same authority as that conferred by the people.

It is evident from the provisions of this document that due regard was made for the adjustment of whatever difficulties might arise among the inhabitants of the little settlement, and although neither the records nor tradition tell us that in this early period there were any Gamaliels of the law here, still, then, as now, there were

"Doubtful balances of rights and wrongs,"

as the first record in the book kept by William Pynchon as magistrate was that of a litigation, and what is still more singular was an action brought by Woodcock against Cabel for services rendered in the erection of the first building in the settlement. The following is a copy of the record:

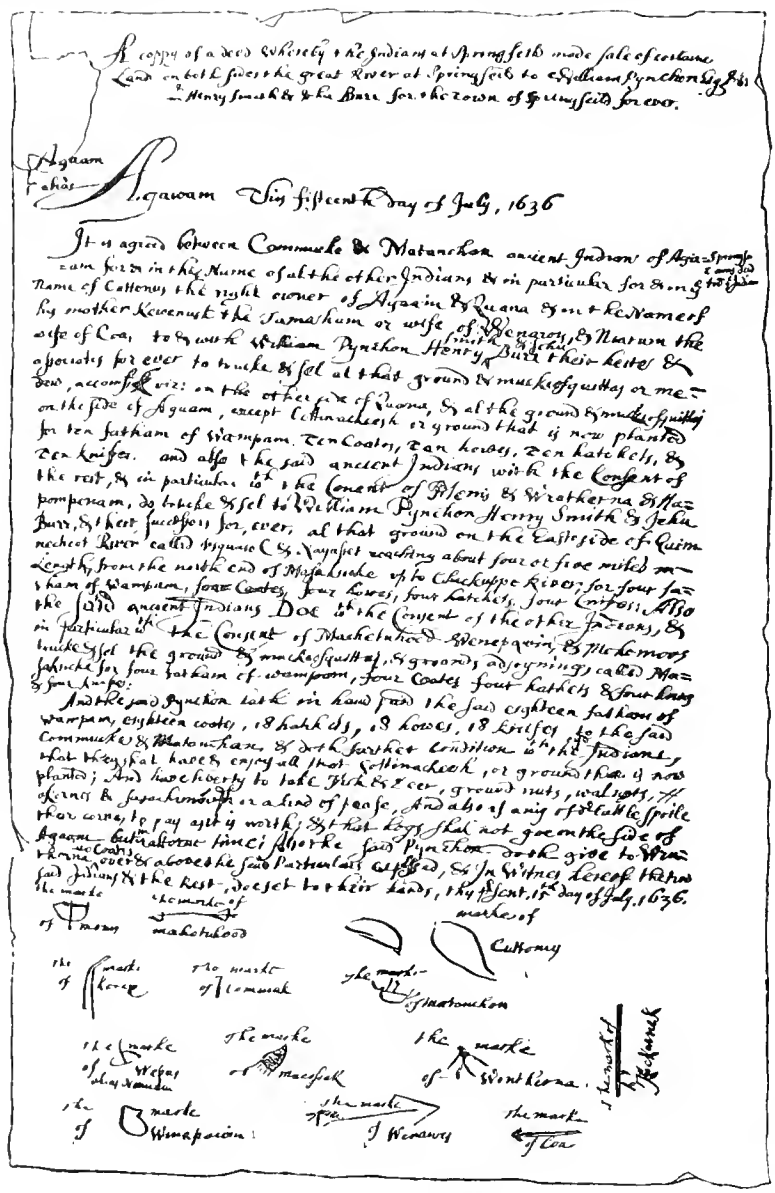
Nov. 11, 1639.—"A meetinge to order some Towne affairs, and to try causes by Jury.

"The Jury,—Henry Smith, Henry Gregory, Jo. Leonard, Jo. Searle, Samuel Hubbard, Samuel Wright.

"The Action,—John Woodcock complaines against Jo Cable in an action of the case for wages due to him for certaine work he did to a house that was built on Agawam side for the Plantation.

"The Verdict,—The Jury finds for the defendant—But withal they find the promise that Jo Cable made to the plaintife to see him paid for his work firme & good. But as for the 5 dayes in coming up with John Cable we find them not due to be paid, for he came not up purposely, but in his coming he aimed at a lott, wch end of his he did attain. Moreover, we agree that Jo Cable is ingaged to the plaintif for work done about the house; yet we also judge that Jo Woodcoke is fully satisfied; in regard he hath had the use of the ould (Indian?) ground & of the house all that sommer as far as Jo Cable had himselfe."

Mr. Pynchon evidently manifested a humane interest in the children of the forest who roamed about the shores of the Connecticut in this vicinity, always dealing fairly with them, ever showing them that consideration due from the white brother who invaded the wilderness seeking their lands and furs. To the lasting honor of Mr. Pynchon, it may truthfully be written that he made no use of the demoralizing agencies in his intercourse with the Indians that characterized the transactions of Indian traders in later days, who dealt to the red man the accursed "fire-water," and took his lands and furs in return. Soon after arriving at the place, which had now taken on the dignity of a "settlement," he entered into negotiations with the Indians for a large tract of territory, embracing a portion of the present site of the city, and lands in the vicinity. This was the first deed from the Indians to lands in this commonwealth west of the bay. The accompanying is a fac-simile of the original deed.



INDIAN DEED, 1636.

The following interesting document is a copy of the mortgage given by the Indians who executed the first deeds to the whites of lands in this section:

"April 2, 1661.—This writing declareth that I, Cuttomis, & I, Coo, & I, Mattagua Manant, & I, Memis, & I, Wallny, & I, Jagnallough, do all of us jointly morgage all our lands in this Town, both new and old, within the bounds of this Towne to Samuel Marshfield, of Springfield, his heirs or assigns, for several debts wch wee owe Samuel Marshfield for goods already received, wch wee did ingage to pay in bever, & we do still ingage to doe the same, if we can gett it any tyme this summer; or else we doe ingage to pay him in Corne, at 2s. ye bushel by Yeayrs, or if in wampum, then do allow the said Samuel six fathom for every five fathom due unto him, or if we can gett mooseskins, or otter, or good deerskins, then to pay them unto him at a reasonable rate, or guns, wch the aforesaid Samuel hath in his hands, wch if he do send to any of us, we engage to return them to him when he shall call for them; and if we do not pay the aforesaid Samuel in any of those pays to his content, by Michelmas next after the date hereof, then we give the aforesaid Samuell full power to seize on all our lands & come to his proper right, and if that we Indians, whose names are above written, doe ingage that if wee and the aforesaid Samuell cannot agree about the price of any of the above mentioned pay, then we will stand to what Captayne Pynchon & Lieuteant Holyoke shall appoynt.

"In witness whereof the said Indians have hereunto Sete there hands the day & years above written."

Here follow the signatures of the varions Indians named in the body of the instrument. It was recorded by Elizur Holyoke, recorder, under date of May 2, 1661.

For the first few years the growth of the settlement was not rapid, and, although many of the first settlers removed, their places were supplied by others, and the "Plantation of Agawam," as it was at that time designated, was in a healthy condition. The inhabitants were industrious and law-abiding, and the chief magistrate and ruling spirit of the colony was a man well qualified for the position he held, and in whom the people reposed the utmost confidence.

The causes which led to their emigration from the Old World were still fresh in their minds, and in 1637 the little band of religious zealots organized a church society, and in 1645 erected a church building, "which," says Judge Morris, "stood near the southeasterly corner of Court Square, on ground now partly in the square and partly in Elm Street."* The people assembled for worship at the sound of the drum, as shown by the following record, under date of Jan. 8, 1646:

"It is agreed by the plantation with John Mathews to beate the drum for the meetings for a year's space at 10 of the clock on the lecture days, and at 9 o'clock on the Lord's days in the forenoons only, and he is to beate it from Mr. Moxon's† to R. Stebbins' house, and ye meetings to begin within half an houre after, for which his payns he is to have 4d. in wampum of every family in the town, or a peck of Indian corn of thay who have not wampum."

The settlement was known as the "Plantation of Agawam" until 1640, when by a vote of the people it was given the name of Springfield, in honor of Mr. Pynchon, who had resided at a place of that name in England.

The date of the incorporation of the town is shrouded in obscurity, if in fact it was ever incorporated. Mr. Bliss, in his address delivered at the opening of the town-hall, in 1828, doubtless after diligent search, says: "After searching thoroughly in Massachusetts and Connecticut, I have come to the conclusion that the town was never incorporated."

"Were I to fix the date it would be 1641, as from that time it was recognized by the name of the town of Springfield by the Legislature."

Few events of importance happened, save those narrated above, until 1651, when one transpired which, had the inhab-

* See history of this church elsewhere.

† The house of Mr. Moxon stood near the head of Vernon Street (Judge Morris).

itants been possessed of less sterling qualities, would have demoralized and doubtless ruined the plantation. Mr. Pynchon, who had been the father of the settlement, fell under the ban of disfavor with the government at the Bay, in consequence of a book* written by him, which had recently been issued in England, and found its way to Boston. The doctrines of this work were deemed heretical, and in the failure to extract a full renunciation from Mr. Pynchon his commission was taken from him, and he left the settlement in 1652 and returned to England, where he died. He was accompanied to England by the Rev. Mr. Moxon, whose children had fallen under the baneful influence of that blot on the fair fame of this old commonwealth,—witchcraft,—and he did not longer desire to remain in the place. Johnson, in his "Wonderworking Providence," says: "There hath of late been more than one or two in this town (Springfield) greatly suspected of witchcraft, yet have they used much diligence, both for the finding them out, and for the Lord's assisting them against their witchery; yet they have, as is supposed, bewitched not a few persons, among whom, two of the *reverend elder's children*." Upon the revocation by the General Court of the commission of Mr. Pynchon, it was issued to his son-in-law, Henry Smith, who, however, did not exercise any of its functions, but returned with Mr. P. to England.

William Pynchon, who is properly styled the founder of the settlement here, came from England with Gov. Winthrop, and became one of the founders of Roxbury. He was a man of great strength of character, indomitable will, untiring perseverance, and in every particular was well qualified for the discharge of the duties which were subsequently thrust upon him. He was one of the patentees named in the colony charter of 1627, and also in that of 1628, and was appointed magistrate and assistant in October, 1629, before leaving England.

Henry Smith was a man well qualified to direct the affairs of the new settlement, and was appointed by the General Court in March, 1636, as one of the commissioners to administer the settlements on the Connecticut River.

Not of the least importance among the pioneers was John Burr, a carpenter, who came from Roxbury, and, in the language of Judge Morris, "during the two or three years of his residence here was evidently a man of some consequence. He left Springfield in 1640, and went to Connecticut."

The agent of the settlement in the erection of the first building, mentioned on a previous page, was John Cable, who first officiated in the capacity of constable in the town.

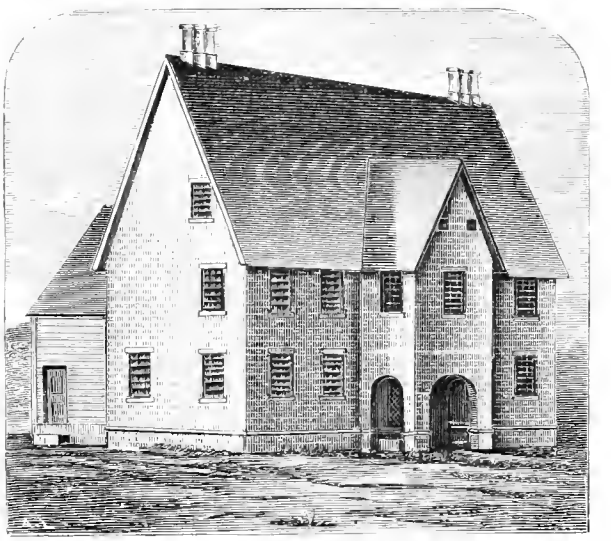
John Woodcock, who appeared as plaintiff in the first case tried in the plantation, seems to have kept the magistrate exceedingly busy. He not only appeared as plaintiff in the first case tried in the new settlement, but he figured as defendant in a slander case brought against him by the Rev. Mr. Moxon, and later as plaintiff in a similar case, in which Henry Gregory was defendant. He was also engaged in a suit with the said Gregory in which a "pigge" and a "hogge" seemed to have been the bone of contention. There was also more litigation in which he played a prominent rôle. William Blake and Mathew Mitchell remained but a short time; the former returned to Dorchester, and the latter removed to Connecticut.

The loss sustained by the departure of three so prominent and influential citizens as Pynchon, Moxon, and Smith, in the words of Judge Morris,

"although a very serious one, and at the time deeply felt, did not permanently check the growth and prosperity of the town. The place of William Pynchon was soon filled by his son John, with distinguished ability and success, and the loss of Mr. Moxon was fully compensated by the arrival, in 1659, of Rev. Pelatiah Glover, who soon after succeeded to Mr. Moxon's pulpit, and occupied his dwelling-house. . . . John Pynchon, although a young man at the time of his father's departure, was a person of very superior character and abilities, and fully qualified for the responsible stations to which he was immediately called. He was at once placed at the head of a commission, with Elizur Holyoke and Samuel Chapin as his associates, with full authority to administer the government of this town. He was soon after elected lieutenant of the military company at Springfield, and so, in the absence of his brother-in-law, Henry Smith, who had been appointed captain before he left for England, became the chief military officer here, holding successively the offices of captain, major, and eventually of colonel and commander-in-chief of the forces in this part of the State."†

During the first forty years the settlement did not increase with much rapidity, and besides the church mentioned previously, there was but one public building erected here during that period,—the jail, or house of correction, built soon after 1662. Judge Morris states that it was "located near what is now the intersection of Maple and Temple Streets," and is of the opinion that it "stood not far from the site of the house of Mr. William Gunn."

In addition to these buildings, there was one other that is deserving of especial mention in this connection, which, from the fact of its having served as a place of refuge for the inhabitants in the memorable King Philip war, was sometimes called the "Old Fort." This was the private residence of John Pynchon, a cut of which is shown below, and was the first



OLD PYNCHON MANSION.

brick building erected in the Connecticut Valley. It was located on the west side of Main Street, a short distance north of Fort Street, and remained in the possession of the Pynchon family until it was demolished in 1831.

During the above-named period the history of the little colony was one of peace and prosperity. No internal dissensions marred the harmony of the people, and the friendly intercourse auspiciously begun with the Indians by William Pynchon was continued by his son John. At last, however, the savage spirit of the Indians was aroused against the white settlers throughout the valley by Philip, chief of the *Wampanoags*, and in June, 1675, began what has gone down in history as King Philip's war.

In this connection Judge Morris, in his "Historical Address," says:

"Notwithstanding the defenseless condition of Springfield, and the tendency of current events to awaken anxiety, its inhabitants seem to have felt no serious apprehension of danger threatening this town. Philip and his warriors were understood to be engaged in operations against the towns up the river, where he had the sympathy and co-operation of the Indians of that vicinity.

"The Springfield Indians were their own neighbors, with whom for nearly forty years they had lived in daily and friendly intercourse. . . .

"Whatever anxieties the disturbances north of them may at first have occasioned, the people here felt that, so long as the Springfield Indians were true to them, Philip could do them no harm.

"Such was the feeling of security with which the inhabitants of this town retired to their rest on the evening of Monday, the 4th of October, 1675. Their sympathies were warmly enlisted for the settlers in other towns, less favorably

* "The Meretorious Price of Our Redemption, Justification, etc."

† "Most Worshipful Major" Pynchon, as he was sometimes called, was a prominent and influential citizen, and did much to advance the interests of Springfield and Western Massachusetts. He died in 1703.

situated, to whose relief their husbands and brothers and sons had gone, and they doubtless offered fervent prayers that they might be preserved from the dangers that threatened them. For themselves and their families here they felt safe, and so they laid themselves down on that memorable Monday night to a quiet sleep.

"While such was the feeling of composure here, twenty miles down the river, at Windsor, there was one person whose bosom was agitated with emotions so powerful that they could not be concealed. This person was an Indian, named Toto, who was domesticated in the family of Mr. Wolcott, and was friendly to the English. He was in possession of a secret that stirred the very depths of his nature. Upon being questioned by the family, and urged to explain the cause of his manifest distress, he at length revealed the fact, which had in some way become known to him, that a plot had been formed to destroy Springfield, and that for this purpose a large body of Philip's men had been treacherously admitted by the Springfield Indians to their fort. This fort was situated on Long Hill, about a mile south from the central part of the town. The precise location is supposed to have been at the head of a ravine, running down from the brow of the hill, west of the present Long Hill Street, toward the Connecticut River.

"Upon the disclosure of this plot by Toto, immediately a swift messenger was dispatched to warn the people here of their danger, and another sent to Maj. Treat with similar information. The messenger arrived here in the night. The alarm was immediately given to all the inhabitants, and a messenger sent to Maj. Pynchon, at Hadley, for help.

"At that time there were three fortified houses here. One was the brick house of Maj. Pynchon, already noticed, standing near the head of Fort Street. Two others were near the southerly end of Main Street, the lower one perhaps not far from Broad Street.

"Roused at midnight from their slumbers by notice of the impending danger, the villagers fled at once to these fortified houses, taking with them in their flight such of their more valuable effects as they could readily remove. Every preparation was made for defense that the nature of the case would admit of. But there was a painful consciousness that if an immediate assault was made by the Indians the issue would be doubtful. There were some brave men and heroic women within the forts. Some of the leading men of the town were there. Deacon Samuel Chapin, one of the associates of Maj. Pynchon in the magistracy, and ancestor of all of that name in this country, was one of this number. Jonathan Burt, for a time the town clerk, was another. There, too, was Thomas Cooper, the lieutenant of the military company, who had but a short time before led a party of soldiers that marched from Springfield to the relief of burning Brookfield. These were wise and courageous men, but they were considerably advanced in life. The young and able-bodied men, who composed the military force of the town, were mostly absent with Maj. Pynchon at Hadley. Elizur Holyoke, the captain of the company, although not a young man, was probably with his command, and his son, Samuel Holyoke, who distinguished himself so much the next year in the famous fight at Turner's Falls, undoubtedly was with the troops at Hadley. More than all, the people at Springfield felt the absence of Maj. Pynchon himself, who, beyond any other man, possessed their confidence. Under these circumstances the people in the fortified houses watched with sleepless anxiety for any indication of an enemy.

"The night wore away, and the morning of Tuesday, October 5th, dawned upon the watchers. It brought no confirmation of their fears; the risen sun disclosed no savage foes. The houses, stretched along the street, showed no signs of having been molested. Everything remained so quiet that the impression prevailed in many minds that the alarm was a false one. The Rev. Mr. Glover, the minister, was so certain that there was no real danger to be apprehended, that he removed back to his own house his library, which had been transferred for safety to Maj. Pynchon's house. This opinion of one so much respected doubtless tended much to shake the faith of others in the reality of the danger. Of the number that questioned the truth of the report from Windsor was Lieut. Cooper, who determined to test its accuracy by a personal visit to the Indian fort. Taking with him Thomas Miller, the two set out on horseback down the main street toward Long Hill. They had passed about a quarter of a mile beyond the most southerly house, and entered the woods, which then skirted the settlement in that direction, but had not crossed Mill River, when their further progress was suddenly arrested by a discharge of firearms from some unseen foes. Miller was instantly killed. Cooper was fatally shot, and fell from his horse, but, being an athletic and resolute man, he contrived to mount again, and turned and rode at full speed back to the nearest fort. Before reaching it he received a second shot from the savages, who were in full pursuit, and died as he reached the fort.

"The Indians then burst upon the town with the greatest fury.

"Unable to gratify their thirst for blood by the slaughter of the people within the forts, they began the work of destroying their undefended houses, barns, and other property. The whole number of dwelling-houses in the town was forty-five, and in a short time thirty-two of these dwellings and twenty-four or twenty-five barns were in flames.

"The house of correction was destroyed.

"Maj. Pynchon's corn-mill and saw-mill were burned, and in general the corn and hay, in store for the coming winter, were consumed.

"Besides Cooper and Miller, one woman, Pentecost Matthews, wife of John Matthews, the drummer, who lived near the south end of the street, was killed. Four other persons were wounded, one of them, Edmund Pringrydays, so severely that he died a few days afterward.

"From one end of the street to the other, this scene of havoc and devastation was exhibited. The beleaguered people looked out guardedly from the windows and loop-holes of the fortified houses, and saw the Indians, whom they had known familiarly as neighbors and friends for years—to whom they had done no wrong—ruthlessly apply the torch to their dwellings, and consign them, with their furniture, their stores of food, and all those little provisions they had made for the comfort of their families during the approaching winter, to a remorseless destruction.

"In this diabolical work the Springfield Indians, some forty in number, were not a whit behind the strangers whom they had admitted to their fort. Indeed, first and foremost in this work, 'the ringleader in word and deed,' as Rev. John Russell, of Hadley, wrote the next day to Gov. Leverett, was Wequogan, the chief sachem of the Springfield Indians, 'a man in whom as much confidence had been placed by the settlers as in any of the Indians.' Another chief, well known to our people, while actively engaged in this mischief, loudly proclaimed to them that he was one who had burned Quaboag, and would serve them the same way.

"The assailants did not go entirely unscathed in this work of destruction. Some of them were shot from the fortified houses. It is said that one of them, who had taken a large pewter platter from one of the deserted houses, received a mortal wound by a bullet through the platter, which he was vainly using as a shield. Hoyt, in his 'History of the Indian Wars,' states that at the time he wrote, this platter, with a bullet-hole through it, was still preserved in Springfield as a memento of that day."

The following is a copy of a letter written by Maj. Pynchon to Rev. John Russell, of Hadley, the day after the burning of Springfield:

"Springfield, Octo. 5, '75.

"Reverend Sr,—The Ld will haue vs ly in ye dust before him; we yt were full are emptyed But it is ye Ld & blessed be his holy name; we came to a Lamentable & woefull sight. The Towne in flames, not a house nor Barne standing except old Goodm. Branches till we came to my house, & then Mr, Glovers, John Hitchcocks & Goodm. Stewart, burnt downe wth Barnes, Corne, & all they had; a few standing about ye Meeting-house, & then from Mirick's downward all burnt to 2 Garrison houses at ye Lower end of ye Towne, my Grist-Mill & Corne-Mill Burnt downe, wth some other houses & Barns I had let out to Tenants. All Mr. Glover's library Burnt wth all his Corne, so yt he hath none to live on, as well as myselfe & Many more; yt haue not for subsistence they tell me 32 houses & ye Barns belonging to ym are Burnt, & all ye Livelihood of ye owners, & what more may meete wth ye same stroaks ye Ld only knows.

"many more had there estats Burnt in these houses; so yt I beleeue 40 famylys are vtterly destitute of Subsistence; ye Ld shew mercy to vs! I se not how it is Posible for vs to live here this winter, & If so the sooner we were holpen off ye Better.

"Sr, I Pray acqvaint or Honord Govr wth this dispensation of God. I know not how to write, neither can I be able to attend any Publike service. The Ld in mercy speake to my heart & to all or hearts is ye Reall desire of

"Yors to serve ym,

"John Pynchon.

"I Pray send downe by ye Post my doblet, Cote Linnen, &c., I left there, & Papers, &c."

The destruction of their dwellings, barns, mills, hay, grain, etc., was a severe blow, and in the following year they petitioned the General Court for leave to remove from the place. The following is a copy of the original petition:

"*To ye Honorable Governor & Councell at Boston or Geueral Court Assembled:*

"The Inhabitants of Springfield Humbly present your Honours with Sundry Grievances Craving your serious Consideration thereof, & Redres therein wch are as follow:

"First. The non allowance of pay For quartering Garison Souldiers to bee considered: Whether they were for ye towne benefit, or ye Countries more principally; the Towne being the greatest part layd in ye ashes, & ye farms left to ye mercy of ye Indeans, that had it not been thought of great Concernment for ye Country to have garisons here for ye releef of Armys Conveighing ammunition, provision, &c., as the Army should stand in need; the inhabitants had deserted ye place & betooke ymselves elsewhere, where they might have secured themselves from yt danger they dayly run in (which hath lost severall their lives) & have advantaged themselves more elsewhere, They being many Forced to hyre land here there own being so remote, & to be as garison souldiers themselves where they had no Concerns.

"2Fly. Wee humbly Conceive (yt wee being detained in Garrison upon a Country Concerns as aforesayd in obedience to a law made to yt end) That all such as had no houses or Concerns in ye town ought rather to be allowed for keeping Garrison (as well as Garrison Souldiers) They being put of from their lands & having no way to get a livelihood, yet were detayned in ye place by vertue of sayd law.

"3ly. No town in these parts have had ye Indeans so Constantly skulking about them as wee have, which hath imployed our townsmen in joyning wth ye souldiers in hunting after them a great part of ye summer, night & day, pursuing & hunting of them, killing some, & frighting others away.

"4thly. The great los wee have sustained in our cattle, wch wee had prevented had wee had liberty to have removed. The Indeans having killed & driven away so many cattle & horses, that wee are much impoverisht thereby.

"5thly. Upon ye premised Considerations as wee Conceive in Justice we ought to be exempted from keeping Garrison sould. (viz) bearing their diet, & alsoe to have allowance some Measure for such of our inhabitants keeping Garison yt had no Concerns in ye place. Otherwise many, nay, the Generality of the inhabitants are absolutely unable to deffray such Country Rates as Legally shal bee layd upon them.

"6thly. Another Grievance is ye inequality yt is made by the Comittee betwixt disbursements and payments, & They allowing us but 4s. 6d. pr weeke ye usuall Rate for diet for pastoring horses, &c., which was usually given amongst

us at our rates of corn (viz) wheat at 3*sh.* 6*d.* pr bushel, & indean corn at 2*sh.* p. bushell, & ordering for ye payment of thees disbursements wheat to passe at 6*sh.* pr bushell, & Indean at 3*sh.* 6*d.* pr bushell, when other counties have 5*sh.* 4*d.* per weeke. Wee humbly Crave your serious Consideration of ye premises and yt such Redres may bee afforded as may incourag our people to stay & build up their ruins, otherwise wee shall be disinabled & discouraged either to stay or make payment of Legall demands.

"Wee are your Your Honours Hubble suppliants,
The selectmen, by the towns appointment,

"August ye 30th,
1676,
Springfield.

"Dr. benjamin Cooly,
"Samuell Marshfield,
"Jonatha Beebe,
"Anthony Dorhestor,
"John Hitchcock."

This petition for removal was not granted, and when at the close of the war peace once more threw its charitable mantle over the valley, the inhabitants of Springfield sought to retrieve the great loss they had sustained, and in a few years marks of the desolation and ruin of that October day were obliterated, and prosperity again reigned among the persevering members of this unfortunate settlement.

ORIGINAL ALLOTMENTS.

During the first half-century the dwelling-houses of the town were all situated on the west side of what is now Main Street, with lots extending back to the river. There were forty-five grants of lots in the original settlement of the street, and were in width as follows: one, six rods; twenty-five, eight rods; twelve, ten rods; three, fourteen rods; while Mr. Pynchon's was thirty rods; Elizur Holyoke's, twenty rods; and Harry Smith's, twenty rods.

These grants were probably all made between the years 1636 and 1652, and it is evident that allotments were made to many who were not here until many years after the first settlement, for but thirteen persons were assessed when a tax was levied in 1639. Of this tax, which amounted to £41 4*s.*, Mr. Pynchon paid more than half.

"Two years afterward allotments of planting lands were made to 17 persons, and in 1643 there were 22. In 1646, 42 persons were assessed to pay for the purchase of the Indians, and there were 6 vacant lots also assessed. In 1656 there were 52 who had taken the oath of fidelity. In 1664 there were recorded as admitted inhabitants, 74 persons. These were all there were in different parts of the town."

"The rule of allotting and dividing the lands in the town, before the year 1685, is nowhere laid down" (says Hon. George Bliss in his address), "except what is stated in the original agreement, in 1636. A power was, however, given to persons designated from time to time, to admit inhabitants and to make allotments of lands, according to the original agreement. This must have been done in very many instances without being entered on the town records. In regard to the greater part of the original settlers on the town street, the only evidence of their title is in the record of the town recorder, and there is commonly neither the date of the grant nor the time of recording mentioned upon record. The entry is usually in this form: A. B. is by grant of the plantation possessed of a house-lot, 8 rods broad and 80 rods long, extending from the street to the river, and of a piece of meadow, opposite thereto, of equal breadth, extending east from the street 40 rods, to the foot of the hill, and of a wood-lot in the rear thereof, in the same direction, of the same breadth, 80 rods; and also of a lot over against his house-lot on the west side of the river, extending from the great river to Agawam River, all bounded on the north by C. D., and on the south by E. F."

EARLY REGULATIONS AND BY-LAWS.

The early regulations of the settlement were as varied as they were extensive. In one of the earliest records, Oct. 17, 1638, an anxiety is manifested about the scarcity of timber.

"It is ordered, with the consent of the plantation, that from this day forward noe trees shall be cut down, or taken away by any man in the compass of grounds from the Mill River upward to John Reader's lott, which parsall of ground is appointed for house-lots, and in case any man shall tresspass, contrary to this order, he shall be liable to the fine of five shillings."

Nov. 23, 1638.—"It is ordered that a foot-path and stiles be allowed at every man's lotts, and next the greate River."

Feb. 14, 1639.—"It is ordered that it shall be lawful for any inhabitant to fall any canoe-trees and make them for his own use or for the use of an inhabitant, yt grow on ye common, but not to sell or anyways pass away any canoe out of ye plantation until it be five years old, and in case any transgress this order after this day he shall be liable to a fine of twenty shillings.

"It is also ordered yt it shall be lawfull for any man to put over horse, cowes or younger cattle, on the other side of the river at the first of November and to take them away thence on the 14th of April, and if any shall trespass this order he shall be liable to pay any damages that shall appear to be done by his cattayle."

"It is ordered that all yt leave a ditch by the highway before their doors shall keep it well scoured for the ready passage of the water, that it may not be pent up to flowe the meadowe."

Nov. 14, 1639.—"It is mutually agreed on by the plantation that ye sealed Peck which Mr. Pynchon hath, shall be the ordinary peck to buy and sell by in the plantation, and whoever will may repayre to the constable and have his peck sealed, paying his 2*d.* for his labor with ye seal."

Particular attention was also given to the matter of training, as,

"It is also ordered yt ye exercise of training shall be practiced one day in every month, and if occasions doe sometimes hinder then the like space of tyme shall be observed another tyme, though it be two days after one another. And yt this tyme of training is referred to ye discretion of Henry Smith, who is chosen by mutual consent to be Seargeant of the Company, who shall have power to choose a Corporal for his assistant. And whosoever shall absent himself without a lawful excuse, shall forfeit twelve pence, and yt all above 15 years of age shall be counted for soldiers, and the time to begin the first Thursday in December next."

"It is also mutually agreed on yt no person in this plantation shall trade, give, or lend to any Indian any quantity of Powder, little or great, under ye penalty of 40*s.* for any tyme yt any person shall be found a transgressor in this kind."

It seems that in the early days "ye people" of the town jointly made arrangement for the grinding of their grain, as is shown by the following quaint record found in the old town book, under date of "June 4, 1666:"

"At a Towne meeting Purposely to settle something about ye mill. It is agreed that Mr. Holyoke, or his assignes, shall well grind what Corne of this Towne of Springfield shall be brought to his mill, and thereby furnish ye Towne wth good meale for Ten years; except something extraordinary doe interveene to hinder, as fire, or floods, or extreme drought, that makes ye water to fail thereby, when as ye drought is not by reason of ye Bank or ditches being faulty, and in case People are damaged to get meale from other Places by reason of this mill being defective, Mr. Holyoke shall allow for it. In consideration whereof ye towne doth engage to allow ye sd Mr. Holyoke ye eleventh part of whatever Corne shall be ground at ye sd mill for ye terme of Ten years, as aforesaid. And hertoe Mr. Holyoke did ingage himself in ye Towne-meeting, viz.: to performe what in the agreement concerns himself, his heirs, and assigns. And ye Towne did by a full and clean vote declar their assent to what in the agreement concerns themselves. Moreover ye towne ordered this agreement to be then entered in ye Towne book, How that Mr. Holyoke should set his hand to it, thereby ingaging himself and his heirs. And ye Towne designated John Pynchon, Geo. Colton, Robt. Ashley, Miles Morgan, an Samuel Marshfield to set theire hands to yt in yt behaffe of yt Towne, and theire hands being to it, this ingagement is firme to all intents and constructions in Law. According hereunto ye aforementioned persons have hereunto set their hands the 4th day of June, 1662.

"Elizur Holyoke.

"John Pynchon,
"George Colton,
"Robert ⌐ Ashley, his mark.
"Miles O——Σ Morgan, his marke.
"Samuel Marshfield.

} In behaffe of ye Towne."

The town ordered and appointed Benjamin Parsons, Samuel Marshfield, and Robert Ashley the sealers "to mak a Tole with true and exact to ye twelfth pt of ye bushell, and to seal it with ye Towne seale."

"By the Townsmen, Jan. 30, 1650.

"It is agreed that these rates that are under-expressed shall be gathered this present year, viz., by March 25th:

	£	s.	d.
"Mr. Moxon's maintenance	70	00	
"Mr. William Pynchon for the Bell	05	00	
For Mr. Moxon whch he paid for ye Towne upon ye close of last year	10	00	
	15	00	
"Mr. John Pynchon for a barrell of powder for a towne stock	07	12	6
1 qr. 11 lb. of muskett bullett and ye caske	01	17	6
50 lbs. of match at 8*d.* £	01	13	6
	21	03	6
for ye cartway to ye foot of ye falls	10	00	00
	£	s.	d.
"For charges about repayring the meetinge-house, hanginge the bell, & other charges	18	00	00
For killing 5 wolves	05	00	00
Totall	129	03	06

"It is agreed and ordered that the prices of corne for payment of rates shall be, wheate, at 3*s.* 10 pence ye bu.; pease, at 3*s.* ye bu.; Indian, at 2*s.* 6 pence ye bu. Only Mr. Moxon's rate we are to agree with him. The persons appoynted

to take account of men's estates and price Cattell are Mr Holioke, Nathaniel Bliss, John Stebbins.

"The rate for ye wolves is to be raised only on cattill.

"George Langdon & Jno. Stebbins are chosen Surveighers of the highways of the Towne for the year ensuinge. William Warriner & Robert Ashley are chosen Overseers of fences for ye fields appertaining to ye upper part of the Town from ye Meeting-House upward.

"Joseph Parsons & John Clarke are chosen overseers of the fences from ye meeting-house downeward, who are to take direction from ye Townsmen for ordering these fences."

"At a meeting of ye Selectmen, Feb'y 22, 1663, vis., Deacon Chapin, Nathaniel Ely, George Colton, Rowland Thomas, & Elizur Holyoke,

"The Selectmen, considering the great damage done to ye glass windows of ye meeting-house by children's playing about ye meeting-house,

"They doe order that if any persons, children or others, shall be found playing at any spots about ye meeting, whereby ye glass windows thereof may be damaged, Such persons shall be liable to a fine of 12 pence apeace for each tyme they shall be found soe playing, which fyne is to be paid within 3 days after such default, & if the Governours of any youth that soe offend shall refuse to pay the said fyne, such youth shall be liable to be whipt by the Constable before 3 or more of the Selectmen, who shall determine the number of stripes to be inflicted, and if any other person soe offending shall refuse to pay ye said fyne, as aforesaid, they shall be liable to ye like punishment, as aforesaid, and all such fynes shall goe, one-halfe to ye informer and the other halfe to ye Selectmen for ye use of ye Towne in bearing publick charges."

"By ye Selectmen, 30th Jan'y, 1665, John Pynchon, Geo. Colton, Benj. Cooley, Sam'l Marshfield, & Lawrence Bliss.

"For as much as order is beautiful, & especially in ye house of God, and ye want thereof is displeasing to God and breeds distrubance among men. And, whereas, it doth appear that Divers young persons, & sometimes others, Notwithstanding there being called upon, Doe yet neglect to attend unto such order as is inscribed them, either for their sitting in ye meeting-house, or for their reforming of disorders in & about ye meeting-house in tyme of God's Publick worship. It is therefore hereby ordered, that whosoever of this Towneship shall not, from tyme to tyme, in respect of their sitting in ye meeting-house, Submit themselves to the ordering of ye Selectmen & Deacons, or such as were empowered to seate and order persons in ye meeting-house; All such persons as shall refuse or neglect to attend unto order as aforesaid, Shall forfeite as is hereafter expressed, viz., Hee or shee that shall not take his or her seate ordered them from tyme to tyme, But shall, on ye days or tymes of God's publick worship, Goe into or abide in any other seat appointed for some other, Such disorderly person or persons, for ye first offence, shall forfeite three shillings four pence to ye Towne Treasury, which shall be exacted by warrant from ye Selectmen, directed to ye Constable to Levy ye same. And if afterwards Hee or Shee shall still persist in such disorder, they shall pay Sixe shillings eight pence, as a fine to ye Towne, to be exacted as aforesaid, and if a 3d tyme they shall persist in such obstinacy, such person to pay Ten Shillings to ye Towne, to be exacted as aforesaid; And if afterward they shall still persist in such obstinacy, ye Selectmen are hereby ordered to complayne of such person to ye Magistrate or County Court to deale with them as they shall judge meete.

"And, whereas, the seate which was made by ye Towne at a common Towne Charge (formerly called the Guard Seate) is now appointed by the Selectmen (who accordingly have ye disposing of that Seate) for Boys to sit in, & ye Selectmen having declared that the smaller Boys should sit there, that they may be more in sight of ye Congregation, & having warned all men out of ye sd Seate, both marryed and other growne persons, some and whereof doe still continue to sit there, and seeme as if they did it with a high hand,

"It is therefore hereby ordered, that noe person of this Towneship above ye age of 14 or 15 years shall sit in ye Seate aforesaid, formerly called ye Guard Seate, unless he be ordered to sit there to look to ye Boys. And if any person henceforward shall presume there to sit, contrary to this order, he shall, for ye first offence therein (after Publication hereof), forfeite and pay to the Towne Treasury Sixe shilling eight pence; and if afterward ye same person shall offend therein, Hee shall for ye 2d offence pay to ye Towne Thirteen shilling four pence, and for ye 3d offence, Twenty Shillings. All ye aforesaid penaltys, by warrant under ye hands of ye Selectmen, to be levyed by ye Constable for the Towne's use. And if after this any shall still persist in obstinacy or contemptuous neglect of attending this order, the Selectmen are ordered to complayne of such contemptuous person to ye Magistrate or County Court. And it is further ordered, that if such young men shall offend against this order as have noe estate or are under their Parents' or Governours' charge, ill their Parents or Governours shall refuse to pay ye aforesaid Penaltys, the Selectmen shall present such persons to ye Magistrate, to deal with them as he shall judge meet. This order was Published on a lecture day, ye 31st of January, 1665."

"At a meeting of ye Selectmen, April 7, 1669, Miles Morgan and Jonathan Burt are ordered to sit up in ye gallery to give a check to disorders in youth and young men in tyme of God's Publick worship. Anthony Dorchester, to sit on ye Guard Seate for like end."

"Eliakim Hitchcock, of New Haven, desiring to be admitted into this Towneship to dwell, hath Liberty, provided he being certified from New Haven, if he is an orderly Liver there, & if his father there desires it, & appoint him on his remove, & provided also that he secure two sufficient men of this Towne to enter into 20£ Bond to secure ye Township by sd Hitchcock or any of his family."

At the meeting of selectmen in 1664 it was voted that a penalty be imposed upon persons absenting themselves from town-meetings, and 20*s.* was also the penalty for failing to serve in offices to which any person should be chosen.

The inhabitants of the little plantation, in 1664, evidently manifested a decided interest in the moral welfare of the place, it being ordered "that if any man of this township, or any proprietors of land in the Towne, or any that shall or may dispose of land here, shall, under color of friendship, or otherwise, entertayne any person or persons here to abide as inmates, or shall subdivide their house-lots, or any other of their lots, to entertayn them as tenants, or otherwise, for longer time than one month, or thirty days, without consent or allowance of the selectmen, shall forfeit 20*s.* to the Towne." Another regulation of this period was, that no persons should come into the settlement and there remain more than thirty days without the consent of the selectmen. Not only did the selectmen designate who should come into the settlement, but also who should not remain therein, as the records of 1692 show that about 60 families were ordered out of the place. These various persons were designated by name and occupation. Some were designated as laborers, barbers, *gentlemen*, etc., etc.

"Towne-meeting, Feb'y 4th, 1672:

"Whereas, by a late law of the country made, It is ordered that such persons as have liberty of voting in Towne affairs, must be of £80 estate, rateable to a single countrey rate, yet not to cutt off the said privileges from them that had liberty by a former law wherein is expressed, that if persons have £20 estate rateable to a single countrey rate, with other conditions, they shall have ye same privileges,

"This towne doth now order yt the Recorder for ye Towne shall joyn with ye Selectmen to examine by former rates to ye countrey what persons of this Plantation now residing amongst us have at any tyme had by law that priviledge, And that then the Recorder shall enter their names in ye Towne Books.

"Their names see next page.

"Here followeth a List of ye Names of the present Inhabitants of this Towne of Springfield, who, according to ye provision & tearmes of a late law of the countrey made, have ye priviledge of voting in Towne affairs, and whose names by ye Towne and in ye former page were to be entered in this booke:

"The Worshippful Major John Pynchon, Mr. Pelatiah Glover, Rowland Thomas, Jeremy Horton, Alel Wright, Japhet Chapin, Henry Chapin, Joseph Crowfoote, William Brookes, Samuel Ely, Nathaniel Burt, Samuel Bliss, Jr., Samuel Stebbins, Luke Hitchcock, Isaak Cakelread, John Warner, David Morgan, Joseph Stebbins, John Bagg, Rice Bedortha, John or Joseph Riley, Samuel Marshfield, Griffith Jones, Obadiah Miller, John Barber, Sen'r, Rich'd Exell, John Dumbleton, Jonathan Taylor, Edward Foster, Thomas Miller, John Leonard, Lieut. Cooper, Joseph Leonard, Thomas Cooper, Jun., Samuel Terry, John Lamb, Rob't Ashley, Jonathan Ashley, Sergeant Morgan, William Branch, Elizur Holyoke, Timothy Cooper, Deacon Chapin, John Hitchcock, William Warriner, James Warriner, Sergeant Thos. Stebbins, Benj. Mun, Sam'l Bell, Thomas Day, Charles Ferry, Thomas Merrick, Nathaniel Ely, John Clark, Lawrence Bliss, John Matthews, James Osborne, John Harman, Nathaniel Pritchard, Benj. Parsons, Sam'l Bliss, Sen'r, Anthony Dorchester, Rich'd Sikes, Increase Sikes, Sergeant Jonathan Burt, David Lumbard, Ensign Cooley, Obadiah Cooley, John Bliss, Quartermaster Colton, Isaak Colton, Ephraim Colton, Thos. Colton, John Keepe."

"Apl. 26, 1685.—It was further voted and granted that Deacon Burt, Miles Morgan, Thos. Mirrick, Sen., Charles Terrey, and John Warner have liberty of the Fishing places at Agawam River and Checkuppi River to make any reasonable benefits they may or can of those fishing places, and that no body should hinder them herein, nor they to refuse any other person joining with them."

"Feb'y 1st, 1686.—It was further voted and agreed that Henry Chapin, Rowland Thomas, Charles Terrey, and Obadiah Cooley shall have the liberty and privilege of Checkuppi River as far as Schonungonnck fall or Bar, for makeing and erecting of wards for catching of Fish, they supplying such of the Towne with Fish as desire it, on reasonable terms. This privilege & Liberty is granted to them and to such as they shall take in with them for five years, without molestation from others. And at the five years' end if they desire a further grant, it is to be continued to them upon meet allowance before any others.

"And the spring and summer comeing they are toe enter upon and goe on with their designs as the season will allow, or otherwise this grant shall be voyd. And for other Rivers or places for fishing within this township, It is left with the Selectmen to grant special Liberty & privilege to such of the Inhabitant as may appear to attend said work of Fishing as the Selectmen shall see meet."

BY-LAWS.

The following is a compilation of the ancient by-laws of the town, as given by the late Hon. George Bliss, Sr., in an address delivered at the opening of the old town-hall in 1828:

"Febry. the 5th, 1649.—A copy of such orders as are made and confirmed by the Inhabitants of Springfield the day and year above written.

"1. For the prevention of disorders in puttinge cattell to pasture at the other

side of the great river, to the prejudice of men's corne; and yet, that men may have the benefit of the pasture, ordered, that no person shal put over any cattell on the other side of the great river to Pasture there, until the 15th day of October yearly, and from thence until the eighth day of March they may continue there, by which day the fields there are to be cleared of cattell of all sorts, and if any cattell shall be found there going at liberty, and not under the hand of a keeper, or in an inclosed piece of ground, before or after the days abovesayd, the owners of the said cattell shall be lyable to a fine of 12*d.* a head for all that shall be found within a 100 rodd of any corne or meddowe, one halfe of the fine to the informer, and ye other halfe to the towne, and shall make goode whatever damadge shall appeare to be done by theyre said cattell in that tyme.

"2. Whereas, the planting of Indian corne in the meddows and swamps on the other side of *Agawam* river, hath occationed a long stay after mowing tyme, before men can put theyre cattell thither to pasture. Therefore, it is ordered (with the consent of all those that have planting ground there), that no more Indian corn shall be planted there either in the meddows or swamps that soe the cattell that have allotments there may be put over by the 15th day of September yearly, provided they take a sure course to prevent theyre cattell from goinge over the river, either by fencing, or a keeper in the day tyme, and by securing them in some inclosure in the night. But there is liberty for calves to be put over thither by the 14th of August. And in case any person shall put cattell there before the day expressed, he shall forfeit 2*s.* 6*d.* by the head for every such default, and also be lyable to pay all damage that his cattell shall doe on either side of the river. [This order was soon changed, and the same rule adopted as in the first regulation.]

"3. It is ordered that if any Inhabitant shall desire to make a Cannoe, he may have liberty to fell any tree or trees in the towne commons, and make it or them into Cannoes for his own use, or for the use of any Inhabitant. But no such inhabitant shall have liberty to sell or in any kinde to pass away any Cannoe soe made out of the towne untill it be full five years old, or, if he lend his cannoe, it shall be returned within a month. And in case any shall transgress this order he shall be lyable to a penalty of 20*s.* for every default.

"4. It is ordered, that whosoever shall take away or make use of any man's Cannoe without his leave shall forfeit unto the owner 2*s.* 6*d.* for every such default.

"5. It is ordered that there shall be no barns or howseing built or set up in the highway betwixt the streete fence and the brooke, except there be soe much room as they can leave 4 rod for the streete or highway, and then men may make use of that side next the brooke for what building they please. And if any shall transgress this order, it shall be lawfull for the selectmen to appoynt men to pull downe and demolish such building.

"6. For the prevention of sundry evills that May befall this Township, through ill-disposed persons, that may thrust themselves in amongst us agaynst the likinge and consent of the generality of the inhabitants, or select Townsmen, by purchasing a lott, or a place of habitation, &c. It is therefore ordered and declared, that no inhabitant shall sell or in any kind pass away his house lot, or any part of it, or any other of his allotments to any stranger before he have made the select Townsmen acquainted who his chapman is, and they accordingly allow of his admission, under penalty of paying twenty shillings for every parcell of land so sold, or forfeitinge his land soe sould or passed away. But if the select Townsmen see grounde to disalowe of the admission of the said chapman, then the toun or the Inhabitants shall have 30 days' tyme to resolve whither they will buy the said allottments, which said abottments they may buy, as indifferent partys shall apprise them. But in case the Inhabitants shall delay to make a purchase of the said lands above 30 days after the propounding of it to the select Tounsmen, then the said seller shall have his liberty to take his chapman, and such chapman or stranger shall be esteemed as entertained and alowed of by the towne as an Inhabitant.

"7. It is ordered that if any man of this township, or any proprietor of land here, or any that shall or may dispose of land here, shall under the colour of friendship, or any other ways, entertaine any person or persons here, to abide as inmates, or shall subdivide their howse lotts, to entertaine them as tenants or other ways for a longer time than one month, or 30 days, without the consent or allowance of the select Tounsmen (children or servants of the family that remain, single persons excepted), shall forfeit for the first default 20*s.* to the Towne, and alsoe he shall forfeite 20*s.* per month for every month that any such person or persons shall soe continue in this Township without the consent of the select Tounsmen; and if in tyme of their abode after the limitation abovesaid, they shall neede relief, not beinge able to maintaine themselves, then he or they that entertained such persons shall be lyable to be rated by the selectmen for the reliefe and maintenance of the said party or partys so entertained, as they in their discretion shall judge meete.

"8. For the regulating of workmens and labourers wages. It is ordered. 1. That all workmen shall worke the whole day, allowing convenient tyme for food and rest. 2d. Thatt all husbandmen and ordinary labourers from the first day of November to the first of March shall not take above 16*d.* by the day wages, for the other 8 months they shall not take above 20*d.* by the day, except in time of harvest for reaping and mowing, or for other extraordinary worke, such as are sufficient workmen are allowed 2*s.* pr. day. 3. That all carpenters, joyners, sawers, wheelrights, or such like artificers, from the first day of November to the first of March, shall not take above 20*d.* pr. day wages, and for the other 8 months not above 2*s.* pr. day. Taylors not to exceed 12*d.* pr. day throughout the year. 4. That all teames, consisting of 4 cattell with one man, shall not take above 6*s.* a day wages: From May till October to worke 8 hours, and the other part of the year six houres for theyre day's worke.

"And it is further ordered, that whosoever shall, either by giveing or taking, exceede these rates, he shall be lyable to be punished by the magistrate, according to the quality and nature of the offence.

"9. It is ordered that every householder shall have in a readyness, about his house, a *sufficient ladder*, for length suitable to his howsing, to prevent the danger of fire, on penalty for every neglect 5*s.*

"10. It is ordered that if any person shall be taken notice of, to carry fire in the streete, or from house to house, not being sufficiently covered, soe as to prevent doinge hurt thereby, he shall forfeite 5*s.* for every such offence proved against him, besides all damages, for what hurt may come thereby.

"11. It is ordered, that if any trees be felled in the common, having no other worke bestowed on them, above six months, it shall be lawfull for any man to take them, but any Timber that is cross cutt or firewood that is cutt out, or set on heaps, or rayles, or clefts, or poles, no man may take any of them till they have lyen 18 months after it is so cross cut or cloven. And in case any person shall be found to take away or convert to his own use any timber or fyrewood, &c., as aforesaid, before the tyme above limited, he shall be liable to make satisfaction in kinde or otherwise, to his content, and shall also forfeite 10*s.* to the Toune Treasury for every such parcel of tymber, rayles, boltes, or firewood that he shall soe disorderly take away and convert to his own use. [N. B. This order was in some respects modified in 1660, but substantially continued.]

"12. Whereas, there is observation taken of the scarcity of Tymber about the Towne for buildinge, sawing, shingles, and such like, it is therefore ordered that no person shall henceforth transport, out of the towne to other places, any building-tymber, bord-loggs, or sawen boards, or planks, or shingle Tymber, or pipe staves which shall be growing in the Towne commons, viz., from Chickuppe river to freshwater brooke, and six miles east from the great river; and if any man shall be found to transgress this order he shall be lyable to a fine of 20*s.* for every freight or loade of such Tymber, boards, shingle, or such like, by him so transported.

"13. To the end that such *candlewood* as lyeth near the Towne may not be wasted by such as burne Tarr, &c., to ye prejudice of ye Inhabitants, It is, therefore, ordered that no person shall have liberty to gather, or havinge soe gathered, to burn any candlewood for the makinge of Tarr, Pitch, or Coale, within the compass of six miles east of the great river, and soe extending from Chickuppe river to the Longmeadow brooke; and if any shall be found to burne any candlewood soe gathered, within the limits or bounds above expressed, he shall forfeite 20*s.* for every load of candlewood soe gathered and burnt for Tar, Pitch, or Coal, or ye like use. Provided, notwithstanding, that every Inhabitant may gather candlewood for his own family use where he pleaseth.

"14. Whereas, it is judged offensive and noisome for flax and hempe to be watered or washed in or by the brooke, before men's doors which is for ordinary use, for dressinge meate therefore it is ordered that no person henceforth, shall water or wash any flax or hemp in the said brooke, either on the east or west side of the streete or any where near adjoyninge to it, and if any person shall be found transgressinge herein, he shall be liable to a fine of 6*s.* 8*d.* for every such default.

"15. It is ordered that no person shall gather any hopps that grow in the swamps or any common grounds, untill the fifth day of September yearly, upon payne of forfeitinge what they shall soe disorderly gather, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for breach of order, the forfeiture to the informer, the 2*s.* 6*d.* to the Toune treasurer.

"16. Whereas, it is judged needful in sundry respects that each Inhabitant should have the severall parcells of his land recorded, therefore for prevention of future inconveniences, It is ordered, that every particular inhabitant of this township shall repayre to the recorder that is chosen and appoynted by the toune for that purpose, who, upon information given him by each person of his severall parcells of land, the number of acres, with the length and breadth of ye said alotments, and who are borderinge on each side of him, shall by virtue of his office fairly record each parcell of land, with the limits, bounds, and situation thereof in a book for that purpose, for which his pains, the owner of the said lands shall pay unto the Recorder two pence for every parcell of his land soe recorded. And, if any person shall neglect the recording of his lands longer than six months after ye grant of it, he shall be lyable to a fine of 3*s.* for every parcell of his land that is not then recorded, and if after that he shall neglect to record it he shall pay 12*d.* pr. month for every months neglecte of any parcell. And auncient grants are all to be recorded by the last of May next, upon like penalty.

"17. It is ordered that if any person whose house-lott lyes inclosed in a general fence, shall desire to inclose a part of it for yards, gardens, or orchard, his neighbor on each hand of him shall be compellable to make and sufficiently maintain the one-half of the said fence from tyme to tyme, provided his share of fence amount not to above ten rods. provided, alsoe, that ye said fence exceede not the charge of a sufficient five-foot pale, or five rayles. And in case any neighbour shall refuse to doe his share of ye said fence within 3 months after due notice given him of it, he shall be lyable to pay what damadge his neighbour shall sustaine through his default; and alsoe 5*s.* per month soe long as he shall neglect for contempt of order.

"18 and 19. [The 18th and 19th are respecting fences, and the oversight and repair of them, and have nothing peculiar in them.]

"20. For the better carryinge on of Toune meetings, it is ordered that whensoever there shall any public notice be given to the Inhabitants by the select Tounsmen, or any other in theyre behalfe, of some necessary occation wherein the selectmen desire to advise with the Inhabitants, and the day, tyme, and place of meetinge be appoynted, It is expected that all the Inhabitants attend personally such meetinge soe appoynted. And, in case the tyme and houre of meetinge be come, though there be but nine of the Inhabitants assembled, it shall be lawfull for them to proceed in agitation of whatever busyness is there propounded to them, and what the major part of the Assembly there mett shall agree upon, It shall be taken as the act of the whole toune, and binding to all.

"21. The first Tuesday in November yearly [altered afterward to February] is mutually agreed on and appoynted to be a general toune-meetinge for the choyce of Toune officers, making, continuing and publishing of orders, &c., on

which day it is more especially expected that each inhabitant give his personall attendance, and if any shall be absent at the tyme of calling, or absent himself without consent of the major part, he shall be lyable to a fine of 2*s.* 6*d.*

"22. It is alsoe ordered that on the first Tuesday in November, there shall be yearly chosen by the Inhabitants two wise discreete men, who shall by virtue of an oath imposed on them by the magistrate for that purpose, faithfully present on the Court days, all such breaches of Court or towne orders, or any other misdemenors as shall come to their knowledge, either by their own observation, or by credible information of others, and shall take out process for the appearance of such as are delinquents or witnesses, to appeare the sayd day: when all such presentments by the sayd partys shall be judicially heard and examined by the magistrate, and warrants for distresses granted for the levying of such fines or penaltys as are annexed to the orders violated, or which shall seem meete and reasonable to the magistrate to impose or inflict according to the nature of the offence. These to stand in this office for a year or till others be chosen in their roome.

"23. It is ordered and declared that when any man shall be fairly and clearly chosen to any office or place of service in and to the towne, if he shall refuse to accept the place, or shall afterwards neglect to serve in that office to which he shall be chosen, every such person shall pay 20*s.* fine for refusall to the Towne Treasurer, unless he has served in that office the yeare before; no person being to be compelled to serve two years together in the same office, except selectmen, two whereof, if chosen againe, are to stand two yeares together, that so there may be always some of the old selectmen who are acquainted with the Towne affaires, joining with the new.

"24. [Relates to the regulation of swine, and is not necessary to be transcribed. An officer, unusual in later years, was chosen as a general swine-ringer, and his fees stated.]

"25. To the end that the common Highways of the Towne may be layed out where they may be most convenient and advantagiose for the general use of the towne, it is therefore ordered that the select Townsmen shall have full power and authority to lay out all common highways for the Towne, where and how they shall judge most convenient and useful for the Inhabitants, though it be through or at the end of men's lotts; Provided, they give them reasonable satisfaction according to equity; but if the party like not thereof, then it shall be referred to the Judgment of indifferent partys mutually chosen by the partye and the select Townsmen, and if those two indifferent partys do not agree, they shall pitch upon a 3d person to join with them and determine it.

"26. And the Select Townsmen are allowed liberty to set a certaine toll on carts that shall pass any highway, which shall appeare more than ordinary chargeable in the reparation of it.

"27. For the equall and indifferent carryinge on and bearinge the charge of makinge and repayreing such common highways and bridges as are or shall be thought needfull to be made or repayred from tyme to tyme within this township, it is ordered that every householder that hath or keepeth in his use or possession a Teame consistinge of four cattell shall, on due warninge given him by the surveyor, send at every day and place appoynted his said teame, with his cart and such necessary tooles as the surveyor shall alowe of, and an able man therewith to doe such work as the surveyor shall appoynt him. The like is to be done by those that have but halfe teames. And it is further ordered that every other householder who hath no teame shall, by himself or some other faithful labourer, attend the worke appoynted him by the surveyors on every day that he shall be called or required soe to worke. And it is alsoe ordered that all persons inhabitinge in the towne who are above £100 estate in other rates, and yet have no teame, every such person shall be compellable to send one sufficient labourer to the highway worke on every day that he shall be duly warned thereunto, accordinge to his proportion with other men.

"It is alsoe further ordered that every person shall cut downe his stubbs and cleare the highway before his lott of tymber wood, standing trees (which are hereby declared to be a man's own) or any other offensive matter that the surveyors shall warne him of, within three days after notice given him, or else be lyable to a fine of 12*d.* for every defect.

"28. Whereas there are surveyors, chosen yearly, for the oversight and amendinge of highways, bridges, and other defects of that nature, that soe the common highways of the Towne may be kept in continuall reparation. To that end, and for the regulatinge of surveyors in the discharge of their office, It is ordered yt ye surveyors for the tyme beinge shall take care, 1. That highways, bridges, wharfs, &c., belonging to theyre care be made, repayred, and amended sufficiently, accordinge to theyre discretion or as they shall be directed by the select Townsmen. 2. That all highways be kept clear from trees, Timber, wood, earth, stone, or any other offensive matter yt shall annoy the highway within a mile of any dwelling-house. 3. That if any person, upon notice given him by the surveyor, shall neglect to remove or cleare away any such annoyance to the highway, or offensive matter by him caused, longer than 3 days, then the surveyor shall doe it, and have double recompense for all his labor, cost, and charge from the party so neglecting, besides the 12*d.* which the party is to pay in way of fine for neglect, according to the order forementioned. 4. That the surveyor shall give three days' warninge to such as they call for and require to come to the highway worke, viz., the day of warning and a day more, soe that men must come the 3d day after warning, unless the surveyors give them longer tyme. 5. That they shall require no householder to worke above 6 days in a yeare, nor more of these six days than shall in a due proportion fall to his share. 6. That the surveyors shall require no man to worke above two days in a weeke. 7. That they call for these 6 days, for as many of them as shall serve, within the compass of tyme betwixt the 20th of May and 20th of June, yearly, and not at any other tyme, unless by the consent of the major part of the select Townsmen it be agreed unto, and yet inasmuch as sometimes ways suddenly become defective, that they may not too long be neglected, it is declared that three of ye selectmen meetinge, and any two of them agreeing, may appoynt and allow the surveighours to repaire such defective ways. 8. That they duly present to the select Townsmen all defects of persons or teames that on lawfull warning given neglect to come to the worke appoynted, who shall give warrant to the constable for present distress of 2*s.* fine for a man, and 5*s.* for a man and teame, to be employed in the next worke that is to be done about highways. 9. That they give in theyre accounts yearly to the selectmen at the general meetinge in November, when they yield up their office another yeare."

THE REVOLUTION.

As the Revolutionary period, so far as it bears upon the history of this valley, is presented in full in the general history, it is only necessary in this connection to refer to the arduous struggle.

The citizens of Springfield were alive to the exigency of the times, and, July 12, 1774, held a meeting, at which a long series of resolutions were adopted as expressive of the sentiment of the town. The following extract is clipped from the last resolution:

"And though we should injure no man in his person or property for a diversity of opinion, yet we shall not think ourselves bound to continue our favors to any gentleman who, lost to the sentiments of gratitude and humanity, can coldly sacrifice his country's liberties to his own private emolument."

The town clerk was directed to transmit a copy to the town clerk at Boston. At a meeting held Jan. 3, 1775, at "ye court-house," a committee was appointed to see "that a strict observance be had to the resolves of the Continental Congress," and another committee was also appointed to receive subscriptions for the suffering poor of Boston and Charlestown. Immediately after the Lexington alarm the following dispatch was received here:

"Watertown, Wednesday morning.—To all the friends of American Liberty, be it known that this morning, before break of day, a brigade consisting of about 1000 or 1200 men landed at Phipps' farm, in Cambridge, and marched to Lexington, where they found a company of our colony militia in arms, upon whom they fired without any provocation and killed six, and wounded four others. By an express this moment from Boston, we find another brigade are now on the march from Boston, supposed to be about 1000. The bearer, Mr. Isaac Bissell, is charged to alarm the country quite to Connecticut, and all persons are desired to furnish him with such horses as they may be needed. I have spoke with several persons who have seen the dead and wounded. Pray, let the delegates from this colony to Connecticut see this; they know.

"Z. Palmer, one of the Committee of Safety.

"Col. Foster is one of the delegates."

A company of Minute-Men was immediately marched to Boston. This company consisted of sixty men, and was officered as follows: Captain, Gideon Burt; First Lieutenant, Walter Pynchon; Second Lieutenant, Aaron Steele. From this time until the close of the war heavy drafts were made on Springfield for men and stores. At one time the male portion of the town old enough to carry a musket was so nearly depopulated that many of the men who were drafted paid their fines, being compelled to this course, or leave their families in abject poverty.

The town responded promptly to the various calls, and Nov. 14, 1775, the sum of £52 14*s.* 6*d.* was appropriated for paying the Minute-Men and providing for the soldiers.

In January, 1776, the town was called upon to furnish 12 blankets. In the following June a call for 44 men was made. These each received, as bounty, £7.

In 1778, £780 were voted for bounty to 13 men. Under the call for troops June 5th, the following were appointed a committee to assist the militia officers in raising the men: Ensign P. Chapin, Capt. Thomas Stebbins, Thomas Williston, William Pynchon, Jr., Capt. David Burt, Maj. Gideon Burt, and Luke Bliss.

Jan. 29, 1780, $2400 in "hard money," or an equivalent in paper, was raised for men.

SPRINGFIELD IN 1776.

The village of Springfield in 1776 was but a collection of about 150 houses, a court-house, school-house, and a solitary church. Most of these were on the west side of the main street, and were on the "home-lots," reaching from the irregular main street back to the river, the rear of which was used for

pasture-lands. On the east side of the main street was the town brook and the "hasseky marish." What is now State Street was known as the "causeway," from the fact that a corduroy-road was laid across the marsh. This road ran over the meadow, over Armory Hill, at that time but a pine plain, and through the woods to the Bay Path. Ferry Lane ran from the main street down to the ferry that was established in 1683. The common was a part of what is now Court Square. The court-house, built in 1722–23, stood in the middle of what is now Sanford Street and jutting out into the road, where it was occupied for many years, and about 1826, after the erection of the new court-house, was transferred to the parish. There were two whipping-posts near this temple of justice, one directly in front of it, the other an elm-tree which was desecrated by that use, in front of where now stands H. & J. Brewer's drug-store. Near the court-house and a little southeast stood the school-house. Near the buildings and on the corner, where stands the savings-bank building, J. & J. Dwight had a small red house that was used for a store. On the common near the large elm stood the celebrated Parsons tavern which afterward became famous for its peripatetic changes, and now finally rests on Court Street, having outlived its usefulness, and had the honor of sheltering Washington under its roof May 21, 1789. On the southwest corner of the common stood the church, built about 1750. The main entrance was toward the east. The square, straight-backed pews, high pulpit, huge sounding-board, broad galleries, and division line between the males and females, were all there, as was customary in churches of that day. The Rev. Robert Breck, pastor of the church, occupied the parsonage, where now is situated the Fallon Block. This old building is now on Hillman Street, between Main and Dwight, and is doing duty as a laundry. Clustered around the old Parsons tavern, and not far from it, were the tavern kept by Moses Church, where Tinkham's store now stands, and the Worthington tavern, near the corner of what is now Bridge and Main Streets, the residences of Deacon Daniel Harris, Daniel Lombard, on the south corner of Pynchon and Main Streets, Wm. Pynchon, Jr., where the Haynes House now stands, and John Pynchon, across the way. The lots on which these dwellings were built were mostly original home-lots. Hon. George Pynchon lived on the site occupied by the Goodrich Block, and Dr. Chas. Pynchon on the corner of Main Street and Ferry Lane, in whose building an apothecary-store was kept.

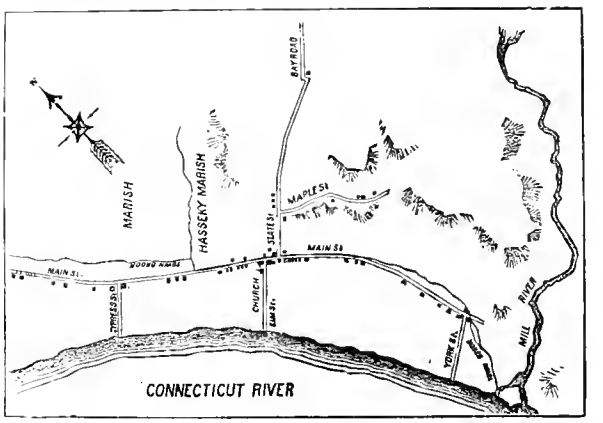
Nathaniel Brewer lived down Ferry Lane, on the bank of the river. The men whose names are here given are found prominently mentioned in the early legislation of the town, and connected with the important and statesmanlike views that were uttered and issued at the agitation of the Revolutionary war. A copy of the action of the several committees, as taken from the Springfield town records of that date, will be found in the general history.

Above these residences, along the line of the street, on the west side, were situated the dwellings of Joseph Moores and Thomas Stebbins, the latter of whom had a pottery opposite his place.

Jonathan Dwight lived where Homer Foote & Co.'s block stands; next stood the Collins' homestead and the "Old Gaol" tavern, and the Moses Bliss place, and Josiah Dwight's house, with his distillery across the way.

Luke Bliss lived in a dwelling opposite the Dwight store, where the Webber drug-store stands. Scattered along the river-side toward Mill River lived the Elys, Warners, Burts, Ferrys, Cooleys, and Jedediah Bliss and others.

The village at this time had but six streets, the plan of which is shown below. Leading westerly from Main Street were three narrow lanes,—Ferry Lane (Cypress Street), Meeting-House Lane (Elm Street), and the Lower Landing, or York Street. Leading easterly from Main, there was but one street,—State. This was laid out early, across what was known as "hasseky marish," and was made passable by corduroy bridges. It was a toll road. In addition to these there was the beginning of Maple Street, or what was then known as the "road to Charles Brewer's."



MAP OF SPRINGFIELD, 1776.

WASHINGTON'S VISIT TO SPRINGFIELD.

The following are extracts from Washington's diary, referring to his visit to this town and its neighborhood in the fall of 1789:

"Wednesday, Oct. 21.—By promise, I was to have breakfasted at Mr. Ellsworth's, at Windsor, on my way to Springfield, but the morning proving very wet, and the rain not ceasing till past 10 o'clock, I did not set out till half-after that hour. I called, however, on Mr. Ellsworth, and stayed there near an hour; reached Springfield by 4 o'clock, and while dinner was getting examined the Continental stores at this place, which I found in very good order at the buildings (on the hill above the town), which belong to the United States.

"The barracks (also public property) are going fast to destruction, and in a little time will be no more, without repair.

"The laboratory, which seems to be a good building, is in tolerably good repair, and the powder-magazine, which is of brick, seems to be in excellent order, and the powder in it very dry.

"A Col. Worthington, Col. Williams, Adjt.-Gen'l of the State of Massachusetts, Gen. Shepherd, Mr. Lyman, and many other gentlemen, sat an hour or two with me in the evening at Parson's tavern, where I lodged, and which is a good house.

"About six miles before I came to Springfield I left the State of Connecticut and entered that of Massachusetts. The distance from Hartford to Springfield is 28 miles. At the latter the river is crossed in scows set over with poles, and is about 80 rods wide. Between the two places is a fall, and others above that, again,—notwithstanding which, much use is made of the navigation for transportation in flats of about five tons' burden. Seven miles on this side Hartford is Windsor, a tolerably pleasant but not a large village. Between Windsor and Suffield you pass through a level, barren, uncultivated plain for several miles.

"Suffield stands high and pleasant; the land good. From hence you descend into another plain, where the lands—being good—are much better cultivated. The whole road from Hartford to Springfield is level and good, except being too sandy in places,—and the fields inclosed with posts and rails generally, there not being much stone. The crops of corn, except on the interval lands on the river, are more indifferent (though not bad) in the eastern than we found in the western part of the State of Connecticut.

"There is a great equality in the people of this State. Few or no opulent men, and no poor. Great similitude in their buildings, the general fashion of which is a chimney (always of brick or stone), and door in the middle, with a staircase fronting the latter, running up by the side of the former; two flush stories, with a very good show of sash and glass-windows; the size generally from 30 to 50 feet in length, and from 20 to 30 in width, exclusive of a back shed, which seems to be added as the family increases.

"The farms, by the contignity of the houses, are small, not averaging more than 100 acres. They are worked chiefly by oxen (which have no other feed than hay), with a horse, and sometimes two, before them, both in plow and cart. In their light lands and in their sleighs they work horses, but find them much more expensive than oxen.

"Springfield is on the east side of Connecticut River, before you come to which a large branch of it, called Agawam, is crossed by a bridge. It stands under the hill on the interval land, and has only one meeting-house."

EARLY RESIDENTS.

In addition to William Pynchon and his son John, Henry Smith, the Rev. Mr. Moxon, and others mentioned on a previous page, there were several other early residents, though at a later day than those noted above, who are entitled to especial mention.

Prominent among the number who figured conspicuously in the affairs of this section of the State at the beginning of the Revolution was Hon. John Worthington. He was a graduate of Yale College, and was bred to the Bar, was a member of the Governor's council, colonel in the militia, and a magistrate of distinction and ability. He was a wealthy man, and is said to have been of a haughty and imperious nature, and was called one of the gods of the Connecticut Valley. His sway seemed to be complete over this town, and Joseph Ferre once exclaimed, "John Worthington rules this town with a rod of iron!" It is said that at the breaking out of the Revolution his sympathies were with Great Britain, but whether this was true or not, certain it is that when questioned by the town committee in regard to his politics, he explained his position in so satisfactory a manner that the committee, by Nathaniel Brewer, its chairman, "recommended him to the favorable opinion of the public, and to the treatment and respect due to a friend of his country." "This town, having heard him on the same matters, voted themselves also satisfied therewith."

Col. Worthington owned the first umbrella in the town, —not, however, for use in rain, but as a sunshade. Of his daughters, one married Jonathan Bliss, one Col. Thomas Dwight, another the celebrated Fisher Ames, while the youngest became the wife of a Mr. Williams, of Wethersfield, Conn. He died in April, 1800.

A prominent representative of "ye olden time," and about the last of the "silk-stocking, short-breeches, and silver-shoe-buckle gentry," was Jonathan Dwight. He was a native of Dedham, Mass., although he came here from Halifax, Nova Scotia, at about the age of ten years. As mentioned on a previous page, he was one of the firm of J. & J. Dwight, whose store was located on the site now occupied by the savings-bank building. "He was of small stature," says Dr. Alfred Booth, in his sketches of Springfield, "active habits, nervous temperament, a great smoker, lighting his pipe in summer with a burning-glass, and described by many who remember him as often crossing the street in such a cloud of smoke as to be nearly invisible." After speaking of his custom of wearing short breeches and silk stockings, Dr. Booth adds: "Rather scant clothing, the boys thought, who knew of his practice of going out to fodder the cows before daylight or breakfast, cold winter mornings, with his stockings down about his heels, and rubbing his legs when he came in to get up a circulation, as he said." He was the chief mover in the organization of the Unitarian Church, and built the church edifice and presented it to the society. He died in 1831, aged eighty-eight years. He was grandfather of George Dwight and Mrs. Homer Foot, both of whom are residents of this city. Another grandchild, now deceased, was the wife of Hon. George Bancroft, United States Minister to Prussia, who at one time was a resident of Springfield. The other member of the old-time house of J. & J. Dwight was Josiah Dwight, a cousin of Jonathan, through whose influence the latter came to this place. He was here in the mercantile business as early as 1753.

One of the ablest lawyers prior to the Revolution was Jonathan Bliss, who studied his profession with Col. John Worthington. He represented the town at Boston several times, and in 1768 was stigmatized as one of the famous "rescinders." It seems that a measure which was regarded as revolutionary in its character had been passed by the General Court, and when the king and council called for the rescinding of the action, 17 voted aye,—Bliss being among the number,—to 90 in the negative. This course rendered him somewhat unpopular, and he went to England, and subsequently located in Fredericton, New Brunswick, where he was chosen king's attorney, afterward chief-justice of the Court of King's Bench. He married a daughter of Col. Worthington, in 1791. One of his sons became a lawyer in London; another, chief-justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in Nova Scotia.

Luke Bliss, brother of Jonathan, was also prominently identified with the interests of Springfield, and at various times represented the town in the General Court at Boston.

Among other early residents, most of whom were prominently identified with the affairs of the old town, are mentioned the names of Moses Church, Maj. William, Maj. William, Jr., Walter, Edward, and Dr. Charles Pynchon, Rev. B. Howard, Rev. Robert Breck, Nathaniel Brewer, Samuel Lyman, Joseph Stebbins, Thomas Stebbins, Elizur Williams, Col. William Smith, numerous members of the Chapin family, etc.

Among the prominent men who have been residents of Springfield, other than those whose names appear in the chapters on the war, press, medical profession, and churches, may be mentioned the names of Enos Hitchcock, D.D., Calvin Chapin, D.D., William Harris, D.D., Hon. Benjamin F. Wade, United States Senator from Ohio, Francis Warriner, an able writer, Worthington Hooker, M.D., and Hon. David A. Wells.

INITIAL EVENTS.

During the Revolutionary times the inhabitants were debarred of many of the conveniences of life which had heretofore been supplied from the mother-country, and not among the least of these was the common red earthenware, and it was no trivial event in the history of the little hamlet when a pottery was established by Capt. Thomas Stebbins. It was located at the east side of the town street. The clay, which was brought from Long Hill, was pulverized by a mill similar to the old bark-mills, and was then moulded into crocks and baked.

It is evident that clocks were not among the household goods of the first settlers. There was but one in the place as late as 1753. It was owned by Josiah Dwight, and was a great curiosity to the people, who used to stop and hear it strike.

It was as late as 1810 when the first piano was brought in the village. It belonged to David Ames, and it seems was quite a wonder, as the people would stop and listen to the sounds. The second one in the village, in 1822, was that of James S. Dwight.

Cooking-stoves were introduced here in about the year 1810, but did not come into general use until many years later. About ten years ago the plates of an old cooking-stove, which for a long time had been in the possession of Justin Ely, in West Springfield, were in the possession of Mr. W. L. Wilcox. The stove was doubtless one of the earliest in this section, as one of the plates bore the stamp of "Philadelphia, 1774." The castings of this stove probably weighed 800 or 900 pounds.

One of the first dealers in stoves was Daniel Bontecou. Philip Wilcox was also an early dealer in and inventor of stoves.

The first dentist who administered to the wants of the people was Dr. Appleton, in 1825. He was followed, in 1826, by Dr. Darrah. Otis H. Cooley made the first daguerreotypes in 1843.

EARLY TAVERNS.

One of the earliest taverns in this place was known as the Parson's Inn, and stood near the centre of what is now Court Square. Here Gen. Washington lodged upon his visit to the town in 1789.

Another of the representative inns of "ye olden time" was that kept by John Worthington, father of Col. Worthington, who was styled one of the "River Gods." This was located on lands between Bridge and Worthington Streets, originally allotted to Jehu Burr. In this building Col. Worthington died. After his death it was closed for a time, but during the war of 1812 was reopened and kept by Elijah Goodrich.

One of the places of "entertainment for man and beast"

prior to the Revolution was the tavern of Maj. Joseph Stebbins, which was located on the west side of the "town street," nearly opposite the present Carew Street. The old tavern and its hospitable landlord figured somewhat conspicuously during the Revolution. It is said that at one time Maj. Stebbins had his cellar full of rum and molasses, the plunder of American privateers. It was stored far inland to avoid seizure by the British. An army paymaster once left several thousand dollars with Maj. Stebbins, in Continental money, until he should return, and the landlord rested uneasy as the custodian of so much wealth, until its depreciation rendered it worthless. During Shays' insurrection a party under the command of Parsons were at one time quartered in this old house.

The old building known in 1774 as the Hitchcock House occupied the present site of Emery Court. A barn in the rear of this building was used as a laboratory for the manufacture of cartridges. This house was purchased in 1774 of Moses Church by Ebenezer Stebbins.

The "Old Gaol Tavern" was another famous resort. The jail was built of logs, and was annexed to the rear of the tavern. In 1792, when the courts were removed to Northampton, the jail was abolished, but the tavern was still open as late as 1810, and was kept by William Colton. Another old hostelry of this period was the Bates Tavern, which was located on the site now occupied by the Fort Block. This was one of the most noted hotels in all New England, rendered famous by the royal entertainment given travelers by "Uncle Jerry" and "Aunt Phebe," as the host and hostess were familiarly called.

In 1821 the "Hampden Coffee-House" was erected. It stood on the north side of Court Square. Below is given a cut of the building.

HAMPDEN COFFEE-HOUSE.

As time passed on, and the city grew in wealth and population, it soon became evident that the importance of the place demanded additional hotel accommodations of a better class, and in 1841 the Massasoit House enterprise was started. The Judge Hooker property was purchased by Israel M. Parsons and Marvin Chapin, in 1841, for the sum of $8000, and in the same year a contract made with Capt. Chas. McClallan, of Chicopee, for the erection of a building. The financial depression of 1842 came, which seemed to paralyze the enterprise for a time, and finally Mr. Chapin purchased Mr. Parsons' interest, and took into partnership with him his brother, Ethan S., at that time keeping a hotel at Chicopee. Under this firm the erection of the building was commenced, and the first room completed was the barber-shop, in the basement, early in June, 1843. During the same month the hotel was opened. Some difficulty was experienced in securing a name for the building, and finally a gentleman from Boston suggested Massasoit, and soon after the barber inquired the name of the house, as he wanted to advertise his shop, and, upon being told that the name of Massasoit had been mentioned, announced the opening of his shop under the Massasoit House.

Thus was the name given to a house which has since become famous both in this country and Europe, and much credit is due to its enterprising progenitors, and those through whose labor and influence it has reached its present enviable reputation. Numerous locally-famous banquets have been served at the Massasoit, and Kossuth once held a reception here. Among the distinguished men who have spoken from the balcony may be mentioned Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, Jefferson Davis, Wendell Phillips, Andrew Johnson, Kossuth, Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, Stephen A. Douglas, Gen. McClellan, and Gen. Sherman. Gen. Grant has also bowed his acknowledgments from this balcony, and in addition to other distinguished men Secretary Seward and Charles Dickens have been housed under its hospitable roof.

HAYNES' HOTEL.

This large and commodious hotel was erected by Tilly Haynes. In 1876 it was purchased by Emerson Gaylord and E. C. Goodman. It present proprietors are C. H. Goodman & Co.

THE COOLEY HOTEL

was erected by J. M. Cooley in 1849, and he has since been its proprietor.

Other hotels are the Belmont, Evans House, Mansion House, Converse House, Marshall House, Pynchon House, etc.

SLAVERY IN SPRINGFIELD.

"Slaveholders" lived in Massachusetts during the Revolutionary period, as well as in the sunny South, but they were few in number. Jonathan Dwight was a slaveholder to the extent of one genuine negro, named Andrew. Mr. Dwight, it is said, was among the number who doubted the policy of arming against Great Britain, and, hearing that his cattle were to be seized by the colonists, he dispatched the negro Andrew with them to Stafford, Conn. It is also said that he removed his best furniture thither.

In the early part of the present century a runaway slave woman from Schenectady, N. Y., came to this town, bringing her son, then a small boy. She subsequently married old Jack, a negro, who is said to have been a slave in Longmeadow. In February, 1808, her old master, Peter Van Geyseling, hearing of her whereabouts, came and arrested her. She was arraigned before John Hooker, and, says Dr. Alfred Booth, "when asked by her master if he had not always used her well, replied, 'yes, but her mistress hadn't.' Old Jack cried, and Oliver B. Morris, then a young man, finding out what was going on, gave the master a sharp lecture on his conduct."

The case doubtless created considerable excitement in the town, as a subscription was started by the Rev. Mr. Howard, for the purpose of raising $100, for which amount Mr. Van Geyseling agreed to relinquish his title to the "property." Charles Howard, son of the parson, circulated the paper, the money was raised, a bill of sale given to the selectmen of the town, John Hooker, Thomas Dwight, and George Bliss, "of a negro woman, called Jenny, about thirty years of age." The sums subscribed were as follows: Bezaleel Howard, Jas. Byers, Jr., Thomas Dwight, and Daniel Lombard, $10 each; O. B. Morris, Ebenezer Tucker, James Byers, Mary Lyman, Daniel Bontecou, Solomon Warriner, Mrs. Worthington, Mrs. Dwight, Geo. Bliss, $5 each; W. Cooley, Mary Smith, Sarah Hooker, Jemima Lyman, $3 each; William Pynchon, and Simon Negro, $2 each. The original bill and subscription paper are in the City Library. The master subsequently came for the boy, but he fled to the mountains in Wilbraham, where he was living with a Mr. Beebe, and the pursuit was abandoned.

The spirit of abolition which manifested itself at such an early period assumed definite shape about the year 1840, when the first political abolition organization in the town was effected, and was known as The Liberty Party. The following is a copy of the original document:

"We, the subscribers, legal voters of the town of Springfield, hereby pledge ourselves to sustain the principles of the Liberty party by our votes at the polls. Jonas Coolidge, George W. Callender, Benj. Rathbun, Horace Geronne, James Sanderson, T. E. Rider, Chauncey Chapin, James Guild, Lyman Hitchcock, Luther Bliss, George A. Crosset, B. A. Bullard, Harvey Danks, Amos Rice, Otis Lombard, Calvin Hunter, Amazi Mayo, B. L. Warner, Luther Cutler, Rufus Elmer, H. D. Braman, Norman Norton, John M. Wood, D. B. Rice, Thos. Collier, Geo. Stebbins, Ebenezer Graves, Harvey Brewer, D. C. M. Rupp, J. A. Mixter, N. A. Wellman, John Ashley, Stephen Hills, John Masters, Samuel O. Gay, Ephraim Lyon, A. W. Walcott, M. Clough, George Cooley, R. White, James S. Curtis, James Pease, Amos Call, O. Bartlett, S. P. Reed, James Sikes, H. A. Ferre, Luther Bliss, Jr., Rufus Rice, Wm. Mellen, Joel Miller, Oliver Bartlett, Robert Crossett, D. A. Adams, Edwin Ells, Chas. Ashley, James Chapin, Marvan Wellman, E. W. Dickinson, Elisha Bliss, Jr., Martin Chapin, O. Baker, Samuel Daniels, Benjamin Eldredge, Mark N. Staples, Amaziah Ballens, Ashbel Eaton, George Miller, R. E. Ladd, M. Pendleton, Hopkin Searl, V. Streeter, Edwin Booth, Earl Woodworth, David Smith, Ephraim Bullard, Julius Appleton, E. P. Jenks, Thomas D. Hawkes, L. N. Crocker, Dennis Cook, Horace W. Ladd, Otis Wilson, John Killon, H. G. Amadon, A. D. Sheldon, Isaac C. Bridge, Amos O. Bridge, John W. Bridge, Orrin Newton, S. B. Pratt, A. A. Cook, N. Branch, Sr., J. G. Taylor, Chester Osborne, Lyman Wood, Lewis Dart, Henry Appleton, S. P. Chapin, A. B. Crane, B. Dibble, J. Dibble, Benjamin Hall, James P. Chapman, Z. Wood, R. Pratt, John Wright, R. M. Cooley, —— Wilder, James Osgood, F. B. Bacon, J. R. Hixon, Wm. Bryant, A. Tomlinson, B. Hubbard, L. McIntyre, Luther C. Clapp, Wm. Gilmore, Luman Danks, Hiram Danks, L. A. Hubbard, D. Ellenwood, Austin Ely, Eber Wright, Silas S. Chapin, W. P. Addison, Otis Skeele, Samuel Clark, Jr., Erastus Stebbins, Daniel Rathbone, Stephen Ferre, Orrin Deane, A. W. Rice, Martin Chapin, Daniel Goss, Samuel Walker, John Hall, Richard Walkley, Messrs Hitchcock."

BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

of this city was the fourteenth bank organized under the national banking system, April 4, 1863. The first board of directors was as follows: James Kirkham, Henry Morris, O. H. Greenlief, Daniel B. Wesson, Samuel Norris, William K. Baker, and George E. Howard. The first president was Jas. Kirkham, and the first cashier James D. Safford. The latter was succeeded by D. A. Folsom, who in turn was succeeded by the present cashier, Julius H. Appleton. The present board of directors (1878) is as follows: James Kirkham (president), Henry Morris, Tim. Henry, E. Trask, O. H. Greenlief, John Olmstead, George E. Howard, Julius H. Appleton, and W. H. Wesson. Capital, $400,000.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK

is the successor of the old "Springfield Bank," which was organized in 1814, with Jonathan Dwight as president and Edward Pynchon cashier. The first board of directors was composed of Jonathan Dwight, John Hooker, James Byers, Jonathan Dwight, Jr., and Moses Bliss, Jr. The original capital of the bank was $100,000. This was increased to $150,000 in 1819, to $250,000 in 1828, and to $300,000 in 1849. The officers of the old bank from its organization to 1864 were as follows: Presidents, Jonathan Dwight, 1814–17; John Hooker, 1817–29; Jonathan Dwight, Jr., 1829–33; James Byers, 1833–36; John Howard, 1836–49; Benjamin Day, 1849–56; E. A. Morris, 1856–59; Henry Alexander, 1859–64. Cashiers, Edward Pynchon, 1814–15; Moses Bliss, 1815–16; Benjamin Day, 1816–21; John Howard, 1821–36; Lewis Warriner, 1836–64.

The bank was reorganized as the Second National Bank, Jan. 5, 1864, with Mr. Alexander president and Mr. Warriner cashier. Mr. Alexander died in July, 1878, and was succeeded by Alfred Rowe, the present president. Mr. Warriner is the present cashier, having officiated in that capacity more than forty years, beginning as cashier of the old Springfield Bank in 1836. The present board is as follows: Alfred Rowe, Gurdon Bill, William Gunn, Horace Kibbe, Hinsdale Smith, Albert D. Briggs, Albert T. Folsom, Henry M. Philipps, and Virgil Perkins. Capital, $300,000.

THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK

was organized March 10, 1851, and the following composed the first board of directors: George Walker, John Wells, E. Freeman, Joseph C. Parsons, Aaron Bagg, Joseph Carew, and Clark W. Bryan. The bank has had but two presidents,—George Walker, served from 1864 to 1872, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Joseph C. Parsons, who was chosen Jan. 15, 1872. F. H. Harris, the present cashier, has officiated in that capacity since the organization of the bank.

The present board of directors is as follows: Aaron Bagg, Joseph Carew, Henry A. Gould, James H. Newton, N. A. Leonard, J. S. McElwain, C. L. Covell, and F. H. Harris. Capital, $500,000.

THE JOHN HANCOCK NATIONAL BANK

is the successor of the "John Hancock Bank" which was organized in 1850, with J. M. Thompson as president, and E. D. Chapin cashier. The bank was reorganized as a national bank in 1865, and Col. Thompson was succeeded by R. S. Moore, who is the present president. E. D. Chapin remained as cashier, and is the present cashier. The present board of directors is as follows: R. S. Moore, Col. J. M. Thompson, E. Gunn, W. W. Wilkinson, A. L. Soule, John Kimberly, and E. C. Rogers.

THE CHICOPEE NATIONAL BANK

is the successor of the "Chicopee Bank," which was organized May 2, 1836. The first directors were as follows: George Bliss, Wells Lathrop, Edward A. Morris, James Brewer, Albert Morgan, Sable Rogers, William Bryant, and Elisha Edwards; George Bliss, President; Henry Seymour, Cashier.

Mr. Seymour resigned Jan. 23, 1841, and March 19, 1841, Mr. B. F. Warner was elected cashier; and April 1, 1846, Mr. George Bliss resigned the presidency, and Theodore Bliss was elected in his place; Feb. 29, 1856, B. F. Warner resigned as cashier, and T. Warner, Jr., was elected to fill the vacancy, and is at present cashier. In June, 1859, Mr. Theodore Bliss, the president, died, and Mr. P. F. Wilcox was designated to act as a special director of the bank until further action. Oct. 9, 1850, Mr. P. F. Wilcox was elected president; Dec. 31, 1865, Mr. Wilcox resigned the presidency, and Mr. James D. Brewer was elected to fill the vacancy, Jan. 2, 1865. Jan. 22, 1866, Mr. J. D. Brewer declined a re-election, and Mr. Henry S. Lee was, at this meeting, chosen president. Jan. 12, 1869, Mr. Lee declined a re-election, and Mr. Henry Fuller, Jr., was chosen president *pro tem.*, and Jan. 11, 1870, Mr. Fuller was chosen president, and continues as such.

The directors in 1878 were Henry Fuller, Jr., James D. Brewer, Henry S. Lee, Horace Smith, George L. Wright, Varnum N. Taylor, Andrew J. McIntosh. Henry Fuller, Jr., was president; Thomas Warner, Jr., cashier; Arthur B. West, assistant cashier. The capital is $400,000.

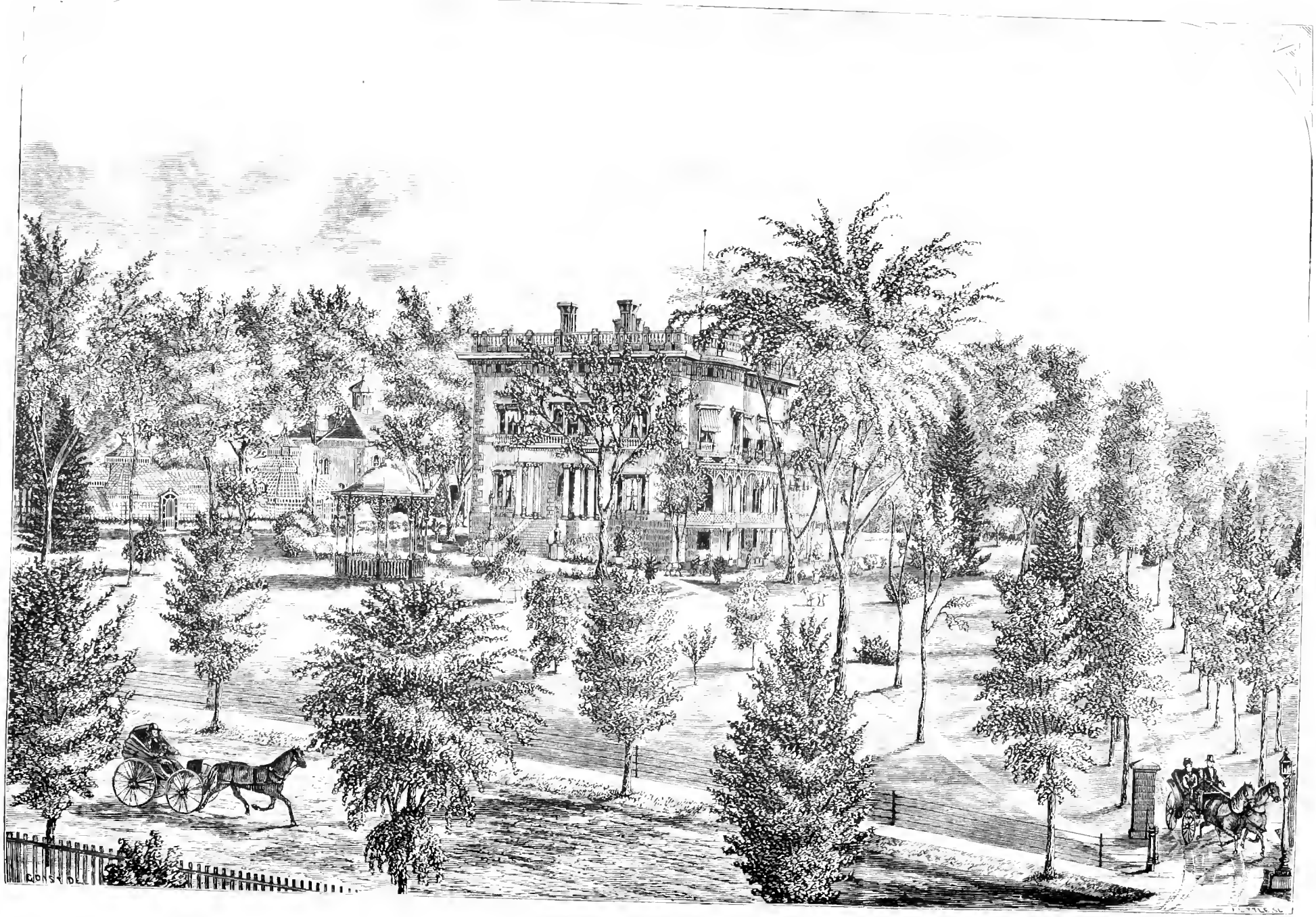
THE PYNCHON NATIONAL BANK

was organized June 18, 1853, as a "State bank," and the first directors were H. N. Case, Willis Phelps, Jas. B. Rumrill, Jos. C. Pynchon, E. W. Bond, Charles Merriam, William Stowe, R. S. Moore, Horner Foot. The following is a list of the presidents and cashiers from its organization to 1879: Presidents: H. N. Case, 1853–57; James Kirkham, 1857–62; H. N. Case, 1862–78. Cashiers: H. Alexander, Jr., 1853–58; F. H. Harris, 1858–64; J. D. Safford, 1864–66; Charles Marsh, 1866.

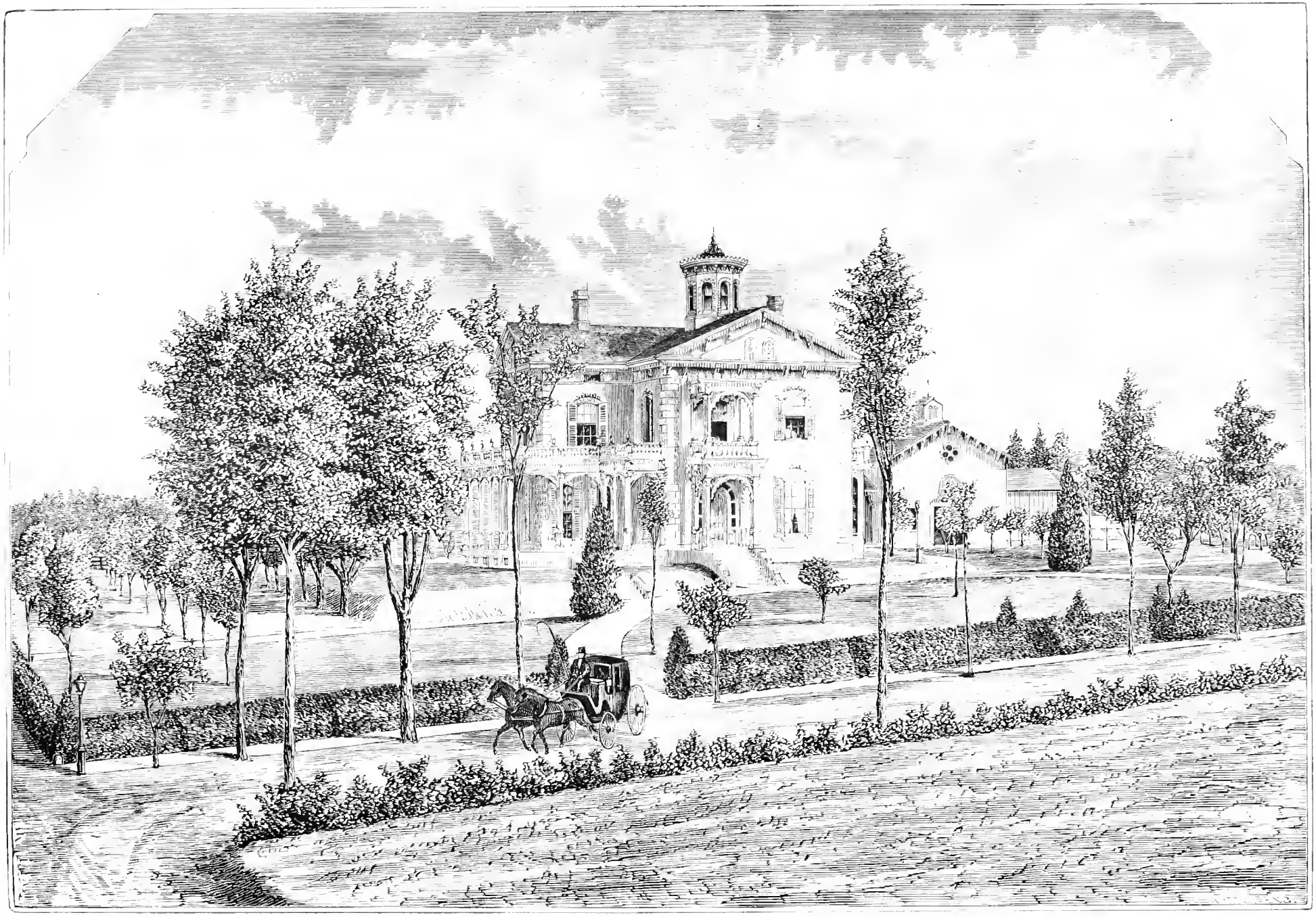
The bank was reorganized as a national bank, April 26, 1865. The original capital was $150,000, which was increased to $200,000, Oct. 11, 1869.

THE AGAWAM NATIONAL BANK

is the successor of the old "Agawam Bank," which was organized March 11, 1846, with a capital of $100,000. The first board of directors was as follows: C. W. Chapin, Jas. Barnes, Horatio Lyon, Wells Southworth, Albert Morgan, J. B. Vinton, John L. King, and Addison Ware. C. W. Chapin was the first president, and F. S. Bailey cashier. April 26, 1865,



Res. of Col. J. M. Thompson



L. H. Everts, Pub'r, Phila.

RES. OF RICHARD F. HAWKINS,

Goist, Del.

the institution was reorganized as a national bank, with a capital of $300,000, with Marvin Chapin as president, and Mr. Bailey continuing as cashier. Mr. Chapin was subsequently succeeded by the present president, Mr. H. S. Hyde. The first board of directors of the national bank was as follows: D. L. Harris, J. B. M. Stebbins, J. R. Vinton, S. C. Bemis, M. Chapin, Lombard Dale, Edward Southworth, R. Ashley, and J. A. Rumrill. The present board is as follows: H. S. Hyde, Marvin Chapin, Charles O. Chapin, T. M. Brown, P. S. Bailey, D. R. Smith, John H. Southworth, G. B. Holbrook, and L. J. Powers. Present capital, $500,000.

THE SPRINGFIELD INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS

was incorporated June 16, 1827. The incorporators were as follows: Barzaleel Howard, Israel E. Trask, Daniel Bontecou, Daniel Lambert, Robert Enery, Frederick A. Pouchard, John Ingersoll, Joshua Frost, Oliver B. Morris, Samuel Orne, John B. Kirkham, and Henry Brewer. The first president was John Hooker, and the first vice-presidents were George Bliss, J. Dwight, Jr., Daniel Ames, Roswell Lee, J. Chaffee, Joshua Frost, Robert Enery, and John Ingersoll. The trustees were Daniel Bontecou, J. B. Kirkham, Diah Allen, Samuel Hanshaw, William Child, Joseph Weatherhead, Benjamin Day, William F. Wolcott, George Bliss, Jr., Charles Stearns, Moses Bliss (2d), Oliver B. Marsh, Justus Willard, and Samuel Reynolds. John Howard was the first treasurer, and Samuel Reynolds secretary. The following have served as presidents from its organization to the present time, viz.: John Hooker, George Bliss, Theo. Bliss, J. Hooker, and Col. J. M. Thompson. President Hooker died in 1870, after having served twenty-six years, and was succeeded by Col. J. M. Thompson, the present president.

The first depositor was Marshall Blake, now collector of internal revenue for New York City,—amount, $40. The total amount of deposits for the year 1828 was $520.50. The ninth depositor was Judge Henry Morris, and the tenth James D. Brewer. In 1844, William Dwight, Robert E. Bemis, and T. W. Carter were appointed agents to receive deposits from Cabotville and Chicopee Falls. In this year Henry Vose was chosen secretary. In 1849, when the institution was moved from the Springfield Bank to the Foster Block, corner of Main and State Streets, the deposits amounted to $180,958. In 1849, Edward A. Morris was chosen treasurer, but declined to serve, and Henry Stearns was elected instead. In 1858, Mr. Stearns resigned, and May 10th, the same year, Henry S. Lee was elected treasurer, and still continues. The deposits this year were $609,064.60. In 1853, W. S. Shurtleff was chosen secretary, and is the present secretary. In 1867, when the bank moved to its present location, the deposits amounted to $1,836,022.88. In 1870, Mr. Hooker, who had officiated as president twenty-six years, died, and Col. J. M. Thompson was chosen his successor. The fiftieth, or semi-centennial, report of the treasurer shows that the total amount of deposits since the opening of the institution is $20,788,464.03. Since 1858 the deposits have been $17,251,984.89; interest and dividends, $3,008,344.71; payments, $14,238,641.47. The total cash transactions for the fifty years have been over $78,000,000, and the total number of depositors 52,500.

The present (1878) officers are as follows: James M. Thompson, President; John B. Stebbins, Vice-President; Henry S. Lee, Treasurer; Wm. S. Shurtleff, Secretary; James M. Thompson, John B. Stebbins, Wm. Gunn, Geo. Dwight, Charles Marsh, J. H. Appleton, Lawson Sibley, Henry S. Lee, Horace Smith, Trustees; Homer Foot, J. D. Brewer, J. D. Safford, Auditors.

THE SPRINGFIELD FIVE-CENT SAVINGS-BANK

was incorporated in 1854. The incorporators were as follows: George W. Rice,* William B. Calhoun,* Harvey Danks,* J. T. Rockwood, Ephraim W. Bond, S. S. Rollins, Horace Cutler,* J. Stearns,* Daniel Bontecou,* Joseph C. Pynchon, C. O. Chapin, and E. Brigham, only five of whom are now living. The first year the deposits amounted to $99,406.63. The first depositor was Geo. W. Rice; amount, $100. In 1878 the deposits amounted to $1,250,000. The bank has had but two presidents, Mr. Willis Phelps, and the present president, Dr. Joseph C. Pynchon. There have been three treasurers, Dr. Joseph C. Pynchon, Chas. Marsh, and the present treasurer, Daniel J. Marsh, who was elected in 1857. The present officers of the bank are as follows: Joseph C. Pynchon, President; Willis Phelps, Aaron Bagg, A. W. Chapin, Vice-Presidents; Daniel Pynchon, T. Warner, Jr., Henry Fuller, Jr., Charles Marsh, George B. Morris, B. K. Bliss, David Smith, Wm. L. Smith, James E. Russell, Trustees; E. W. Bond, Secretary; Daniel J. Marsh, Treasurer.

* Deceased.

THE HAMPDEN SAVINGS-BANK

was incorporated April 15, 1852. The incorporators were as follows: Albert Morgan, Chester W. Chapin, Samuel S. Day. The first president was Albert Morgan, and the first vice-presidents James T. Ames, C. W. Chapin, F. Morgan, and E. Trask. The first trustees were Samuel S. Day, William Malcher, H. Q. Sanderson, Henry Gray, E. W. Bond, Thomas W. Wasson, E. Blake, Gilman Jaquith, S. Adams, A. Huntingdon, S. C. Bemis, E. Southworth, A. L. Soule. The first secretary was Augustus L. Soule. Mr. Morgan was succeeded in 1856 by S. C. Bemis, who served as president until 1870, when he was succeeded by the present president, Hon. E. Trask. A. L. Soule was the first secretary, and F. S. Bailey treasurer. The latter was succeeded by Peter S. Bailey, the present secretary, in 1871. The deposits for the first year were about $24,000. The first deposit was by Edward Dahm; amount, $60. The present deposits amount to $1,500,000.

THE CHAPIN BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY.

The first meeting to consider the feasibility of organizing this institution was held May 24, 1872, the following persons being present, viz.: Chester W. Chapin, Col. J. M. Thompson, Eliphalet Trask, Henry Fuller, Jr., Henry S. Hyde, William R. Baker, H. S. Lee, B. F. Bowles, J. D. Safford, and J. A. Rumrill. Chester W. Chapin was chosen chairman of the meeting, and James A. Rumrill secretary. This meeting was adjourned to June 1st, when the capital stock was fixed at $800,000. At this meeting the institution was named by Col. J. M. Thompson the Chapin Banking and Trust Company. Business was commenced in August, 1872, but the bank was not incorporated until May 13, 1873. The charter of this institution gives it special advantages not enjoyed by banking institutions generally. Among the numerous special privileges accorded is that of acting as executors of wills, which is an important and distinctive feature.

The first board of directors was chosen June 1, 1872, as follows: Chester W. Chapin, W. K. Baker, Col. J. M. Thompson, J. A. Rumrill, J. B. Stebbins, D. L. Harris, H. S. Lee, Geo. C. Fiske, B. F. Bowles, C. O. Russell, and W. H. Wesson.

The incorporators were Chester W. Chapin, J. M. Thompson, John B. Stebbins, Daniel L. Harris, Clark W. Bryan, Henry S. Lee, H. S. Hyde, H. N. Case, Henry Alexander, Jr., W. K. Baker, B. F. Bowles, J. A. Rumrill, Henry Fuller, Jr., M. P. Knowlton, Chas. Merriam, C. O. Russell, Geo. M. Stearns, and J. D. Safford. C. W. Chapin was chosen president, and continued in that position until July 24, 1878, when he declined a re-election, and was succeeded by the present president, Col. J. M. Thompson. Mr. James D. Safford was the first cashier, and still officiates in that capacity. The present board of directors (1878) is as follows: J. M. Thompson, Chester W. Chapin, J. B. Stebbins, J. A. Rumrill, Daniel L. Harris, Henry S. Lee, William K. Baker, E.

S. Chapin, William Whiting, Chas. O. Russell, and Geo. C. Fisk. Capital, $500,000, with privilege of increasing it to $1,000,000.

THE MUTUAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF SPRINGFIELD was incorporated in February, 1827, and was the fourth Mutual Insurance Company organized in the State.* The incorporators were as follows: Zebina Stebbins, Joseph Carew, David Ames, Festus Stebbins, Walter Stebbins, John Newbury, Sable Rogers, and Jacob Bliss. The charter of the company was extended twenty years by act of Feb. 16, 1847, and made perpetual by act June 3, 1856. The following is a list of officers of the company from its organization to the present time, viz.:

Presidents.—Zebina Stebbins, from May 15, 1827, to July 25th same year, resigned; Joseph Carew, 1827–29; George Colton, 1829–38, resigned; William Child, 1838–41; Samuel Reynolds and Chas. Howard, elected and declined; Philo F. Wilcox, 1841–50; Elijah Blake, 1850–69; W. C. Sturdevant, 1869, present incumbent.

Secretaries.—William Bliss, 1827, died in 1838; Justice Willard, 1838–49, resigned; Lewis Gorham, 1849–68, died Jan. 27, 1868; Lewis A. Tift, 1868–74, died Aug. 31, 1874; Frank R. Young, 1874, present incumbent. The first treasurer elected was William Bliss, who declined the office, and Sable Rogers was chosen instead, and served until the consolidation of the office with that of secretary, Oct. 2, 1848.

The present (1878) board of directors is as follows; W. C. Sturdevant, Henry Fuller, Jr., Henry S. Lee, Elijah Blake, Eliphalet Trask, Henry Morris, Chas. L. Shaw, Alfred Rowe, and James Kirkham. The cash assets in 1878 were $100,614 92, and the whole amount of risks outstanding were $3,914,475. The total income for 1877 was $18,365.34, and the total expenditures $13,339.05.

This company insures only first-class farm dwellings, in amount not to exceed $4000 on any one building. Private barns are insured in amount not to exceed $500, and these are not taken unless with dwellings. No agents are employed, the business being done directly with the assured. When the fact is stated that for fifty-two years an average dividend has been returned of seventy per cent. of all the premiums paid, and from the twenty-five per cent. retained all the losses and expenses have been paid, and cash assets to the amount of $100,000 accumulated (of which sum $67,000 is surplus over all liabilities), it is proof sufficient of the very careful and judicious management of the company, both in the selection of risks and care of the funds.

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

In the month of March, 1849, the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Springfield, Massachusetts, received its charter from the Legislature upon application of Edmund Freeman, George Dwight, and John L. King, the persons named in the act of incorporation. The first meeting of the subscribers to the stock of the company was held at the Massasoit House, April, 9, 1851, when the following-named gentlemen were elected directors: Edmund Freeman, Daniel L. Harris, Marvin Chapin, Chester W. Chapin, Andrew Huntington, Edward Southworth, John L. King, J. B. Merrick, Albert Morgan, Waitstill Hastings, and George Walker, all of whom were thorough business-men and of marked ability and influence,—men who felt the responsibility of their position, and were ever faithful to discharge the duties imposed upon them. During the twenty-seven years since the organization of the company, five of the original directors have been removed by death, namely, Huntington, Southworth, King, Morgan, and Merrick, and three only remain in the direction, Messrs. M. Chapin, C. W. Chapin, and D. L. Harris. The vacant places in the board from deaths and other causes have been filled by men honored and esteemed in their respective positions, having the same spirit of enterprise, cheerfully working with the executive officers in the various plans proposed from time to time to promote the interests and welfare of the company,—such men as William Birnie, Samuel S. Day, Willis Phelps, James Brewer, George C. S. Southworth, Dwight R. Smith, William Stowe, A. D. Briggs, C. L. Covell, F. H. Harris, Lombard Dale, Charles Merriam, N. A. Leonard, George A. Hull, and Henry E. Russell.

Messrs. Stowe and Dale remained in the board until they died, the former in November, 1871, and Mr. Dale in October, 1876. Messrs. Birnie, Briggs, Covell, Harris, and Leonard are members at this time.

Mr. Freeman, above mentioned, was chosen first president, and continued in office until 1874, when failing health compelled him to resign the position, which was filled by Dwight R. Smith, the then acting vice-president; the continued prosperity of the company under his management showing the wisdom of the board in electing him to that office. Mr. Freeman's record at the head of the company was a noble one, covering a quarter of a century, and a period of development in insurance rarely paralleled in any business. His associate, Mr. William Conner, Jr., held the office of secretary from the organization of the company until 1866, when he resigned to take a similar position in the New York and Yonkers Insurance Company.

The company was quite prosperous during the fifteen years he was connected with it, no great conflagrations having occurred during that period save the one at Troy, N. Y., in 1862. The "fiery trials" came after this, as did also the strong competition for business. Mr. J. N. Dunham succeeded Mr. Conner as secretary, and was a very efficient officer, but, having private business at his home in Berkshire County which required his attention, he resigned in 1868, when Mr. S. J. Hall, who commenced the insurance business as far back as 1851, was elected in his place, and holds that position at the present time, proving himself a worthy officer. Mr. A. J. Wright, the treasurer, came to the company as clerk in 1864, but was soon promoted to the position of book-keeper, and in 1872 was elected treasurer.

It will be seen that few changes have been made in the executive officers during the history of the company. In all these years a wonderful degree of harmony has prevailed in the board; not a ripple of discord has ever occurred to mar its proceedings, which fact has contributed in no small degree to the success of the company.

If space permitted, mention might be made of the general and special agents of the company, and especially of the local agents, many of whom have served the company from the beginning, and in a most devoted and faithful manner, caring for its interests as they would for their own. The original capital stock was $150,000, which has been increased from time to time up to $750,000, $250,000 having been added from the surplus funds. The premiums for the first year's business were $38,695.28. From these small beginnings the company has not only advanced and taken a position at the head of all other Massachusetts companies, but stands in the very front rank of the strongest companies in the country, and has an enviable reputation for fair and honest dealing with its patrons.

The great fire at Chicago in 1871 drew heavily upon the funds of this company, as did also the great fire at Boston, one year later. The board of directors did not for one moment hesitate in either case as to the course to be pursued, and that was to pay the losses promptly, and assess the stockholders to make good the deficiency, and their views were unanimously adopted at the stockholders' meeting, the assessment in both cases amounting to ninety-five per cent. of the capital stock.

The subsequent success of the company has proved the

* The three companies preceding this in date of organization were the Worcester Mutual, in 1823, the Hingham Mutual, and Middletown Mutual, of Concord, in 1826.

RESIDENCE OF J. H. SOUTHWORTH, ROUND HILL, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

wisdom of this decisive act. Jan. 1, 1876, a Western department was established, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill., A. J. Harding, Esq., being appointed general agent and manager, who was well qualified from long experience in the business of underwriting to take the position. Active measures were at once taken to establish agencies at all desirable points not already occupied by the company, and the result of the business thus far has been very satisfactory.

The total premiums received from the commencement of business amount to $10,087,741; amount of losses paid, $6,763,740; interest received on capital and surplus, $1,193,034. The cash dividends paid to stockholders amount to $1,242,041, and stock dividends from the surplus fund amount to $250,000, leaving a clear surplus now in hand, above all liabilities, of more than $300,000.

THE MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, an institution which has recently completed its first quarter of a century of business, was incorporated May 15, 1851, and its first policy was issued August 1st of the same year. It has been a settled principle of Massachusetts insurance legislation that life companies should begin with a guarantee capital of $100,000, so that in the reports of this company up to 1867 allowance has to be made for this item. With this explanation, we can now turn to the consideration of the organization and progress of the company.

As in the case of the other Massachusetts companies, we find that there have been few official changes in the Massachusetts Mutual Life. The scanty list of officers is as follows:

Presidents.—Caleb Rice, elected July, 1851; retired March 1, 1873 (died). E. W. Bond, elected March 4, 1873.

Vice-Presidents.—E. D. Beach, elected July, 1851; retired September, 1867 (died). E. W. Bond, elected October, 1867; retired March 4, 1873 (elected president). C. McLean Knox, elected March 4, 1873; resigned January, 1874. H. Fuller, Jr., elected January, 1874.

Secretaries.—F. B. Bacon, elected July, 1851; retired January, 1870 (died). C. McLean Knox, elected January, 1870; retired March 4, 1873 (elected vice-president). Avery J. Smith, elected March 4, 1873.

Actuaries.—James Weir Mason, elected 1869; resigned 1872. Oscar B. Ireland, elected 1872.

In the preceding list, embracing all who have in the 25 years of the company's existence filled the four principal offices, we find but nine names, five of whom are still in the service of the company. Of these, one held his position 22 years, another held his 19, both dying while in office; two vacated their positions on account of election to the next higher office; one, Charles McLean Knox, dissolved official connection with the company for the purpose of entering its service in the agency field; and the present secretary had for some years prior to his election to his present office held the position of assistant secretary.

The first administration of the company, that of Caleb Rice, extends from 1851 to 1873, a period of 21 years and 7 months. For all purposes of comparison we shall assume that it closed with the year 1872, and that Mr. Bond's administration began with 1873, as the figures for these dates are the more easily accessible. During 19 years of this period the secretary of the company was F. B. Bacon, an earnest worker and able coadjutor of the president. For most of the period Mr. Bacon discharged the duties of secretary and actuary, and much of the future success of the company was due to the thoroughness with which he performed the work that fell to him. All know with what skill and thorough integrity Mr. Rice discharged the duties of president; and by the faithful labors of these two officials, it may be safely said, the foundations of the company were laid strong and unshakable.

The beginnings of the company were small. During its first year it wrote but 312 policies, and during the second but 223. The assets at the close of the first year were but $105,031, and at the close of the second but $108,397, while during the first five years of business the premium income was but little in excess of $100,000; yet in these years were laid the foundations of the company's success, the basis which made the after-building comparatively easy, and without which no building would have been possible. Mr. Rice's management was conservative, but not in unwise directions. The natural, healthy growth of the company he never aimed to check, but rather always to provide for and to foster by such means as could be wisely and safely employed; and if it sometimes seemed as if the company was slow in comparison with some of its rivals, the end has proved that it was the slowness of sound growth, and the management has been fully justified in its course by its success in keeping the company clear from those numerous complications in which an eager rush for new business and an eager desire for rapid growth have involved so many promising companies during the past few years. Many a man who adopts the wise course adopted by Mr. Rice does not live to see it bear fruit. Mr. Rice was happily more fortunate. For many years before his administration closed, the Massachusetts Mutual Life transacted a business satisfactory in magnitude and excellent in quality, and the last report to which he subscribed his name presented results which he could but have felt were an ample reward for his labors and a full justification of the course he had steadfastly pursued. At the time that this report was made the assets had grown to $4,120,410.14, the annual income to $1,571,461.02, the annual payments to policy-holders to $775,625.37, and the amount at risk to $33,196,008. The policies issued during the last year of Mr. Rice's administration had been 3204 in number, covering $7,130,000 of insurance, the largest new business done by any Massachusetts company.

With Mr. Rice's death Mr. E. W. Bond, who had been for many years vice-president of the company, became president, and his administration of its affairs extends to the present time, beginning in 1873.

Mr. Bond was succeeded in the vice-presidency by Charles McLean Knox, who had been secretary since the death of Mr. Bacon, in 1870, and Mr. Knox was succeeded in the secretaryship by Avery J. Smith, who for some years past had been assistant secretary. Mr. Oscar B. Ireland, who had been elected actuary in 1872, retained that position; so that there was, in reality, the smallest possible change in the administration of the company's affairs.

The report for the year 1875 shows the company's assets to amount to $6,102,914.63; its annual income to $1,512,783.43; its total payments to policy-holders to $776,267.34; its policies in force to $14,744; and its insurance in force to $35,029,074.

As showing its annual growth in assets, the following is also of interest:

YEAR.	ASSETS.	INCREASE.	YEAR.	ASSETS.	INCREASE.
1852	$105,031	$5,031	1864	$912,681	$307,783
1853	108,397	3,366	1865	1,286,502	373,821
1854	116,705	8,308	1866	†1,181,197	194,695
1855	126,234	9,529	1867	†1,857,714	376,217
1856	150,475	24,241	1868	‡2,446,835	588,041
1857	181,302	34,827	1869	2,879,957	433,092
1858	220,960	39,658	1870	3,119,304	239,347
1859	271,298	50,338	1871	4,075,818	656,514
1860	344,343	72,045	1872	4,501,909	426,081
1861	440,581	97,238	1873	5,000,438	498,529
1862	475,085	34,504	1874	§5,565,937	565,499
1863	604,898	129,803	1875	6,102,915	546,978

The data furnished by the preceding table enable us to make the following exhibit:

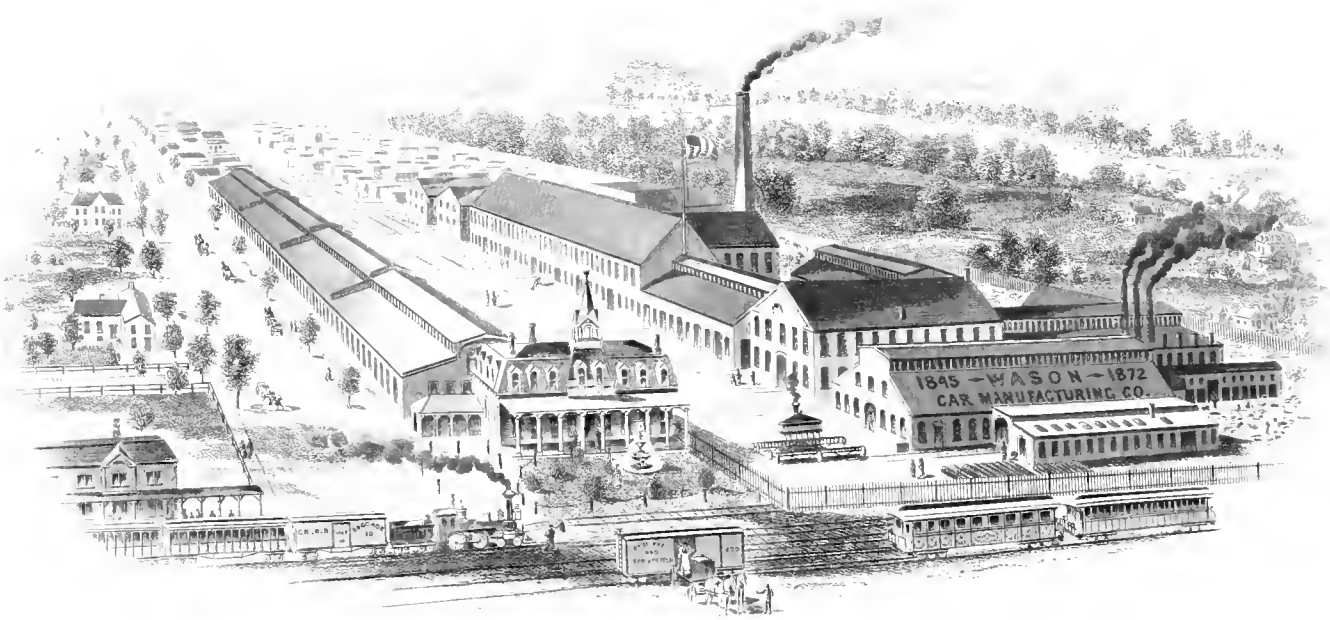
Amount received from policy-holders		$12,345,855
Amount of losses paid	$3,205,706	
Amount of dividends apportioned	1,745,985	
Amount paid for surrenders, etc	1,470,98	
		6,422,649
Excess of premium receipts		$5,923,206
Assets Dec. 31, 1875		6,102,915
Excess of assets		$179,709

* Paid its first dividend, $53,617.
† Paid a second dividend, $258,450.
‡ Retired its guarantee capital, $100,000.
§ Began paying annual dividends.

J. W. Wason

Geo. C. Fisk

R. S. Ryde



quality, and in quantity amply sufficient for the demand. The impetus given the city by the completion of the Western Railroad in 1839, and the rapidly increasing population in the vicinity of the depot, soon revealed the fact that no good water could be obtained on the lowlands east of Main Street. Notwithstanding this no move was made by the town in the matter, and in June, 1843, the late Hon. Charles Stearns, a public-spirited and energetic citizen, undertook to supply the need by private enterprise. The immediate result of this scheme is shown by the following extract from the report of the water commissioners in 1874:

"In June, 1843, he commenced building a reservoir on the site of the present Lombard Reservoir, and in September laid a line of log pipes therefrom to the depot, down Main as far as Howard Street, and in lateral streets leading from Main; putting in altogether three miles and 814 feet of pipe; the first 100 feet being of seven-inch caliber, then 200 feet of six-inch, and the remainder to Main Street of four-inch caliber. The capacity of the reservoir was estimated at 2000 hogsheads, and in December of the same year it supplied the Western Railroad depot, the American and Massasoit Hotels, besides thirty other houses and stores. It was considered of great benefit as a protection against fire, though the Niagara Fire Engine Company, upon a challenge from Mr. Stearns, proved their ability to dispose of more water than could be supplied from his hydrants.

"In the winter of 1848, Mr. Stearns and his associates applied to the Legislature for an act of incorporation for the purpose of supplying the 'village of Springfield with pure water.' After much opposition a charter was granted, May 10th; and in June, 1848, 'The Springfield Aqueduct Company' was organized, with a capital of $25,000, all of which was paid to Mr. Stearns for land, reservoirs, rights of way, pipes, fixtures, and the privileges under the charter. These included the Lombard, Heywood, Stebbins, Chapin, and Worthington Reservoirs and springs, and about eleven miles of pipe. The number of families and concerns taking water at the time was 700, and the amount of rents was $2700 per year."

The rapidly increasing demand for water compelled the company to enlarge its capital and increase its facilities. In July, 1864, the capital stood at $36,000, which, in 1867, had increased to $137,800. Soon after the east Van Horn reservoir was constructed, with an estimated capacity of 45,000,000 gallons; the Lombard reservoir was enlarged; the west Van Horn reservoir built; the capital increased in 1870 to $184,800, and July 1, 1872, when the property was sold to the city, it stood at $211,200. Although the purchase dated from July 1, 1872, actual possession was not taken until June, 1873.

Although various plans had been suggested by different persons in the matter of supplying the city with water, no municipal action was taken until 1860, when the council appointed a committee, consisting of D. L. Harris, Mayor; William Hitchcock, Alderman; and N. A. Leonard, H. S. Noyes, and Charles Woodman, "to make investigations regarding a supply of water from the 'hill,' estimate the cost of water-works, and communicate such facts to the council as they may deem appropriate." About this time a well twenty feet deep and ten feet in diameter was sunk at the intersection of State and Stebbins Streets for fire purposes, and it was estimated that water flowed into it at the rate of fifty gallons per minute. The surface of water in Lake Como, then known as Goose Pond, stood five feet above the water in this well, and as the sand plain was estimated at three square miles, while only a few feet below its surface an abundance of water was obtained, the committee reported that the hill would "supply an abundance of the purest and best water for all domestic, mechanical, industrial, and sanitary purposes." The result of this report was an organization, Sept. 10, 1860, of the City Aqueduct Company, composed of R. A. Chapman, P. B. Tyler, G. R. Townsley, and D. L. Harris. On the 20th of the following November 1950 feet of seven-inch pipe had been laid, and for more than six months the flow down the State Street pipe averaged forty gallons per minute. This enterprise is thus spoken of in the report of the water commissioners for 1874:

"The project encountered strong opposition from persons residing on the hill, who claimed that their wells were drained by the new works, and a remonstrance against further effort in this direction was sent to the City Government, representing that such a diminution of water had been caused as led to fears of 'the ultimate destruction of all shade trees and vegetation in the neighborhood,' and praying for a restoration of the former condition. In June, 1861, a report upon this remonstrance and petition was made to the City Council (Hon. S. C. Bemis, Mayor). This report recommended that the City purchase the works as they then stood, and accordingly, on the 10th of June, 1861, the City Aqueduct Company was paid the sum of $202.12, and turned over its property to the City. On account of the continued and bitter opposition to the 'Harris plan,' as the hill drainage scheme was called, nothing further was done with that system, and in August, 1864, the flow of water suddenly and mysteriously stopped, though the well was full, and, so far as is known, has been in that condition ever since."

The question of a more adequate water-supply was agitated from time to time, and, in 1862, Mr. W. E. Worthen, an engineer from Brooklyn, N. Y., instituted a careful investigation of the various sources of supply. No action was, however, taken on his report, and, in 1871, Engineer Clemens Herschell, of Boston, made an examination of the supply, and, at a later period, George Raymond, of Fitchburg, Mass., also made examination. The celebrated "Holly system" of water-works, manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., was also investigated.

At the conclusion of all the examinations, it was decided that Higher and Broad Brooks, tributaries of Chicopee River, in the town of Ludlow, were the most available and valuable sources of supply. Accordingly, the necessary steps were taken, and a reservoir at Ludlow was completed in 1875, and conveyed to the city through pipes by gravitation. This is known as the high service. The low service supply is taken from the reservoirs purchased of the Springfield Aqueduct Company.

The capacity of the Ludlow reservoir is 2,132,817,000 gallons; of the lower Van Horn reservoir, 73,655,095; the upper Van Horn, 27,952,720; and the Lombard reservoir, 8,970,262. The water commissioners' report for 1878 shows that the total length of pipe laid throughout the city is $61\frac{241}{5280}$ miles. The gravitation system has proved a success in every respect, affording an abundance of water unsurpassed by the water-supply of any city in the State for clearness and purity.

The works are under the management of a board of water commissioners, at present constituted as follows: Charles O. Chapin, N. W. Talcott, and Samuel W. Porter. Mr. Chapin is president, and Mr. Porter secretary.

LEADING MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

THE WASON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The founder of this immense industry, Thomas W. Wason, was born in Hancock, N. H., Dec. 28, 1811. He worked at the carpenter's trade until thirty years of age, when he became foreman of the Cabot Manufacturing Company, at what was then known as *Cabotville*, now Chicopee, Mass. In 1845 he removed to Springfield, where he formed a copartnership with his brother Charles, for the manufacture of railway-cars. It is said that their first shop was so small that a single finished car would more than fill the building. The first year they manufactured six single and two double freight-cars, for the Connecticut River Railroad, for which they received the sum of $4700. In 1846 the firm built a brick block in Liberty Street, where the business was continued until 1848, when it was moved to a part of a large building which had been erected for the Springfield Car and Engine Company. Here the business was continued under the firm-name of T. & C. Wason until 1851, when Charles Wason removed to Cleveland, O., and Thomas carried on the manufacture two years alone, until 1853, when George C. Fisk, L. O. Hanson, and Josiah Bumstead became associated with him, and the firm became T. Wason & Co. The business rapidly increased, and in 1859 the firm purchased the premises occupied by them, also adjoining lands, amounting to nearly four acres. Mr. Wason also carried on a foundry, under the firm-name of Wason, Ladd & Co., where the iron-work used in the car-shop was cast.

The Wason Manufacturing Company was organized in 1863,

with Thomas W. Wason, President; George C. Fisk, Treasurer; Henry C. Hyde, Secretary; Levi O. Hanson, Superintendent; and Josiah Bumstead, Assistant Superintendent. The business of Wason, Ladd & Co. was consolidated with the company in 1868, and in the same year Messrs. Hanson & Bumstead retired.

The steadily increasing business of the firm necessitated more commodious quarters, and in 1871 the company purchased 16 acres of land lying along the Connecticut River, in the northern suburbs of the city, where commodious, substantial, and elegant buildings were erected. These buildings, which are in all their appointments the most complete and perfect of their kind in this country, were designed and arranged by Mr. Fisk, the present president of the company. Without entering into detail, the magnitude of the establishment may be seen by the following dimensions of the various buildings: The foundry is 170 feet in length by 62 in width, 32 feet high, with a daily capacity of 100 car-wheels and 10 tons of other castings. The foundry supply-shed is 83 by 33 feet; coal-shed, 83 by 40 feet; machine-shop, 96 by 45 feet, two stories high; smithery, 150 by 45 feet, 35 feet high; passenger-car shop, 117 by 75 feet; building for setting up trucks, 60 by 45 feet; building devoted to wood-working machinery and cabinet-work, 200 by 62 feet, two stories; lumber-shed, 420 by 40 feet; paint-shop, 500 by 75 feet, 35 feet high.

In this last building thirty-two of the largest-sized passenger-coaches can be undergoing decoration at the same time. There are also two other buildings devoted to the construction and painting of freight-cars, each 180 by 42 feet. The machinery of this mammoth establishment is driven by a 150-horse-power engine.

The quality of cars manufactured by this company has not only attracted the attention of our own country, but produced a foreign demand. They recently filled a contract with Egypt for sixty passenger-cars and one hundred freight-cars, and for the royal car of the khedive. Numerous manufactories and residences have been erected in the vicinity of the company's shops; a post-office has been established, a depot built, and the village has received the name of Brightwood.

Aug. 21, 1870, Mr. Wason, the founder of the establishment, died, and was succeeded in the presidency by Geo. C. Fisk, a native of Hinsdale, N. H., born March 4, 1831. He entered the employment of Mr. Wason in 1852 as book-keeper and cashier, and soon after became a partner. On the organization of the company in 1863, he was elected treasurer, and in 1869 became vice-president, and, as stated above, in 1870 he was chosen president. Mr. Fisk has general charge of the business at the home office.

The secretary and treasurer of the company, Henry S. Hyde, was born in Mount Hope, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1837, and while yet a small lad went to Detroit, Mich., of which city his father was elected mayor three terms. Mr. Hyde was educated for the Bar, but, upon uniting in marriage with Jennie S., daughter of Thomas W. Wason, he became associated with Mr. Wason in business, and upon the organization of the company was chosen its secretary, and in 1869 succeeded Mr. Fisk as treasurer. In addition to being the financial manager of the Wason Company, he is largely identified with various interests in Springfield, being president of the Agawam National Bank, the Springfield Clearing-House, vice-president of the Hampden Savings-Bank, etc., etc.

The present officers and working-staff are as follows: George C. Fisk, President; Henry S. Hyde, Secretary and Treasurer; Wm. H. Paige, General Superintendent of Manufactory; A. C. Reed, Foreman of Passenger- and Freight-Car Body Building; A. Nutting, Foreman of the Cabinet-Room; Chas. H. Wheeler, Foreman of the Paint-Shops; S. D. Wilson, Foreman of the Blacksmith-Shop; Wm. T. Parker, Foreman of the Machine-Shop; P. O'Connell, Foreman of the Foundry; G. Goodwin, Foreman of the Yard; E. C. Pierce and Elisha Childs, Decorative Painters; Louis C. Hyde, Book-Keeper; and Charles A. Fisk, Purchaser and Cashier.

SMITH & WESSON REVOLVER MANUFACTORY.

This establishment was founded in 1857, by Smith & Wesson, by whom it was continued until 1874, when Mr. Smith retired, and the business has since been conducted by Mr. D. B. Wesson. The value of the annual product at the beginning of business was $150,000. The present annual product amounts to $800,000. The number of persons employed in the beginning was 75, and has now increased to 450. The arms manufactured in this establishment are unsurpassed in quality and beauty of workmanship. It has ever been a leading characteristic of Mr. Wesson to manufacture none but the very best quality of goods, and the result is the building up of one of the largest institutions of its kind in existence, and one that reflects great credit upon its enterprising proprietor, and does its share in rendering Springfield famous at home and abroad.

THE HAMPDEN WATCH COMPANY.

A comparatively new but representative industry in this city is the manufacture of watches. This company is the successor of the New York Watch Company, which was organized in 1867. The business was continued under this organization with varied success until 1877, when the present company was formed, with a capital of $210,000. Homer Foot, President; Chas. D. Rood, Treasurer; and John C. Perry, Superintendent. At the present time, after meeting with numerous discouragements,—fire and financial depression,—the establishment is in a prosperous condition, and the Hampden watches are acknowledged equal in every respect to those manufactured by the more extensive and older companies.

The establishment of this institution and its present prosperous condition are due chiefly to Homer Foot, Esq., who has lavishly bestowed both time and money upon it. It is an industry which the citizens of this city may well be proud of.

G. & C. MERRIAM.

Prominent among the leading business firms which have rendered Springfield famous, both in this country and in Europe, is that of G. & C. Merriam, publishers of Webster's Dictionary. The Merriams inherited the business of book-making, for, as early as 1795, Ebenezer & D. Merriam—the former an uncle and the latter father of the three brothers, George, Charles, and Homer, the present firm—established a job-printing office and book-store in Brookfield, Mass., which they conducted for more than half a century.

In 1831, George and Chas. Merriam came to Springfield and established a book-store and printing-office, and in the following year took the firm-name of G. & C. Merriam, which has since continued, although a younger brother, Homer Merriam, joined the firm in 1856, he having previously been engaged in book-selling in Troy, N. Y. Thus the name has stood for forty-six years, and is a synonym for honorable dealing, keen business foresight, and energy. Their business was established by the publication of a series of law-books, one of which was Chitty's Pleadings. The house has also published more than 200,000 copies of the Bible, a series of readers known as the Springfield series, and many other publications.

The work, however, the publication of which has given them the world-wide reputation they so justly merit, is Webster's Dictionary. Dr. Noah Webster, up to the time of his death, was virtually the publisher of his own works. After his death the right of publication and the works then unsold were disposed of to J. S. & C. Adams, of Amherst, Mass., who in turn sold them to the Merriams. They saw at a glance that the work, both in a pecuniary and literary sense, might be greatly benefited by the adoption of modern improvements in book-making; and, although the enterprise seemed too haz-

Daniel B. Wesson

ardous to such firms as Harper & Bros., and other metropolitan publishers, the Merriams invested a large amount of money, and bent their energy to the task, believing that in the end financial remuneration would result. As mentioned above, in 1844 they purchased the stock remaining unsold at Dr. Webster's death, and the right to publish the large dictionary. The revision which was projected by the author was carried forward by Prof. Chauncey A. Goodrich, of Yale College, a son-in-law of Dr. Webster, to which he devoted three years. It was issued in 1847, and proved a success. Two other editions were issued, in 1856 and 1859, under the direction of Prof. Goodrich, the latter containing illustrations.

These editions, notwithstanding the immense amount of labor and expense involved in bringing them out, were considered minor affairs when compared with the great revision which was printed in 1864. The labor on this occupied more than ten years, involving an aggregate of more than thirty years of literary labor, distributed among nearly fifty individuals. Dr. Mahn, of Berlin, an eminent European scholar, spent five years upon the etymologies alone. This revision was also undertaken by Prof. Goodrich, but he died in 1860, and Prof. Porter, of Yale College, succeeded to the editorship. Among the many learned men who assisted in the work may be mentioned the names of William G. Webster, a son of the author, Rev. C. Goodrich, son of the first editor, Profs. C. S. Lyman, Gilman, Whitney, Hadley, and Mr. William A. Wheeler.

The Merriams also publish the national pictorial edition, and have a proprietary right in all the series. It is said that the sales of Webster's Dictionary exceed those of any other printed in the English language. Since the death of Dr. Webster, in 1843, the publishers have paid his family over a quarter of a million dollars as their share of the copyright money. The work is printed at the "Riverside Press" of Houghton & Co., Cambridge, Mass.

THE MORGAN ENVELOPE COMPANY

was organized in 1865, by E. Morgan & Co., Mr. Chester W. Chapin being the special partner, and began the manufacture of envelopes on Hilman Street. In 1866 the business was moved to Taylor Street, occupying a number of rooms in Emerson Wright's extensive buildings. A stock company was formed in 1869, and a year later the works were moved into Wright's buildings, on Worthington Street. The firm manufactures envelopes of every description, employs, when running full, from 150 to 200 hands, and made the first postal-card used in this country. Since 1874 it has had half the contract for making the stamped envelopes sold by the government, which are turned out at the Plympton works, in Hartford, the present contract for which will expire Oct. 1, 1882. The postal-card manufacture was carried on from 1873 to 1877. Ex-Mayor Emerson Wright is president of the company, and Elisha Morgan treasurer.

THE AMERICAN PAPETERIE COMPANY.

While engaged in the manufacture of envelopes, the Morgan company turned its attention to putting up note-paper and envelopes in attractive boxes, and from that business sprang the present extensive trade in papeterie. Emulating their example, other similar concerns started up, and the result is the well-known American Papeterie Company. The first papeterie thrown upon the market in the United States was sent out by the Morgan Envelope Company, in 1866.

In March, 1878, the American Papeterie Company was organized by the consolidation of the papeterie departments of the Morgan Envelope and the Powers Paper Company, of Springfield, and the Plympton Manufacturing Company, of Hartford. Besides manufacturing elegant toilet-cases, glove- and handkerchief-boxes of delicate workmanship, and a hundred and one articles containing paper, the company has recently commenced publishing magic toy-books. Elisha Morgan is president and treasurer of the company.

THE NATIONAL NEEDLE COMPANY,

the largest establishment for the manufacture of sewing-machine needles in the world, was organized September, 1873, with John S. Abbott, of Boston, President, and John F. Trow, of New York, Treasurer. Work was commenced in the Burbank spectacle-building, at the corner of Willow and Stockbridge Streets, with six employés. Since that date the business has increased rapidly, principally through the management of George H. Blelock, and to-day, at the works on the corner of Emery and Fulton Streets, to which they were removed in 1874, 110 hands find steady work, at good wages. The first year there were 2,551,000 needles, for all known kinds of sewing-machines turned out. In 1878 the production was 5,663,000; and the product for 1879 will be 6,000,000. It is a noticeable fact that no traveling salesmen are ever employed by the company, and when this is considered the rapid growth of the business is certainly remarkable. When the works were first started England controlled the market of the world; to-day the National Company's needles do so, and are known in every quarter of the globe where the sewing-machine is heard of. Most of the stock of the company is held by Springfield parties. The superintendent of the works is John Berry, formerly of Barney & Berry, skate manufacturers.

R. F. HAWKINS' IRON-WORKS.

Few establishments are more widely known than R. F. Hawkins' Iron-Works, on Liberty Street. Mr. Hawkins came to this city from Lowell when a child, and has devoted the best portion of his life to his business, which embraces the manufacture of steam-boilers, pumps, iron- and brass-castings, machinery, mill-work, and bridges. The works were established by Stone & Harris, in 1846, for the especial manufacture of the Howe truss bridge. To them have been added from time to time the other branches.

Mr. Hawkins went into the office of Stone & Harris when sixteen years old; became a partner of D. L. Harris, their successor, in 1863, and took the business for himself in 1868. Most of the earlier railroad and highway bridges, engine-houses, car-houses, and turn-tables in New England were built by this establishment. The boiler-making and extensive foundry business of the concern make an important element in the business of the city, and bring in a large amount of work from abroad.

E. H. BARNEY, MANUFACTURER OF THE FAMOUS BARNEY & BERRY SKATE,

is located at the foot of Broad Street. This skate business was first started by Barney & Berry in 1864, Mr. Berry retiring from the firm in 1869. The first skates made were manufactured at what is now the Papier-maché Works, at Peeowsic; but in 1865 the works were moved up to Main Street, near the junction with Mill River, and on the site now occupied by the Bemis & Call Company. The first season there were 500 pairs of skates made, all the work being done by hand by eight employés. In 1872, Mr. Barney built the present extensive works, at the foot of Broad Street, and in the season of 1878 turned out 80,000 pairs of skates, the number of men employed being 35. The skates made at this establishment, the most famous of which are the Ice King, are known all over the globe where water freezes, and have taken prizes at the Vienna, Philadelphia, and Paris Expositions.

W. H. WRIGHT, THE CIGAR-MAKER,

who has undoubtedly revolutionized the cigar trade of New England since his connection with the business, started in 1858, in a wooden building, where Patton's block now stands, on Main Street, with Calvin Loomis for a partner. In 1864,

George Margerum's stand, opposite the Exchange Hotel, was purchased, and, two years later, Mr. Loomis dying, Mr. Wright continued the business alone. His cigars have always commanded a market, because manufactured of the best imported material, and about 50 bales of choice Havana stock is used a month by the 85 employés when business is fair. Out of his business Mr. Wright has amassed a fortune, and he may be considered a self-made man in every respect.

SERPENTINE PAINT AND FIRE-BRICK COMPANY.

Rather a queer name, but that was the first title the present Hampden Paint and Chemical Company had. This company was organized in 1852 by special charter, the original corporators being the late Chief-Justice R. A. Chapman, Hon. C. C. Chaffee, Heman S. Lucas, and Charles Phelps. The paint was manufactured from the product of a mine at Chester, which the company still own, but which is unused. The name of the company was afterward changed to its present title, and paint has since been manufactured from chemicals at the works, at the junction of Armory Street with the Boston and Albany Railroad. This company was the first to manufacture a green paint to take the place of Paris green, which, from its poisonous nature, was falling into disrepute, and in that way was the celebrated "Hampden Green" started. The company also makes the green used for printing the government greenbacks. About five tons of colors are turned out at the establishment daily, and the company officers have been, President, E. Southworth, and E. W. Bond Secretary and Treasurer; George T. Bond and E. P. Chapin.

THE TAYLOR & NICHOLS PAPETERIE COMPANY

manufactures first-class goods, and was organized in January, 1876, the firm being J. E. Taylor and Elijah Nichols. The business is steadily increasing, and from 75 to 100 hands are employed.

D. H. BRIGHAM & CO.

The manufacture of paper collars in this city was begun by D. H. Brigham & Co. in 1863, the firm being D. H. Brigham, Charles Brigham, and George W. Ray. D. H. Brigham sold out his portion of the business to the other two members of the firm, and, in 1865, Varnum N. Taylor bought out Charles Brigham, and the firm-name was changed to Ray & Taylor. The business, which had been commenced in Kibbe Brothers' building, at the corner of Main Street and Harrison Avenue, was removed to Hillman Street in 1866, and built up and strengthened, until it soon became one of the most important interests in the city. Such a steady increase of business soon demanded larger accommodations, and the firm built a large and commodious building on Worthington Street, which they occupied in 1870. George W. Ray sold his interest to V. N. Taylor in 1874, and in July, 1878, the establishment was moved to Taylor Street. In its busiest time the works produce 150,000 collars a day, and keep 25 persons at work, with the best and latest improved machinery.

THE SPRINGFIELD COLLAR COMPANY

was started by George Harrington, who for nine years had been in the employ of Ray & Taylor, and a stock company with $40,000 capital was organized, Oct. 15, 1872. The works were first located in Carr's block, in Worthington Street, but in 1877 a building at the corner of Worthington Street and Stearns Park was purchased. About 100,000 collars are turned out daily, and from 50 to 75 hands are employed.

DWIGHT & HOYT IRON-WORKS.

The extensive iron-works on Hillman Street of Dwight & Hoyt are the outgrowth of the American Corrugated Iron Company, which was brought to this city in 1871 by George Dwight, Jr. The work is principally the manufacture of corrugated iron buildings, cornices, etc., a specialty being made of fire-proof work and the building of railroad depots. Mr. Dwight's partner is J. W. Hoyt. As many as 500 men are employed at times in putting up work turned out at the establishment, and which is a credit to the firm engaged in its manufacture.

THE NEWELL BROS.' BUTTON-FACTORY,

located at the foot of Howard Street, is a large institution, and is doing a flourishing business.

SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

The Freemasons of Springfield first held their meetings in the building now standing on the southeast corner of Main and State Streets (over Webber's drug-store), in what was called Hampden Hall. May 15, 1827, the corner-stone of the town-hall building, on State Street, was laid by Past Master Oliver B. Morris, Rev. Bro. Samuel Osgood, D.D., delivering the address on the occasion. The third story of the building is owned by and was dedicated to the use of the fraternity on its completion. The premises now occupied by the Masons, in the building of the Massachusetts Life Insurance Company, on Main Street, were dedicated June 24, 1874, the lower hall by M. W. Grand Master Sereno D. Nickerson, and the upper hall by Past Grand Commander Rev. Charles H. Titus. A procession composed of—besides the local commandery and lodges—Newburyport, Washington (of Hartford), Connecticut Valley (of Greenfield), Northampton, Trinity (of Hudson, Mass.) commanderies, and Chicopee and Ionic (of Easthampton) lodges, under the chief marshalship of Sir Kt. E. P. Chapin. A collation for the Templars at the City Hall, and for the Masons in the south store under the Masonic Hall, signalized the occasion. We give a brief sketch of each of the Masonic organizations in the city, in the order of their formation.

Hampden Lodge, F. and A. M.—Date of charter, March 11, 1817, signed by Francis J. Oliver, G. M. Charter members: Roswell Lee, Ezra Osborne, Jr., Joseph Hopkins, Alba Fish, Joel Brown, Chester B. Chappell, John Burt, George Colton, Warren Church, William H. Foster, Diah Allen, Stephen Cooley, Jr., John Hawkins, John Newbury. The first meeting under the charter was held March 16, 1817, and the following Masons admitted to membership: Benjamin Belcher, Joseph Carew, Benjamin A. Bullard, Joseph Guild, Marvin Mudge, Enoch Chapin, Justice Willard, Elisha Tobey, Zadock Dymon, William Ball, Phineas Tyler, Calvin Shattuck, and John Bennett. The officers were Roswell Lee, W. M.; Justice Willard, S. W.; Elisha Tobey, J. W.; Joseph Carew, Treas.; George Colton, Sec.; Warren Church, S. D.; Diah Allen, J. D.; John Newbury, S. S.; William Ball, J. S.; Joseph Hopkins, Tyler.

The Past Masters are Roswell Lee, Justice Willard, O. B. Morris, Diah Allen, Calvin Shattuck, John B. Kirkham, Ocran Dickinson, Charles Ball, David Wood, A. G. Tannatt, C. B. Stebbins, J. A. Gamber, Daniel Reynolds, F. A. Strong, Samuel E. Bailey, J. W. Crooks, J. J. Twiss, A. L. Soule, William S. Wood, W. S. Shurtleff, A. E. Haywood, F. T. Merrick, W. H. Spooner, W. E. Granger, H. M. Hutchinson, R. H. Bailey, Henry S. Lee, L. W. Hatch, Ashur Bartlett. Past Treasurers: Joseph Carew, Henry Kirkham, J. B. Kirkham, Lewis Gorham, Samuel Bowles, S. E. Bailey, Roswell Lombard, Thomas Warner, Jr., H. S. Lee, P. S. Bailey, H. W. Hallett, W. E. Granger. Past Secretaries: George Colton, Henry Brewer, L. C. Allin, John B. Kirkham, Aaron Wilbur, J. H. Freeland, John West, Horace S. Taylor, Smith W. Clapp, Geo. W. Wilson, Clark W. Bryan, A. H. Kirkham, W. T. Ingraham, H. A. Chapin, George B. Reynolds, Joseph M. Hall, H. A. Bowdoin, Wilbur R. Ladd, William H. Spooner, P. S. Bailey, H. K. Simons, Charles Taylor.

The present officers are E. P. Kendrick, W. M.; E. A.

ELIJAH BLAKE, the oldest living resident of the city of Springfield in 1878, was born in Torrington, Litchfield Co., Conn., June 26, 1784. He was one of a family of ten children of Elijah and Sarah (Hamlin) Blake, who were married Sept. 27, 1779. The former, a native of Middletown, removed to Torrington in early life; afterward he went to Winchester. He was a tanner by trade, and died Oct. 2, 1833, aged seventy-seven. The latter was a native of Middletown, and died Oct. 27, 1811, aged fifty-three.

Mr. Blake spent his minority at home, learning the trade of a tanner and also of a shoemaker, and received a very limited opportunity for getting an education from books. After three years spent as a journeyman at his trade, upon reaching his majority he came to Springfield, which, by including Chicopee and the surrounding country, numbered some four thousand inhabitants. Soon after coming to Springfield, in 1808, he was married to Amelia Bronson, of Winchester, Conn., with whom he lived until the year

Elijah Blake

1852, when she died, aged sixty-five. By this union there were born seven children, four of whom are now living: William Blake, of New York; Marshall B. Blake, collector of internal revenue, New York; Hamlin Blake, of New York; and Charles Blake, broker, and financial editor of the *New York Tribune*.

Mr. Blake opened a store in Springfield, in 1808, in the shoe and leather business, which he began in a small way, and with very limited means. Industry and economy, with integrity of purpose in all his business transactions, soon won the confidence of the citizens; his trade increased, and he remained a merchant in Springfield for over half a century, with a steady and successful business career.

Mr. Blake refers with pride to his connection with the fire department of the village and city for some thirty-one years; and upon his retiring from the active duties of the department, as a permanent token of respect for his daring and courage, and his long-continued connection with it, the citizens presented him with a silver pitcher, on which was engraved, "Presented by Citizens of Springfield to Elijah Blake, in token of their regard for his long devotion to the duties of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, July 4, 1844."

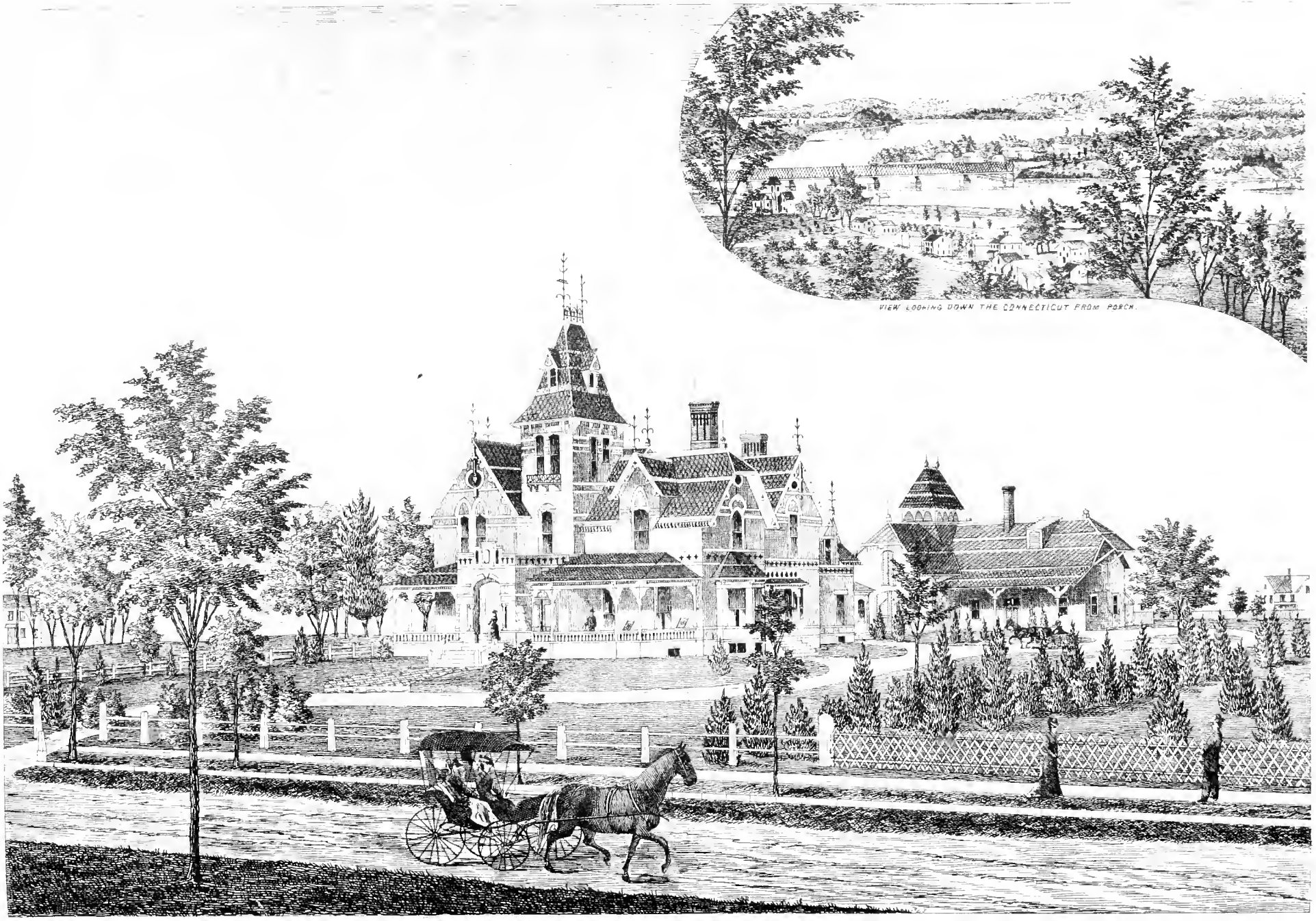
Mr. Blake was wholly given to a business life. He was, in the days of the Federal party, a supporter of its principles, and represented Springfield one term in the Massachusetts Legislature. He was president of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company for twenty years, and is now a director.

He has always taken a deep interest in the improvements of the city, and in the support of its churches and kindred institutions. As he looks over the living of the city, he can find only one—Edmund Allen—who contributed with him to the erection of the First Church.

Mr. Blake is now in his ninety-fifth year, and resides on State Street, where he built his residence in 1819. For his second wife he married, in the year 1854, Miss Chloe Bliss, of Springfield, who is some fourteen years his junior.

Few men live to be as old, and fewer at such an age are able to give facts in detail for a sketch.

Mr. Blake deserves notice for his valor in the capture of some burglars who had made several depredations in Springfield, and had eluded the officials. In this matter he planned and carried into execution the arrest of the thieves, —Stevens and Ball,—both of whom were sent to State-prison for life.



VIEW LOOKING DOWN THE CONNECTICUT FROM PORCH.

Lewis, S. W.; H. W. Bullock, J. W.; Geo. A. Owen, Chaplain; W. E. Granger, Treas.; H. M. Yates, Sec.; M. M. Brown, S. D.; George Creeley, Jr., J. D.; Francis Gleeson, S. S.; J. R. Sollace, J. S.; J. C. Shamp, Marshal; W. F. Andrews, Organist; M. L. Burt, Tyler.

Permission was given for the establishment of new lodges in this vicinity, as follows: July 2, 1847, North Adams; Dec. 6, 1848, Chicopee; Jan. 29, 1856, Westfield; March 1, 1864, Roswell Lee, Springfield; Nov. 1, 1870, Wilbraham.

MORNING STAR CHAPTER OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

The first recorded meeting of the chapter was held Sept. 15, 1817. The charter is dated June 29, 1818, is signed by J. J. Loring, Grand High-Priest, and Andrew Sigournell, Grand Sec., and bears the names of Samuel Osgood, Joseph Buckelew, Gideon Burt, Jr., Alexander Stocking, Warren Church, John B. Kirkham, Harold Jenks, Thomas Knight, Roswell Lee, and William Sizer as charter members; companions Osgood, Lee, and Church, respectively, being named therein as the first High-Priest, King, and Scribe.

The Past High-Priests have been Samuel Osgood, D.D., Roswell Lee, S. Colton, John Newbury, John B. Kirkham, Calvin Shattuck, Ocran Dickinson, James W. Crooks, A. L. Soule, William S. Shurtleff, Isaac D. Gibbons, James H. Call, Albert E. Foth, Hiram A. Keith, Richard H. Bailey, Henry Clark, George T. Weaver, William Hamilton, Albert R. Rice, M.D. Past Treasurers: Joseph Carew, Eldad Goodman, Charles Stearns, Samuel E. Bailey, Daniel Reynolds, Thomas Warner, Jr., Henry S. Lee, Edward P. Chapin, G. Frank Adams. Past Secretaries: George Colton, Elisha Tobey, Henry Brewer, Stephen C. Bemis, Samuel Bowles, John B. Kirkham, H. S. Taylor, George W. Wilson, Henry C. Smith, Robert B. Treadwell, Joseph M. Hall, Joel E. Cooledge, E. W. Abbott, O. K. Merrill, Charles Taylor, Edmund P. Kendrick, Robert W. Day.

The present officers are E. P. Kendrick, H. P.; G. N. Parsons, K.; H. M. Coney, S.; M. Wells Bridge, Treas.; E. H. Colson, Sec.; O. K. Merrill, C. H.; G. F. Adams, P. S.; W. H. Doty, R. A. C.; M. M. Brown, H. W. Eddy, M. J. Otto, Masters of the Vs.; J. G. Wilson, Organist; George T. Weaver, Tiler.

Springfield Council of Royal and Select Masters.—A warrant from Jeremy L. Cross, D. G. P., dated May 28, 1818, recites:

> "That by the high powers in me vested by the Thrice Illustrious and Grand Puissant in the Grand Council of Select Masters, held at the City of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, North America, I do hereby constitute and empower the within-named companions to form themselves into a Council of Select Masters; and I do appoint my worthy Companion, Roswell Lee, to be the first T. I. G. M.; John Newbury, to be the first I. D. G. M.; and Warren Church, to be the Principal Conductor, to confer the degree of Select Master at Springfield in the County of Hampden and Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

The first board of officers, besides those named in the warrant, were Oliver B. Morris, C. of G.; Joseph Carew, Treasurer; Sylvester Clark, Recorder; and Elisha Tobey, Tyler. The council worked under this warrant of dispensation until Dec. 13, 1826, when its charter was issued, signed by Abraham A. Dame, M. I. G. M.; George Bliss, Jr., R. I. G. M.; Edward A. Raymond, I. G. M.; Thomas Payson, Grand Recorder, empowering "our worthy companions composing the Council in Springfield," without naming them, "with such others as may hereafter join them, to continue to open and hold a council," etc.

The first officers elected under the charter were as follows: J. Newbury, T. I. G. M.; C. Shattuck, D. I. G. M.; O. Dickinson, P. C.; A. Nettleton, C. G.; Jos. Carew, Treasurer; Samuel Reynolds, Recorder; Rev. L. R. Page, Chaplain; Jas. W. Crooks, G. S. T.

The Past Thrice Illustrious Masters are Roswell Lee, John B. Kirkham, Geo. Bliss, Jr., John Newbury, Calvin Shattuck, Ocran Dickinson, Albert H. Kirkham, Thomas Snow, Rev. Josiah Marvin, E. W. Clarke, H. A. Keith, Chas. E. Bailey, John A. Gamber, Robert Morris, A. W. Griswold, W. S. Holbrook, S. B. Spooner. Past Treasurers: Joseph Carew, Charles Stearns, A. G. Tannatt, Daniel Reynolds, S. E. Bailey, F. T. Merrick, Thos. Warner, Jr., H. S. Lee, Henry M. Phillips, Geo. W. Ray, S. L. Kenyon, W. S. Holbrook, E. P. Chapin. Past Recorders: Sylvester Clark, Eldad Stebbins, Diah Allen, Galen Ames, Samuel Reynolds, A. G. Tannatt, Geo. Colton, Daniel Reynolds, Wilbur R. Ladd, W. T. Ingraham, Chas. A. Call, Jas. C. Drake, J. E. Cooledge, E. W. Abbott, O. K. Merrill, E. P. Kendrick, G. F. Adams.

The present officers (1879) are S. B. Spooner, T. I. M.; J. E. Shipman, Dep. M.; G. N. Parsons, P. C. of W.; E. P. Chapin, Treasurer; G. F. Adams, Recorder; H. W. Eddy, C. of G.; G. H. Kendall, C. of C.; W. F. Bowers, Chaplain; J. R. Sollace, Steward; Geo. T. Weaver, Sent.; C. C. Spellman, Organist.

The council meets first Wednesday evening of each month.

Springfield Commandery of Knights Templar.—June 19, 1826, a charter for an encampment was granted to the following petitioners: Roswell Lee, Arnold Jenckes, Henry Dwight, John B. Kirkham, Alpheus Nettleton, Abiram Morgan, Maj. Goodsell, Amasa Holcomb, Amasa Cady, and P. Tyler, upon the recommendation of Greenwich Encampment. The first regular board of officers after the by-laws were adopted was elected April 13, 1827, viz.: Henry Dwight, M. E. G. C.; J. B. Kirkham, Gen'l.; J. Howard, C. G.; John Newbury, Prel.; C. Stearns, Treas.; H. Brewer, Rec.; M. Goodsell, S. W.; A. Nettleton, J. W.; J. M. Forward, S.-B.; W. H. Foster, Sw.-B.; O. Dickinson, 3d G.; C. Shattuck, 2d G.; A. Morgan, 1st G.; P. Tyler, Sent.; J. W. Crooks, W.

The Past Eminent Commanders are Sirs Henry Dwight,* John Newbury,* J. W. Crooks,* J. B. Kirkham,* Ocran Dickinson, W. S. Shurtleff, A. H. Kirkham, I. D. Gibbons,* Wilbur R. Ladd, Daniel Reynolds, A. E. Foth, S. B. Spooner, Geo. W. Ray, P. S. Bailey, H. H. Banks, E. P. Chapin. Past Treasurers: J. S. Dwight, Galen Ames, John B. Kirkham, Daniel Reynolds, Henry S. Lee, Chas. Stearns, H. S. Taylor, S. E. Bailey, Thos. Warner, Jr., E. P. Chapin. Past Recorders: Henry Brewer, S. E. Bailey, John B. Kirkham, A. H. Kirkham, W. R. Ladd, H. D. Miller, J. E. Cooledge, P. Tyler, H. S. Taylor, Daniel Reynolds, Amos Call, W. T. Ingraham.

The present officers (1879) are Sirs E. P. Chapin, Eminent Commander; W. E. Granger, Generalissimo; C. C. Spellman, Captain General; Daniel Reynolds, Prelate; J. E. Shipman, Assistant Prelate; H. M. Coney, Senior Warden; E. B. Maynard, Junior Warden; Thomas Warner, Jr., Treasurer; O. K. Merrill, Recorder; Charles A. Call, Standard-Bearer; George M. Smith, Sword-Bearer; S. B. Hutchinson, Warder; W. H. Dickinson, First Guard; W. M. Stebbins, Second Guard; V. W. Van Horn, Third Guard; W. D. Slater, Musical Director; E. M. Tinkham, Armorer; George T. Weaver, Sentinel.

Roswell Lee Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons.—At a meeting held March 21, 1864, in answer to a petition drafted at a meeting of Master Masons, held on the 29th of February, 1864, a dispensation was received from the Grand Master authorizing and empowering the petitioners to wit: E. W. Clark, I. D. Gibbons, W. T. Ingraham, Robert E. Ingraham, Burrall Riggs, I. H. Lawrence, J. B. Hunt, S. B. Spooner, H. S. Lee, W. H. Smith, J. E. Taylor, O. H. Greenleaf, S. W. Porter, Marshall Elmer, Wm. E. Granger, George T. Weaver, J. R. Dearborn, A. E. Foth, C. A. Call, and Robert Morris, to form and open a lodge after the manner of Free and Accepted Masons, according to the ancient customs, and not otherwise; said dispensation to continue in force until the

* Deceased.

regular quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge in March, A.D. 1865, and appointing E. W. Clark to be the first Master, I. D. Gibbons to be the first S. W., and W. T. Ingraham to be the first J. W. This dispensation was read, and, on motion of Brother Riggs, unanimously accepted. The W. M. then announced the following appointments: O. H. Greenleaf, Treas.; S. B. Spooner, Sec.; Burrall Riggs, S. D.; Chas. A. Call, J. D.; Robert Morris, S. S.; Geo. T. Weaver, J. S.; J. E. Taylor, Chaplain; P. H. Lawrence, Marshal; George D. Rollins, Tyler.

The charter was received March 14, 1865, the lodge constituted, and the officers installed by Most Worshipful Grand Master William Parkman, as follows:

E. W. Clark, W. M.; S. B. Spooner, S. W.; J. B. Hunt, J. W.; A. E. Foth, Treas.; W. T. Ingraham, Sec.; Geo. T. Weaver, S. D.; Robert Morris, J. D.; H. G. Shaw, S. S.; Edwin Cady, J. S.; James M. Porter, Marshal; George D. Rollins, Tyler. After the installation a banquet was held at the Union House.

Brothers Lee, Smith, and Granger, whose names appeared in the warrant of dispensation, did not become charter members of the lodge, but remained affiliated with Hampden Lodge. The occasion for the formation of this new lodge was the extraordinary amount of work which Hampden Lodge was then doing, having made in one year eighty Masons. The lodge was named for Roswell Lee, the first Master of Hampden Lodge, of which lodge most of the petitioners for the new lodge were members.

The Past Masters of the lodge have been E. W. Clark, S. B. Spooner, George T. Weaver, J. H. Cooper, J. E. Shipman, B. S. Haskins, E. P. Chapin, J. A. Hall. Past Treasurers: A. E. Foth, H. G. Shaw, E. S. Batchelder. Past Secretaries: W. T. Ingraham, J. M. Porter, J. H. Cooper, H. M. Phillips, J. A. Hall, E. S. Batchelder, G. F. Adams, C. H. Lang.

The present officers of the lodge are C. C. Spellman, W. M.; F. G. Southmayd, S. W.; D. W. Ware, J. W.; J. A. Hall, Treas.; C. H. Churchill, Sec.; A. F. Ball, S. D.; H. O. Turner, J. D.; G. A. Kilburn, S. S.; J. C. Miller, J. S.; David Clark, Chaplain; G. Remkus, Marshal; C. Otto, I. S.; C. J. Sanderson, Organist; George T. Weaver, Tyler.

Evening Star Lodge of Perfection.—Date of charter, May 18, 1866, signed by K. H. Van Rensselaer, M. P. Sov. Gr. Commander; Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, Ill. Gr. Sec.-General; Wm. Sewell Gardner, Ill. Deputy for the State of Massachusetts.

The charter members were William H. Spooner, Daniel Reynolds, Albert E. Foth, Robert Morris, James M. Porter, Samuel E. Bailey, Alpheus L. Parker, John E. Taylor, Hiram A. Keith, James A. Merrill, Henry D. Miller, George D. Rollins, Samuel C. Fleming, Henry M. Chapin, Henry W. Chapin, Marshall Elmer, Frederick Bush, Asa Sessions, Daniel W. Hale.

The first officers were William H. Spooner, T. P. G. M.; Daniel Reynolds, D. G. M.; Albert E. Foth, V. S. G. W.; Robert Morris, V. J. G. W.; James M. Porter, G. K. of S.; S. E. Bailey, G. Treas.; A. L. Parker, G. Sec.; John E. Taylor, G. Orator; Hiram A. Keith, G. M. of C.; James A. Merrill, G. C. of G.; Henry D. Miller, G. H. B.; Geo. D. Rollins, G. Tyler.

The Past T. P. G. M.'s have been William H. Spooner, John E. Taylor, Robert Morris, James M. Porter, Samuel B. Spooner, Julian J. Anderson, John E. Shipman. Treasurers: S. E. Bailey, Henry S. Lee, Charles S. Marsh. Secretaries: A. L. Parker, Henry D. Miller, F. A. Judd, Joel E. Cooledge, Charles S. Marsh, E. P. Kendrick.

The present officers are John E. Shipman, T. P. G. M.; C. C. Spellman, D. G. M.; Charles E. Moore, V. S. G. W.; E. E. Town, V. J. G. W.; Daniel Reynolds, G. Orator; Charles S. Marsh, G. Treas.; E. P. Kendrick, G. Sec.; George T. Weaver, G. M. of C.; A. C. Russell, G. C. of G.; Amos Cole, G. H. B.; J. G. Wilson, G. Organist; Robert Morris, G. Tyler.

Massasoit Council, Princes of Jerusalem.—Omitting the name of Wm. H. Spooner, and adding those of Charles E. Bailey and Richard H. Bailey, the charter members of this body are identical with those named in the charter for the Lodge of Perfection. Its charter was issued by the same grand officers, May 19, 1866.

Past M. E. S. P. G. M.'s are Albert E. Foth, Hiram A. Keith.

The present officers are George W. Ray, M. E. S. P. G. M.; Charles C. Spellman, G. H. P. D. G. M.; Robert Morris, M. E. S. G. W.; William Grover, M. E. J. G. W.; E. H. Young, V. G. T.; J. E. Shipman, V. G. S. K. of S. and A.; Albert E. Foth, V. G. M. of C.; Charles S. Marsh, V. G. M. of E.; Daniel Reynolds, V. G. H. B; J. C. Lutz, G. Tyler.

Grand Sovereign N. G. Tucker, assisted by Brother George E. Boyden, in the year 1873 established *Unity Conclave of the Knights of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine*, and the following is the list of its present officers: H. H. Banks, Sov.; P. S. Bailey, V. U.; E. P. Chapin, Treas.; S. B. Spooner, S. G.; Robert Morris, J. G.; Henry Clark, H. P.; William Pierce, P.; C. C. Spellman, H.; George Harrington, S. B.

ODD-FELLOWS.

The first lodge of this ancient and honorable order in this city was *Hampden Lodge, No. 27*, instituted Feb. 7, 1844, under a dispensation issued by E. H. Chapin, Grand Master. A charter was granted at the next session of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. The charter members were Addison Ware, James M. Thompson, Albert C. Cole, Josiah Hunt, Thomas Hassard, Jr., and James Henry. The officers installed were Addison Ware, N. G.; James M. Thompson, V. G.; Thomas Hassard, Jr., Sec.; and Josiah Hunt, Treas.

In 1845, Thomas Hassard, Jr., with others, withdrew, and established a lodge at Pittsfield, Mass., as *Berkshire Lodge, No. 57*. In the same year the Grand Lodge granted a charter to Samuel Wells and others as *Nonotuck Lodge, No. 61*, at Northampton; also one to A. A. Folsom and others as *St. John's Lodge, No. 62*, at Cabotville, now Chicopee, but at that time part of Springfield.

At the May session, 1845, a charter was granted to W. T. Davis and others, who had withdrawn and established a lodge at Greenfield, as *Pocomptuck Lodge*, No. 67.

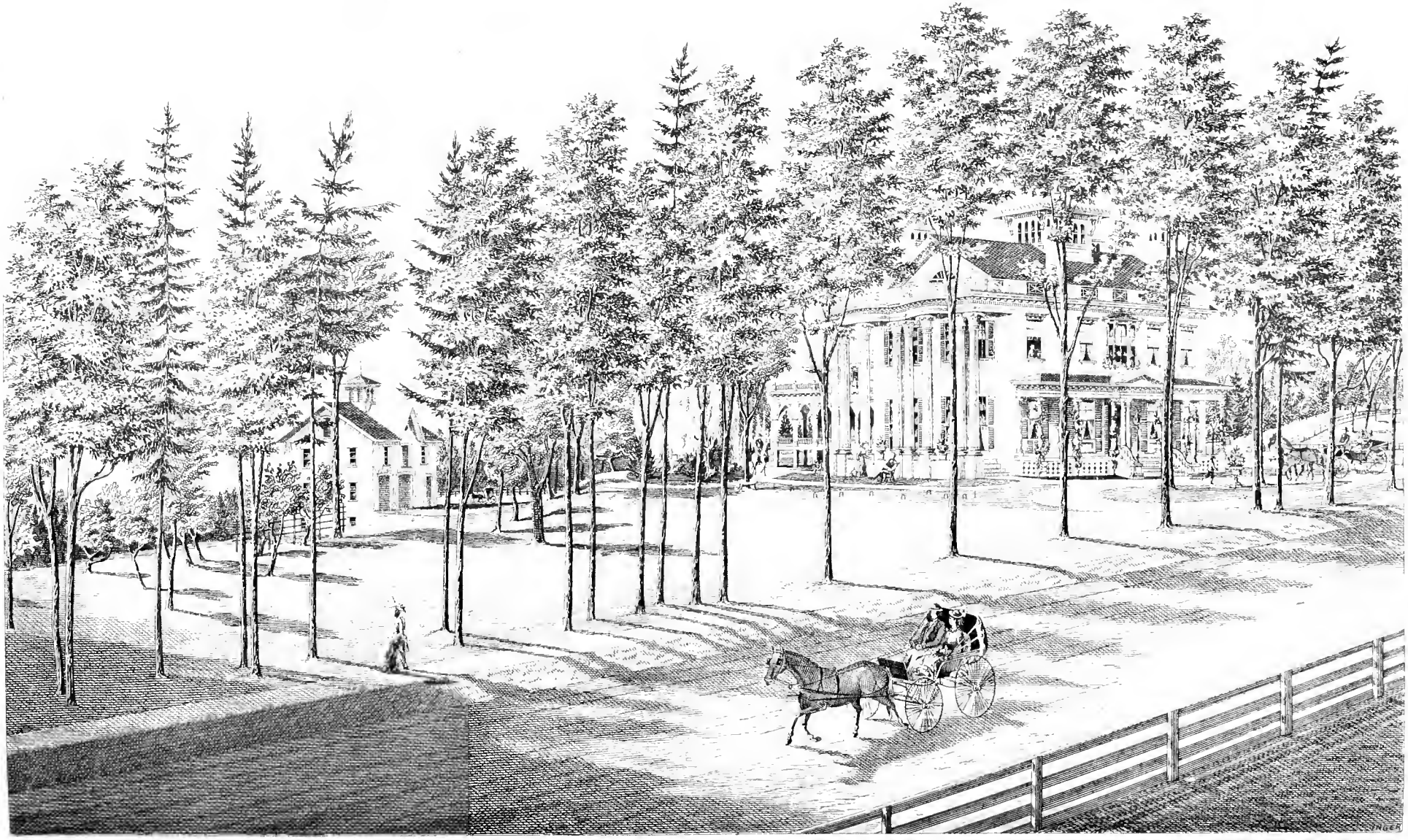
At the February session, 1870, of the Grand Lodge the charter of St. John's Lodge, No. 62, which had been surrendered to that body some years previously, was returned to some of the old members.

Through the influence of R. W. Ball and others, who withdrew for that purpose, a charter was granted, in 1871, to Le Roy S. Drew and others, as *De Soto Lodge*, No. 155. The present (1878) officers of the lodge are George Smith, N. G.; Ira Harvey, V. G.; Wm. Gray, P. S.; J. Miller, Jr., R. S.; John Lobsitz, Treas. Subsequently the Grand Lodge granted a charter to F. A. Burt and others, of De Soto Lodge, No. 155, and J. H. Haskins and others, of Hampden Lodge, No. 27, as *Amity Lodge*, No. 172. The present (1878) officers of Amity Lodge are as follows: Walter D. Davis, N. G.; Horace W. Bullock, V. G.; Chas. H. Rust, R. S.; Geo. F. Farmer, P. S.; H. P. Robinson, Treas.; L. D. Robinson, R. S. Syms, and J. M. Currier, Trustees.

Since the institution of Hampden Lodge to the present time (Nov. 1, 1878), 1040 persons have become members by initiation or deposit of card, about 150 have withdrawn, and 50 have died.

The present officers are R. B. Hopkins, N. G.; F. A. C. Judd, V. G.; F. S. Crane, Sec.; A. H. Clark, Per. Sec.; Wm. Fernald, Treas.

Morning Star Lodge, No. 5, D of R., was instituted in 1878. The present officers (1878) are as follows: Mrs. Harriet Heath, N. G.; Mrs. Solomon Stebbins, V. G.; Mrs. E. G. Cook, Sec.; Mrs. Sarah Fernald, Treas.



Agawam Encampment, No. 25, I. O. O. F., was instituted Jan. 6, 1847. The charter members were James M. Thompson, William Hankerson, George Smith, B. K. Bliss, Addison Ware, S. R. Holman, H. T. Gardner, George W. Wilson, of Springfield; John F. Comstock, A. A. Upson, John Grant, T. A. Lewis, J. R. Rand, Lyman Lewis, Charles Dickerman, of Westfield.

The first officers installed were James M. Thompson, C. P.; John F. Comstock, H. P.; Addison Ware, S. W.; George W. Wilson, Scribe; S. D. Holland, Treas.; William Hankerson, J. W.

At the session of the Grand Lodge of the United States in 1871, permission was granted to the members of the subordinate encampments to procure uniforms for street parades. Quite a number of patriarchs have availed themselves of this privilege and taken excursions to New Haven and Meriden, Conn., Providence, R. I., and Worcester, Mass.; also have received visits from the uniformed patriarchs of the above-named places. The membership, Nov. 1, 1878, was 180. The present officers are F. S. Hatfield, C. P.; Harrison Johnson, H. P.; J. Schamp, S. W.; F. S. Crane, Scribe; M. B. Crane, Financial Scribe.

Golden Chain Lodge, G. U. O. of O. F., was instituted July 14, 1873. The present officers (1878) are as follows, viz.: James Henderson, P. N. F.; F. G. Brown, N. F.; A. N. Brown, P. N. G.; Thomas Pollard, N. G.; A. Smith, V. G.; Albert Parker, E. S.; William M. Tatten, P. S.; Cyrus Hughes, Treas. This is a lodge of Odd-Fellows composed of colored men, who received their charter from England, and who have no connection with the I. O. of O. F.

COLORED MASONS.

Sumner Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons.—On the 21st day of June, 1866, Lewis Hayden, M. W. Grand Master, and Edward C. Ruhler, Grand Secretary, of "Prince Hall Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, for the State of Massachusetts," issued a charter to Eli S. Baptist, Thomas Thomas, George H. Queen, W. H. Montague, Isaiah J. Baptist, Charles W. Hall, A. E. Glasco, H. O. Thieman, and C. A. Purvis, under the name of Sumner Lodge of F. and A. M.

The Past Masters have been Eli S. Baptist, Thomas Thomas, Geo. H. Queen, I. J. Baptist, Davis Jennings, and Peyton Washington. Past Treasurers: W. H. Montague, J. D. Raymond, J. N. Howard, and Thomas Thomas. Past Secretaries: Davis Jennings, Gustavus Booth, W. D. Montague, Talcott Williams, and J. H. Turner.

The present officers are Davis Jennings, W. M.; J. B. Jackson, S. W.; A. D. Morrison, J. W.; Thomas Thomas, Treas.; J. H. Williams, Sec.; J. Gray, S. D.; J. N. Shepard, J. D.; E. L. Montague, Chaplain; J. H. Thornton, Marshal; G. W. Frazier, S. S.; J. R. Williams, J. S.; T. Simmons, Tyler.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

King Solomon Lodge, No. 12, I. O. G. S. (colored).—W. P. C., Willis Bolden.

Morning Star Degree Lodge, No. 4, I. O. G. S. (colored).—G. M., William Thompson.

Springfield Reform Club.—Officers: President, William B. Crook; Vice-Presidents, J. D. Parkes, Sumner Clark, William B. Watts; Secretary, E. B. Downing; Treasurer, George H. Allyn.

Armory Hill Reform Club, an open society, hold their meetings at the call of the president, Dr. V. L. Owen.

Women's Christian Temperance Union.—President, Mrs. Daniel Gay.

Beacon Lodge, No. 69, I. O. of G. T.—W. C. T., H. C. Dickinson.

Crescent Lodge, No. 130, I. O. of G. T.—W. C. T., J. B. Lamb. Membership, 100.

Liquid Light Division, No. 37, S. of T.—W. P., Rev. G. W. Perry.

Massasoit Temple of Honor, No. 46.—Instituted Nov. 7, 1874. W. C. T., Albert A. Patten.

Bethlehem Council of Select Templars.—C. of C., Rev. G. W. Perry.

SOVEREIGNS OF INDUSTRY.

Springfield Council, No. 1.—Organized Jan. 16, 1874. President, Dr. George Dutton. Membership, 325.

Eureka Council, No. 5.—Organized Jan. 23, 1874. President, W. R. Wheaton. Membership, 212.

Union Council, No. 6.—Organized Jan. 26, 1874. President, D. W. Ware. Membership, 194.

Armory Hill Council, No. 9.—Organized Jan. 29, 1874. President, J. F. Cranston. Membership, 250.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

Division No. 1.—President, Daniel Kervick.

Germania Lodge, No. 380, D. O. H.—F. Schwatzka, O. B. Membership, 65.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

Court Massasoit.—Instituted May 10, 1878.—W. C. R., R. D. Whitney.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Orient Lodge, No. 230.—Organized Feb. 16, 1876. P. D., William B. Crook.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Equity Council, No. 96.—Instituted May 29, 1878. R., J. Lyman Smith.

RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS.

Firemen's Mutual Relief Association.—Object, to provide for members of the Fire Department who are disabled in the discharge of duty. Officers: President, L. H. Powers; Secretary, A. P. Leshure; Treasurer, Henry S. Lee.

Masonic Mutual Relief Association of Western Massachusetts.—Organized in 1870, and composed exclusively of Masons. Officers: President, George W. Ray; Vice-President, Henry S. Lee; 2d Vice-President, E. P. Chapin; Treasurer, Thomas Warner, Jr.; Secretary, J. C. Taylor.

Masonic Hall Association.—Officers: President, H. Alexander; Treasurer, John A. Hall; Clerk, S. B. Spooner; Directors, H. Alexander, E. S. Batchelder, Henry Clark, E. P. Chapin, S. B. Spooner, H. H. Banks, Amos Call, H. S. Lee, J. Q. A. Sexton.

Odd-Fellows' Mutual Relief Association of the Connecticut River Valley.—Officers: John M. Wood, President, Hampden Lodge, Springfield; Harrison Johnson, 1st Vice-President, Hampden Lodge, Springfield; J. F. Severance, 2d Vice-President, Alethian Lodge, Shelburne Falls, Mass.; Henry S. Lee, Treasurer, Hampden Lodge, Springfield; William W. Gardner, Secretary, De Soto Lodge, Springfield.

Union Relief Association.—This association is an organization for the systematic dispensation of charity throughout the city. It has an office in the city hall, in charge of Edward Osgood. The President is A. D. Briggs; Secretary, Edward S. Osgood; Treasurer, Albert T. Folsom. The Board of Managers are A. D. Briggs, H. W. Hallett, Dr. C. C. Chaffee, Rev. Washington Gladden, Dr. S. W. Bowles, A. D. Stone, A. T. Folsom, Charles Hall, John M. Stebbins.

Young Catholic's Friend Society.—Sacred Heart Parish. President, Rev. J. J. McDermott. Distribution of relief in charge of a committee of members from the different streets in the parish. Cathedral Parish officers: President, Rev. Charles E. Burke; Secretary, Angus McKay; Treasurer, John F. Donahue.

The Roman Catholic Mutual Insurance Corporation of Hampden County.—Organized May 24, 1877. President, Right Rev. P. T. O'Reilly.

Mutual Relief Association of the Employés of the B. and

A. R. R. Co.—Trustees, C. O. Russell, J. W. Clark, H. C. Hamilton, A. S. Bryant, W. H. Stearns, Robert Eccles, Marcus Caldwell; Secretary and Treasurer, Albert Holt. Membership, 720.

The Hampden Conference and Benevolent Association.—Was organized in 1831, and represents the 38 Congregational Churches of the county, in annual convention.

Union Mutual Beneficial Society (colored).—Organized in 1866. Officers in 1878: President, Eli S. Baptist; Secretary, Mrs. Jane Lawyer; Treasurer, Mrs. Harriet Thomas.

St. Jean Baptiste Benevolent Society.—Organized 1864. L. N. L'heureux, President. Membership, 120.

Daughters of Cyrus (colored).—President, Mrs. Anna Holmes.

St. Jean Baptiste Benevolent Society of Indian Orchard.—Organized May, 1874. Louis Rientard, President. Membership, 90.

THE ROD AND GUN CLUB

is an organization having for its object the enforcement of all laws and ordinances for the protection of game and fish, promotion of skill in shooting and fishing, and for the re-stocking of the forests and streams in this vicinity with game, birds, and fish. Its officers for 1878 are as follows, viz.: E. H. Lathrop, President; Elisha Gunn and R. O. Morris, Vice-Presidents; William M. Williams, Secretary and Treasurer. The above, with W. W. Colburn and S. T. Hammond, constitute the executive committee.

THE SPRINGFELD BOTANICAL SOCIETY

was organized April 20, 1877. Its present officers, 1878, are E. W. Seeger, President; E. A. Thompson, Vice-President; and Miss Lizzie Tapley, Secretary and Treasurer.

There are also four social clubs in the city, viz.: the Springfield Club, Athenæum Club, Ours Club, and the Young Men's Catholic Lyceum.

THE CITY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF SPRINGFIELD.*

The earliest library in Springfield of which any record can be found is the collection of the Springfield Library Company, which published a catalogue in 1796. It seems to have been a small library, to which only the proprietors had access. The catalogue contained the regulations of the library and a classified list of books. The regulations were as follows:

"The hours in which the Librarian delivers books to the Proprietors are from four to seven o'clock on the last Saturdays of the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September, and from two to five o'clock on the last Saturdays of the months of October, November, December, January, February, and March. Each proprietor is allowed by the by-laws of the company to take out each day of delivery for each share he may own two folios or three quartos, or one quarto and two octavos, or one quarto and four duodecimos, or three octavos, or two octavos and three duodecimos, or one octavo and four duodecimos, or six duodecimos."

The catalogue contains the titles of 320 volumes, classified under the following divisions: divinity and ethics; history, biography, voyages, and travels; poetry; novels; and miscellaneous. What became of this library is unknown.

The second library organization of which any record remains was the Franklin Library Association, which was composed of the workmen in the United States Armory. The date of the establishment of this library is unknown. It existed as a separate library until the year 1844, when it was made over to the Young Men's Institute.

In January, 1824, the Hampden Mechanics' Association was established. It founded a library called the Apprentices' Library. It had for a time, also, a weekly evening school for apprentices and annual courses of lectures. This association continued in existence until 1849, but in 1845 its library was transferred to the Young Men's Institute. A catalogue of the Apprentices' Library, published in 1834, gives 627 as the number of books.

The Young Men's Institute was founded in 1843. It was an association for the improvement of its members. It established a library and reading-room, and had its debates and courses of literary and scientific lectures.

In 1854 the Young Men's Literary Association was organized. Its objects were similar to those of the institute. It also established a library and reading-room, and had its debates and lectures.

The libraries belonging to these various institutions were comparatively small, and they were accessible only to the members. The desirableness of a public library, however, began to attract attention and awaken popular discussion in connection with the efforts to increase the interest in these associations. As the result of these discussions a petition of 1200 citizens was presented to the city government in 1855, asking for the establishment of a city library. The petition was referred to the committee on education, who reported in favor of the object, and on October 15th the report was adopted by both branches of the city council, but it was found that by reason of some technical informalities the appropriation could not be made that year. The following year the city hall was erected, and in the plans which were adopted a room was set apart for a public library, but no action was had by the city government making provision for its establishment. The following year the subject was introduced to the notice of the city council in the inaugural address of Mayor Ansel Phelps, who stated that he had been requested to call attention to this subject, and to recommend that an appropriation of $2000 be made for a library, but that he did not deem it expedient to recommend the appropriation at that time, in view of the heavy indebtedness of the city, and concluded with the suggestion that "the creation and maintenance of a city library be deferred till a more convenient season." This suggestion of the mayor was approved by the city government, and no appropriation was made.

The friends of the city library enterprise, disappointed in this direction, determined to make a vigorous effort for the establishment of a public library by means of a voluntary association, and by seeking private subscriptions. For this purpose the City Library Association was organized, Nov. 27, 1857. The members of the Springfield Institute and the Young Men's Literary Association united in the new enterprise, and their libraries were made over to the City Library Association. A committee was also appointed to solicit subscriptions among the citizens. A considerable sum was raised, and accessions were also made to the library by donations of books.

In 1859, Mayor W. B. Calhoun in his inaugural refers to the association, and recommends that the city should stand forth as the acknowledged patron of the library by an appropriation for its support, and argues "that, in view of the benefits of a public library as the fruitful source, not of the ordinary and acknowledged blessings of intelligence merely, but of an efficient and all-pervading economy, it would be literally an institution of saving." But in view, probably, of the continued heavy indebtedness of the city, and the necessity of large appropriations for the current expenses, no action was had upon this recommendation.

During the year, however, the library of the association, now numbering about 1500 volumes, with the consent and approbation of the mayor and the committee on city property, was removed to the library-room in the city hall. From the period of removal the city furnished rent, and during most of the time fuel, lights, and the services of a janitor, free of charge to the association.

Simultaneously with the occupancy of these rooms commenced an earnest and persistent series of efforts to increase the resources and extend the usefulness of the library. A subscription of about $8000 was raised, and in the following year a fair was held by the ladies of the city for the benefit of the association, the result of which was a gain to the funds of the association of about $1800.

* By Rev. William Rice, D.D.

William Rice

A reference theological department was commenced, and donations, either in money or books, were secured from various religious societies. The agricultural department was also largely increased by the addition of the Hampden Agricultural Library, which was transferred by vote of the stockholders to the City Library Association. Donations of books from individual citizens were also received, and among these donations may be found some of the most expensive and valuable works in the library. A special effort was made to increase the number of annual subscriptions, and the small fee of $1 per year, which was charged for the use of books, became the source of considerable revenue. A course of lectures was also given for several years, which resulted in a considerable income. Subsequent to 1864 the city also made an annual appropriation. The aggregate receipts of the association from all sources from 1857 to 1871, when the library was removed to the new building, amounted to about $50,000, and a large portion of this amount was expended for books. To this sum should be added at least $6000,—the value of books donated to the library during the same period. As the result of these efforts, the number of volumes in the library increased during these years from 1500 to 30,000 volumes.

A museum of Ethnology and Natural History was founded in 1859, under the auspices of the association, in which were gathered collections of much interest and value, especially in some departments of local zoology.

The rooms in the city hall, ample at first, soon became crowded by the rapid growth of the library and museum, and the necessity for more commodious quarters became obvious. It was now apparent that the library was an established institution, and it was felt that provision should be made for its permanent accommodation and its continued growth. The association was therefore reorganized under a new charter, which constituted it a corporation for the purpose of "establishing and maintaining a library for the diffusion of knowledge and the promotion of intellectual improvement in the city of Springfield." The corporation was authorized "to hold real and personal estate to the amount of $150,000, exclusive of the books in its library, and the collections of natural history and works of art in its museum." And all its real and personal estate were to be held in trust "for the uses and purposes appropriate for a public and social library and museum, to be used and enjoyed by the inhabitants of Springfield, under such regulations as the corporation might from time to time prescribe." The city of Springfield was authorized to make appropriations for its maintenance so long as the corporation allowed the inhabitants of the city free access to the library at reasonable hours, for the purpose of using the same on the premises.

The new organization was effected in May, 1864, and the following board of officers were elected: John L. King, President; D. L. Harris, Vice-President; Wm. Rice, Clerk and Librarian; J. D. Safford, Treasurer; George Bliss, C. W. Chapin, J. M. Thompson, Chas. Merriam, Geo. Walker, E. W. Bond, J. G. Holland, J. B. Stebbins, James Kirkham, and P. B. Tyler, Directors; O. H. Greenleaf and Henry Smith, Auditors. The officers of the society at this first meeting received a communication from Hon. Geo. Bliss offering to donate a lot of land for a library building. A committee was at once appointed to confer with architects and to obtain plans for a building. The president of the association was also requested by the directors to secure subscriptions. Many of the citizens responded liberally to this appeal, and in February, 1865, the sum of $77,000 was raised, more than half this amount having been subscribed by the board of officers. Considerable delay was occasioned by the difficulty of obtaining a plan for the building, but the one finally accepted was by George Hathorne, of New York. The building committee, in October, 1867, contracted for the erection of the building with Amaziah Mayo. It was completed in the spring of 1871, at an expense of $100,000, and the library was opened to the public in the fall of the same year.

The library building is on State Street. It is 100 feet long and 65 feet deep, standing some 12 or 15 feet above the general level of the street, and 60 feet back from the front of the lot. Two flights of broad granite steps ascend from the street to an arched stone porch before the central tower. The building is of Monson gneiss to the height of the water-table; above, it is constructed of good faced brick, relieved by strongly contrasting and richly cut and carved light sandstone, from quarries at Amherst, O. The graceful porch, the bay-windows on the west and east ends, the arch-stones, panels, moldings, bands, dormers, and tracery are all of this delicate-tinted stone. The roof is the most peculiar and picturesque feature of the building, and is trimmed with light iron finials and railings, decorated and gilded. The architecture is the modern adaptation of the Gothic, prevalent in the Middle Ages on the continent, and in England at the present time, and is known as the mediæval revival.* It is admirably adapted to isolated public buildings like this, by its free and varied outline and its opportunity for elaborate ornamentation.

The entrance-hall is 25 feet wide, extending from front to rear of the building. Opening from the hall on the right is the museum-room, 20 by 50 feet, furnished with alcoves and cases. On the west is a similar though smaller hall, to be used as a reading-room, while beyond, and also entered from the entrance-hall, is the janitor's room.

Entering the library proper by the spacious stairway, the visitor stands in one of the most beautiful library interiors in this country. It occupies the entire building above the first floor, extending therefrom to the oblong dome. A clear space of 60 feet by 20 on the floor, and 50 feet in height, is surrounded by alcoves 15 feet deep. A series of clusters of columns encompass this open space, and from their carved, leafy capitals, each different and all beautiful, spring arched ribs, which meet and intersect beneath the glass dome. From these columns radiate in every direction the alcoves and galleries of the library. In the centre and front of the building, opposite the stairway, occupying the room of two alcoves, is the distributing centre, faced with a counter for the librarian and attendants. A winding iron staircase connects this with the galleries, with the floor above, and with the tower.

The centre alcoves at each end extend beyond the line of the building in a bay-window, which gives additional apparent length to the room and space for a table and chairs. Each alcove has a height of 17 feet, with two divisions, the upper accessible from a light gallery, from which in each corner alcove a circular staircase leads to the floor below. The galleries form an unbroken connection one with the other, and entirely surround the library.

A remarkable feature of this library is the abundance of light,—a rare thing in such structures. The dome is a large central skylight, some 50 feet in length, of ground glass; this is covered above at a height of six or seven feet by a larger frame-work containing an outer skylight. By this arrangement the heating and ventilation are more thoroughly controlled in winter, the direct rays of the sun tempered in summer, and at all times a softer and better light secured. In addition to the centre light, the alcoves have also a more direct light, one or more windows being arranged in each alcove. A great defect largely experienced in most existing libraries, namely, dark alcoves, has been entirely remedied by this arrangement. The shelves throughout are movable, secured by square-headed oak pins, which are let into the under side of the shelves flush, the divisions and also all other portions of the cases having been carefully fitted, so that there are no projecting corners or edges to mar the books.

But the crowning beauty of this fine interior is the artistic

* Or Renaissance.

excellence of the fresco-painting. It is the work of Mr. Guiseppe Garibaldi, of New York, and its brilliant and harmonious combinations of color have added the very touch needed to meet the architect's ideal and lift the arches, columns, and carved capitals into definite grace and ornate splendor. The city may well be proud of so beautiful a repository for its treasures of the wisdom and wit of the world.

The association was about $25,000 in debt at the completion of the building, and measures were immediately taken to secure subscriptions to meet the indebtedness. Hon. D. L. Harris, who was elected president on the death of Mr. King, was appointed to solicit subscriptions, and devoted himself with such enthusiasm and persistence to this work that at the annual meeting in 1873 he was able to report that the entire amount had been obtained.

In 1869 a donation of $6000 was made to the association by Miss Mary Bryant, of Boston, with the condition that this amount be invested, and the interest only be used for the purchase of books. This was the first donation made to the association looking toward an endowment. In 1878 a donation of $1000 was also made to the permanent funds by Charles Merriam, on condition that the interest on the investment should be used under the direction of the librarian, for the issue of free subscriptions to worthy persons.

Simultaneously with the opening of the library in the new building a catalogue was published, prepared by the librarian. The catalogue is upon what is called the dictionary plan. The books are entered under the name of the author and title, and they are arranged also under subjects, where the nature of the title will admit of it. To add to the value of the catalogue for practical purposes, the scientific, philosophical, and theological departments are thoroughly classified, and appropriate cross-references are made. For the further convenience of the reader lists of authors and titles of anonymous works are given, under poetry, fiction, and juveniles; and lists of authors also, under religion and drama. The library was opened in the new building with 31,400 volumes upon the shelves. Since that period there has been an annual increase, and it now numbers (1878) 42,000 volumes.

In addition to the volumes belonging to the association, the library contains a collection of the public documents of the United States, placed on deposit for reference, by the trustees of the State Library. This collection now numbers more than 2000 volumes, and is one of the most complete in the United States. The library also contains the "Reports of Drawings and Specifications," published by the United States Patent-Office. The reading-room department connected with the institution is well supplied with papers, magazines, and reviews.

There have been but few changes in the board of officers. The present list is as follows: D. L. Harris, President; E. W. Bond, Vice-President; William Rice, Clerk and Librarian; J. D. Safford, Treasurer; J. M. Thompson, Charles Merriam, Chester W. Chapin, John B. Stebbins, James Kirkham, Charles O. Chapin, Horace Smith, O. H. Greenleaf, George E. Howard, and Samuel Bowles, Directors; R. F. Hawkins and J. H. Appleton, Auditors.

By a change of the by-laws, adopted at the annual meeting in 1873, the mayor of the city, the president of the common council, and the chairman of the school committee are also constituted members *ex-officio* of the board of directors.

Rev. William Rice, D.D., was elected librarian a few months after the establishment of the library in the city-hall, and has remained in charge until the present time.

The affairs of the association have been conducted on a broad and liberal basis. The directors have steadily adhered to one purpose, that of building up a valuable public library, which should furnish means not only for the gratification of taste, but also for the acquisition of substantial knowledge. They have not been content to establish a mere circulating library, provided with the current literature of the day, but have labored for a far higher and nobler end, viz., the accumulation of a library of permanent value, which would supply the most earnest and serious needs of the community, and furnish ample scope for research and investigation in the various departments of literature, science, art, philosophy, and religion.

They have been eminently successful in this work, and the City Library of Springfield may be regarded as one of the best-selected and valuable libraries of its size in the State, or in the country.

THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.*

The Connecticut Valley Historical Society was organized by the adoption of by-laws and the choice of officers at a meeting held at the City Library in Springfield on the 21st of April, 1876. A charter was secured from the Secretary of the Commonwealth under Chapter 375 of the Acts and Resolves of 1874, and the society thus became a corporation legally established under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, May 9, 1876. The officers of the corporation elected at its organization were the following: President, Judge Henry Morris; Vice-Presidents, Judge A. L. Soule, Hon. William L. Smith, and Samuel Bowles; Clerk and Treasurer, Rev. Wm. Rice, D.D.; Executive Committee, Rev. S. G. Buckingham, D.D., Rev. E. A. Reed, Homer Merriam, Joseph C. Pynchon, Henry S. Lee, Charles Marsh.

The reasons which led to the organization of this society and the importance of the objects which it contemplates are so admirably set forth in the opening address of the president, Judge Henry Morris, that we cannot do better than to present a considerable part of that address as a portion of this brief history:

"The valley of the Connecticut presents a field for historic research equaled by few, surpassed by none. True, we have no Revolutionary battle-fields consecrated in the great struggle for independence. The armies of England never penetrated so far into the interior. The only British soldiers who came here came as prisoners, and some of these took so kindly to our valley that they settled among us as citizens, married wives, established homes, and raised families. Some of their descendants are with us at this day, filling positions of responsibility and usefulness.

"But while we have in the valley no battle-grounds famous in Revolutionary annals, we are rich in memorials of earlier trials. We can point to many a spot where the war-whoop of the savage has echoed in peaceful villages and startled the settler by his fireside, or at his labor in the field, to seek protection for his wife and children.

"The tomahawk and the torch were active instruments in those days in the work of destruction. Here, too, is soil that has witnessed the fierce and protracted conflict with the savage foe, and been wet with the mingled blood of white men and red men. The horrors of that early warfare have had few parallels in later times, unless it be in the atrocities recently perpetrated in the Old World upon a professedly Christian people.

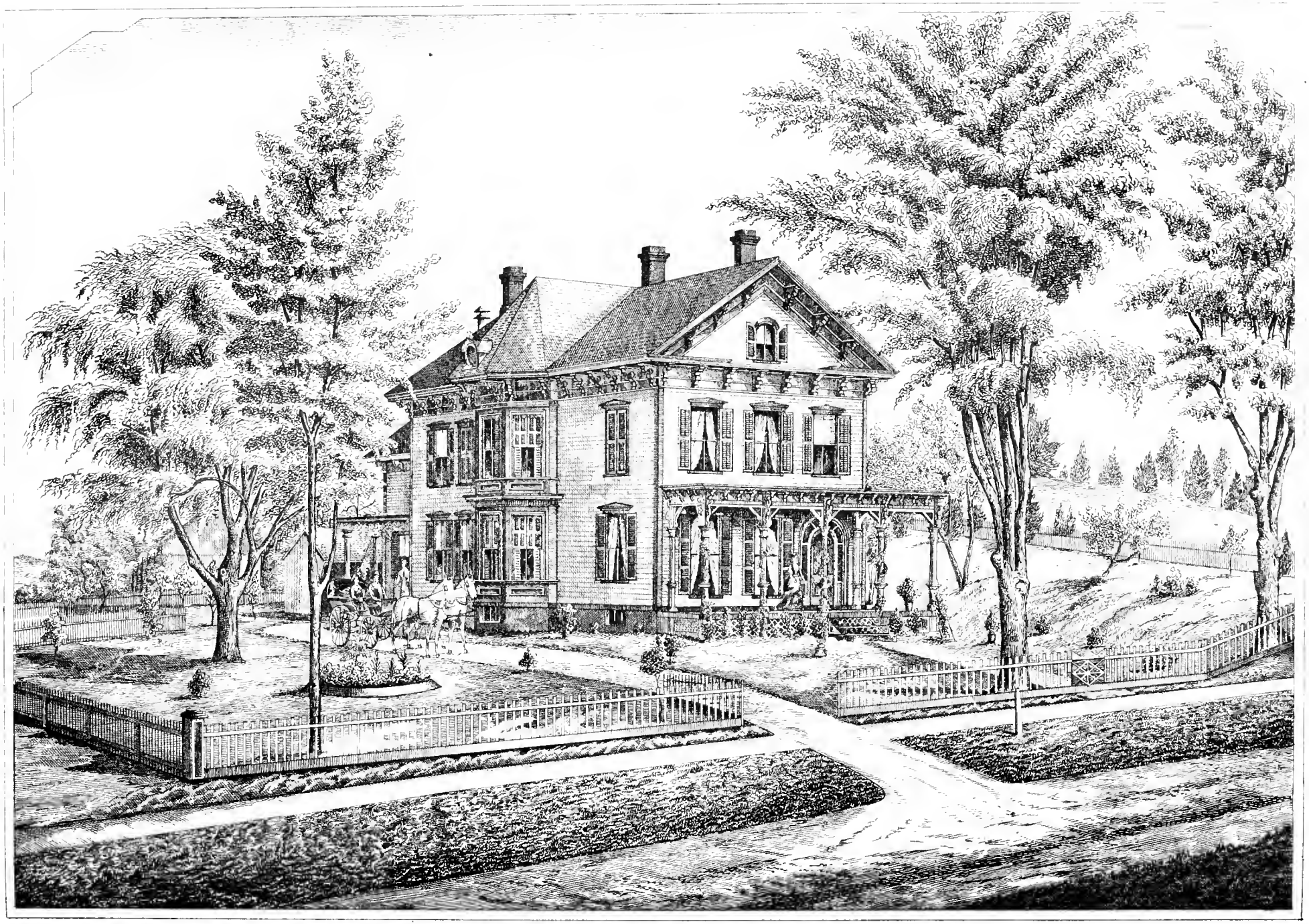
"These early wars have been to a large extent chronicled by writers whose works have been published. I apprehend, however, that there are many interesting details to be gathered and localities marked which have never yet been preserved in a form that will secure their transmission to those who shall come after us.

"Aside from the annals of Indian warfare, this valley has been the scene of many important events that merit a fuller record than they have yet received. How little is known of the part taken in the old French war by the people residing in this valley! Yet it is a fact that in the single year 1745 eighteen of our young men of Springfield met with death during the siege and at the capture of the fortress of Louisburg. How many incidents connecting the valley with the American Revolution have failed of any permanent record! And yet it is safe to say that there is not a town in this part of the State that did not send its sons into our armies to fight the battles for independence, numbers of whom perished on the field or fell victims to the diseases and hardships of camp-life. Is it too late to rescue the names of these heroic men from oblivion? And then that trouble known as Shays' rebellion, which followed so soon after the war of the Revolution,—are there not some traditions to be gathered concerning it which have found no record in the pages of Minot or any other annalist?

"It is not, however, in wars and tumults alone that the true antiquarian will seek subjects for his diligent study. The multifarious transactions of civil life, in which the men who have passed away from among us took part,—transactions which in their time attracted general attention and interest; nay, the very men themselves, the actors in these transactions, who in the two centuries before the present, and some even in the present century, planned and organ-

* By Rev. William Rice, D.D.

RES. OF JOHN B. ADAMS, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE DANIEL HITCHCOCK, SPRINGFIELD, MASS

ized our civil institutions, inaugurated and conducted the various enterprises of their time, and gave shape and tone to its social life,—is there not much to be collected and preserved concerning them, that those who may come after us may not be left in profound ignorance that such men have lived and acted their part here?

"It is one of the marked peculiarities of this centennial era that it has drawn the attention of our countrymen so much to the past, and has awakened so strong a desire to preserve the fragmentary memorials that yet remain. Everywhere is manifested an anxiety to secure the local annals. Writers are busy investigating records and documents that have been neglected and forgotten for years. Many town histories have been published. Others are in course of preparation. Historical discourses have been delivered by clergymen in their various parishes. The addresses before the various professional and social organizations existing among us have largely taken on a historical type, and the public mind generally is becoming more inquisitive, and so better informed, about the past. It was in sympathy with this sentiment that this society had its origin. Deeply impressed with the importance of preserving our local annals, and appreciating in some degree the value of the field for investigation afforded by the valley of the Connecticut, a few gentlemen associated themselves as the Connecticut Valley Historical Society, and organized as a corporation under the laws of this Commonwealth. A good degree of interest has been manifested in the object, which, considering the general depression in almost every kind of business at present prevailing, is an encouraging omen of success in our enterprise. Whether this success shall be achieved depends mainly upon the spirit with which the members of the society engage in the work contemplated by our constitution. One very important part of this work is the collection and preservation of ancient records and documents of every kind that may in any way illustrate ancient transactions and the habits of life and modes of business that characterized years long past. Many an important historical fact has been derived from some old letter which has been preserved among the family treasures, or from some entry made in some court record, or in the diary of some individual made for a very different purpose. For instance, it has been regarded as an interesting fact, in connection with the early history of Springfield, that the pioneers who first came to this valley purposed to locate their settlement on the west side of the river, and actually built their first house there. The evidence of that fact rests almost entirely, as I suppose, upon the entry made in the old Pynchon record of a lawsuit about the building of that house. There are many similar cases. I have no doubt that if all the old account-books, newspapers, and documents of various kinds which had lain dormant in the garrets of our old houses for many years before our late civil war, but which were hunted up and sold for paper-stock when paper-stock was high, were now in existence, and could be subjected to a careful scrutiny by persons skilled in antiquarian lore, very many valuable facts illustrating the past history of our land, and the characters of the men and women who were conspicuous actors on the stage of life before the beginning of the present century, would be brought to light. Much, very much, that would have been valuable has been lost in this way within the last fifteen years. Much, however, yet remains and may be saved. Let us endeavor to gather from their dark and dusty depositories these relics of the past and place them in the archives of this society, where they will be carefully preserved and made available to future historians, who shall undertake the office of recording in a permanent form the transactions of a past age.

"In this enterprise we invite the co-operation and solicit the aid of all gentlemen residing in the Connecticut Valley who feel an interest in the object. We should gladly welcome them to our membership. Nor do we confine this invitation to our sex. Remembering what has been wrought by women in this department of research, we extend to the ladies of this valley a cordial invitation to encourage and assist us in this enterprise. Are there not women scattered up and down the old county of Hampshire who will do for the towns where they reside what has been done by Miss Caulkins for the city of Norwich, and by Miss Jones for the town of Stockbridge, in writing out the annals of their towns? Nor is there anything in our organization that excludes from our society those who have not the privilege of living in the valley of the Connecticut. While we regard this as our peculiar field, we are happy to receive into our membership the dwellers in the regions on either side of this valley. Wherever there is an individual who sympathizes with our purposes, and desires to aid us in historical research, we shall gladly welcome him as a co-laborer."

The society commenced its operations with 11 members. It has steadily increased in the number of its members, and now comprises many of the most intelligent and cultivated citizens of the Connecticut Valley. Its history has been brief, eight regular meetings only having been held since its organization.

These meetings have been well attended, and have been exceedingly interesting. Valuable papers have been presented and discussed upon the following topics, viz.: "Shad and Salmon in the Connecticut River in the Olden Times," by Dr. A. Booth; "Rev. Stephen Williams and his Journal" (three papers), by Rev. J. W. Harding; "The Old Fire Department of Springfield," by J. K. Newell; "The Old Prison on Main and Bliss Streets, in Springfield," by Judge H. Morris; "The Breck Controversy in the First Parish in Springfield in 1735," by M. A. Green; "The Derivation of English Names," by Hon. Joseph White; "Early Navigation of the Connecticut River," by T. M. Dewey; "Major Elizur Holyoke," by Judge H. Morris; "Springfield during the Rebellion of 1786, known as the Shays Rebellion," by Hon. William L. Smith; "The Beginnings of the Common School in America," by Rev. A. D. Mayo; "Rev. Samuel Peters and his History of Connecticut," by Rev. C. Hammond; "Biographical Sketch of the late William Russell," by Rev. M. C. Stebbins; "The Old Pynchon House and its Builders," by Judge H. Morris; "Count Rumford during the Revolution," by E. A. Thompson; "Slavery in the Connecticut Valley during the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries," by Judge H. Morris; "Dartmouth College and the State of New Connecticut," by John L. Rice; Col. D. M. Bryant's "Reminiscences of Ancient Matters of Local Interest" (read by the president).

Several of these papers are in possession of the society, and it is hoped will hereafter find a permanent record in its printed proceedings.

EDUCATIONAL.*

To the early settlers of Massachusetts no subject was dearer than the careful training and education of their children. This is apparent in the early history of the Plymouth and the Bay colonies, and is equally true, also, of the pioneers who began the settlement of Springfield. The first records of the town are evidence of their early attention to this subject. In a memorandum which is supposed to belong to 1641, the year of the town's recognition by the General Court, there is an enumeration of "Acts app. [appertaining?] to ye selectmen by order of court," among which are the following: "To see that all children be taught to read and learn a chattechisme, to place forth unruly children and servants, to take account of their sittings, to see schools erected and maintained."

In 1644, on the "26 of ye 7 m.," some of the duties of the selectmen were defined by a "generall vote of ye towne," by which it was incumbent upon them, in addition to other duties, "to see to ye scouring of ditches, and to ye killing of wolves, and to ye training of ye children."

It does not appear upon the records at what particular date the first school was established, but there were early appropriations for the payment of teachers and for other school purposes. The town took action "March ye 13, $165\frac{3}{4}$," concerning "A parsell of land over ye grate river, at ye lower end of Chickkuppy plaine." This tract of land consisted of 30 acres, and it voted "that ye towne do hereby order that ye aforesaid land shall be reserved in ye towne's hands, as ye Towne's land for ye Towne's use, either for ye helping to maintain a schoolmaster or ruling elder, or to help bear any other towne charges, according as it shall be hereafter concluded." The proceeds of this land were for some time devoted in part to the support of schools, but were subsequently diverted to other uses.

May 2, 1677, the town "voted the admittance and entertainment of Wm. Maddison as schoolmaster, he taking three pence of those per weeke whom he teaches to read English, and four pence per weeke of those he teaches both to read and write, as also four pence of those whom he teaches writing wholely, the parents or persons being to allow no more; but the towne for this year, as an Incouragement for Him in ye work, do agree to allow Him ye Rent of ye towne land in Chickupy."

The next teacher employed received a stated salary, as appears from the following:

"April 10, 1678.—At a meeting of the inhabitants wherein they were desired to remain after lecture, It was voted and continued to give to Mr. David Denton twenty pounds salary for his encouragement in the worke of schoolmaster."

The record then states that it was stipulated that in case a school could not be kept open for him all the time, he was to have "half of said pounds, and time to plant and dress two acres of Indian corn." As the accounts of the town show that he was paid only £10, it is presumed that he had time to "plant and dress" his corn.

* By A. P. Stone.

In 1682, "The selectmen agreed with Goodwife Mirricke, to encourage her in the good work of training up of children and teaching children to read, that she should have 3*d.* a weeke for every child that she takes to perform this good work for."

In 1683, John Richard was engaged as schoolmaster, and was employed in that capacity for several years. Although the salary of £20, mentioned above, may be regarded as a very fair compensation for the time, it would seem probable that some difficulty was experienced in obtaining a suitable teacher for that sum, for in March, 1690, instructions were given to the "selectmen to engage a schoolmaster, and they may give or engage to give more than £20, the sum by which they are stinted."

The moral training of children was carefully attended to, and a strict watch was kept over young persons when in public assemblies. In 1679 the town records say, "It is also ordered by ye selectmen that all youths and boys under the age, 12 years of age, sit on that seat under the deacon's seat, and also on that seat against, and on the stairs, only they must not block up the stairs when minister Glover comes." "Deacon Parsons" and others were ordered "to have an eye on the boys."

The following extract from the records of the same year would seem to imply that there were some persons whose moral training had not been successful, and that the town resorted to other means than schools and tithingmen for their correction: "The Towne is Dr. To Goodman Marshfield, by mending the stockes, and a staple, 3*s.* 6*d.*"

It is supposed that the first schools were kept in private houses, or in rooms hired for that purpose. In 1679 there was paid "to Goodman Merricke for his house for schooling, 10*s.* 6*d.*;" and, soon after, to "Samuel Ely, £1 10*s.* 9*d.*, of which 9*s.* is for a school in his house." There was also a school in the tower of the meeting-house, as appears from the record of a town-meeting, bearing date of Oct. 9, 1678.

The first school-house, properly so called, was erected in 1679, and the action of the town in relation to the same is recorded, with considerable minuteness, as follows:

May 7, 1679.—"At a towne-meeting, being a legal meeting, It was voted and consented that there should be an house erected for that noble design and use of learning in those so necessary pieces or parts of learning, viz:, reading, and writing, and that this house should be twenty and two foot in length and eighteen foot in breadth."

June 2, 1679.—"At a meeting of the Selectmen, being Gent. Deacon Benj. Parsons, Jno. Dumbleton, Henry Chapin, Jno. Holyoke, it having been formerly at a Towne-meeting propounded to ye Towne that they would set up a school-house for ye towne, and they concluded that such a house should be erected, and appointed to ye selectmen to bargain with any meet person or persons as to build such an house for such a use; accordingly, they have bargained with Thomas Stebbins for to get timber for such a building and frame it, whose length is to be twenty-two foot, and breadth seventeen foot, and stud six foot and halfe; and he, the said Thomas Stebbins, is to carry the frame to place and nail the clapboards close on to both sides, and to lath it, and shingle the roofe, and to make three light spaces on one side and two on one end, and to set up a mantletree, and set up a rung chimney and daub it, and the said Thomas is to have for his worke so done fourteen pounds paid by the Towne, and in case it so prove that the said Thomas Stebbins shall have a hard bargain, it is hereby agreed that he shall have 10*s.* more of the Towne.

"Thomas Stebbins."

Aug. 4, 1679.—"It was voted and concluded that the school-house shall be set somewhere in the lane going to the upper wharfe, and the Selectmen to agree about and determine the particular place."

The lane spoken of above was the Ferry Street of the early town, now Cypress Street, north of the railroad, and leading from Main Street to the river. The school-house was erected soon afterward, as the following accounts show:

"Dec. 29, 1679.—The Towne is Dr.:

	£	*s.*	*d.*
"To Thomas Stebbins, Jun., for his worke about ye school-house	10	0	0
"To Goodman Lamb, carting, 1 day, clay for ye school-house	0	5	0
"To Sam: Ely, for entertaining the school-house raisers	0	3	8"

The location of this school-house was almost at the northern extremity of the population as it was then distributed in the main settlement of the town, and it is not improbable that it was unsatisfactory in that respect, for at a town-meeting held Feb. 1, 1680, it was proposed to have the building removed to the "middle of ye towne," provided any person would do so "without any charge to ye towne."

It is not recorded, nor known, whether such a removal took place, but there is a tradition that the house was removed to the south side of Elm Street, near Main, in the rear of the present location of the Chicopee National Bank. But it is more probable that a building was purchased there and used for a school; for, Oct. 21, 1685, it was voted to purchase a house built by Edward Stebbins, on the land of Samuel Ball, "for a school-house, for twenty-five pounds."

The early residents of Springfield believed in compulsory education, for, "April 24, 1685, It was voted that all parents and householders be enjoined to send their children and servants to school, and that all persons from the Round Hill to the Mill River who do not send such children as are over five years and under nine years shall pay at the rate of two pence per week for the space of half a year." Very similar action was again taken May 19, 1692.

The following action of the town is more formal in its character, and shows a deep interest on the part of the people in the education of their children:

"To the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, sitting for Springfield, May 20, 1707.

"Rules & orders made & agreed on by the Freeholders & Inhabitants of the town of Springfield, qualified for voters in town affairs, at their meeting May 9, 1707, duly warned for that end & agreed on to be presented to the General Quarter Sessions, sitting at Springfield, May 20, 1707.

"Inasmuch as the law of the Province obliges this town to keep & maintain a Grammar school, writing school, & reading school, & that the schoolmasters be suitably Incouraged & paid by the inhabitants of said town, Now, for ye better support of s'd school & Incouragement of learning, It is agreed & voted that the Parents of every scholar going to said school shall pay three pence per weeke in towne pay; & for the enabling the towne to recover such dues for each scholar, It is agreed that the schoolmaster that shall be hired from time to time shall keep an exact account of every scholar's coming to said school & leaving said school; and upon the demand of the selectmen such schoolmaster shall deliver to said selectmen, under his hand, an account of the scholars as aforesaid said account shall be obliging as to the time of said scholar's attendance, & the selectmen or assessors from time to time are hereby ordered & Impowered to assess the said sum or sums upon the Parents & masters of said scholars, & to affix or add the said sum & sums to their towne rates that shall be granted from time to time by the towne, for assessing and raising such further sums for compleating the schoolmaster's ful dues, & that shall be due to him; & it is further ordered & agreed that the selectmen consider who are such children or scholars as to be privileged and that the selectmen do exempt their parents & masters from paying for such children going to school, in whole or in part.—Approved May 20, 1707."

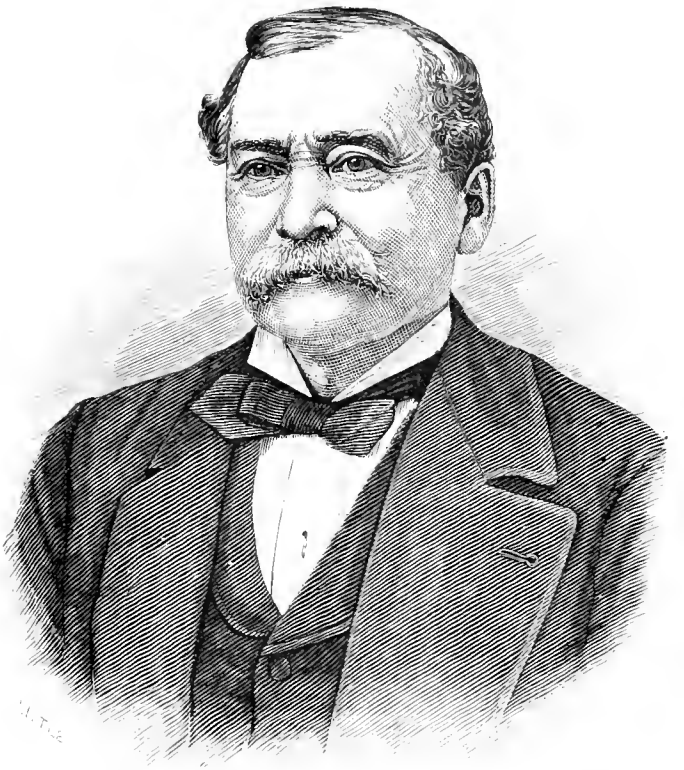
A vote was passed, Nov. 30, 1708, requiring "Each person sending a child to school to send a load of wood within two weeks, or pay enough to buy a load."

Dec. 1, 1709, the salary of John Sherman, "Grammar-school master," was fixed at "£40 in grain, viz., Pease, Rye, Indian Corn, & Barley, at the town price."

In 1716 the town was divided into precincts (in addition to the main village) as follows: "1. The west side of the greate river. 2. The Longmeadow. 3. The west side of Agawam River. 4. The Upper Chicope. 5. The Lower Chicope. 6. Skipmuck." Each precinct was required to support one school, and in case of neglect the money raised was to return to the town treasury. The amount of money raised for schools this year was £82.

From the above date during the remainder of the century there is recorded little of special interest concerning the schools. A grammar school was maintained, except at short intervals, until about 1820, and some of its teachers were men of ability. These grammar schools, like those before mentioned, were not like the schools now known by that name, but were of a higher grade, embracing, in part at least, the work of high schools, and were maintained in accordance with the law of 1647, requiring towns of 100 families or more "to set up a grammar schoole, the master thereof being able to instruct youth so farr as they can be fitted for y^e^ university."

The schools were usually under the oversight of the select-



James E. Russell

The subject of this sketch, son of Stephen O. and Mary McCray Russell, was born in Ellington, Conn., in 1821. When he was four years of age his parents removed to Springfield, and his father became prominently identified with the interests of the town, and occupied many positions of trust and responsibility. James E. received his education at the city schools, and by his diligence and application acquired an education that well qualified him for his subsequent active business career. He early developed traits of character that stamped him as a forthcoming active business man, and while he was attending school he turned an honest penny by carrying the mail from the post-office to the neighbors residing in the vicinity of his home. Every morning at eight o'clock he appeared at the office for the mail, and was prompt and methodical in the discharge of his duty.

At the age of sixteen he assisted in running the line for the Hartford and Springfield Railroad, and also that of the Boston and Albany, between Springfield and Westfield. Two years later he accepted a position in the Springfield post-office, under Albert Morgan. He remained here about three years, and was then appointed mail-agent on the Boston and Albany Railroad, and was one of two first appointed in this State, and probably first in the United States. He occupied this position until 1845, when, in consequence of an accident wherein he came near losing his life, he resigned his office, and upon recovering his health accepted a position as conductor on the Boston and Albany road, and run the first passenger express train on the New York line from Boston to Springfield. In this business he displayed the same watchful care and method that marked his previous life, and was considered one of the most trustworthy and popular conductors on the road. Honorable with his employers, and popular and gentlemanly with the public, he officiated in this capacity until 1857, when he came to Springfield and took charge of the old American House, remaining there but a few months, when, in 1858, he was elected to the office of register of deeds, and has held that office continuously since, and discharged the duties with great credit to himself and the entire satisfaction of the people.

It is evident that Mr. Russell commands the respect of his fellow-citizens in a remarkable degree, from the fact that he has been successively chosen to this important office for nearly a quarter of a century, and received the votes of all classes irrespective of party.

Although Mr. Russell has confined himself closely to the discharge of his duties as a public officer, he has manifested a lively interest in matters tending to promote the welfare of the city and county. Honorable and upright in business, genial and social in nature, ever ready to assist with means within his power all those who ask, he has won the confidence, and justly merits the universal esteem in which he is held by the people.

Philip Wilcox

PHILIP WILCOX was born Sept. 2, 1800, at East Berlin, Conn. He was a lineal descendant of the fourth generation from Daniel Wilcox, who emigrated from England and settled in Middletown, Conn., then an unbroken wilderness. His son Daniel, Jr., subsequently settled at Berlin, then a part of New Britain. He died at the age of seventy-four, and on his tombstone is found the following inscription:

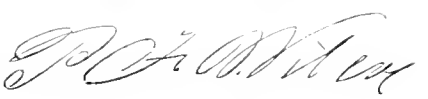
> "I gave this ground, I'm laid here first,
> Soon my remains will turn to dust;
> My wife and progeny around,
> Come sleep with me in this cold ground."

At the time of his wife's death she was the mother of children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren to the number of two hundred and ninety-two. His wife died in 1807, aged ninety-two.

Philip Wilcox came to Springfield in 1823, and started the tinware business on State Street opposite the United States armory, that being a favorable location at that time for business. After a few years he followed the direction of the business centre of the village, and moved down on State Street near Main. His brother Philo F., having learned his trade of him (Philip), established himself in the same business on Main Street.

The Wilcoxes were the first to manufacture stoves in this vicinity, which was for many years an important branch of trade; but upon the completion of the Boston and Albany Railroad, the cheapness of coal and iron at the latter place led to unequal competition, and Mr. Wilcox abandoned the manufacture of stoves. He was very much interested in the construction of that railroad, impressed with the idea that it would be a great benefit to Springfield, as its construction has since proved to be the making of the city. His death came at about the time of its completion and in the midst of his most active and successful business career, he being only forty-two years of age. Mr. Wilcox was interested in all enterprises tending to build up and beautify Springfield, and in the various associations here, among which was the Hampden Mechanics' Association. He was connected with the South Congregationalist Church, of which he was one of the original trustees. In his death Springfield lost one of its most enterprising and esteemed citizens; a man of strict integrity of purpose in all his business relations, and uniformly respected by all who knew him.

He was married to Eliza Parmelee, of Middletown, Conn., June 26, 1823. She died Nov. 19, 1842, aged forty-two. Their children were William L., Mrs. C. M. Lee (deceased), John P., and Mrs. J. K. Dexter, of Holyoke. The sons are in business in the old stand occupied by their father prior to his death, having charge of the same at an early age in life. They are among the leading business men of the city, and have carried to a successful and profitable completion the trade opened by their father over half a century ago.



PHILO F. WILCOX was a native of East Berlin, Conn., and came to this city when less than twenty years of age, following his elder brother, Philip, founder of the stove and tinware trade conducted by his sons (William L. and John P.) to this day. Philo served his brother at this trade for some time; was subsequently associated with him, and afterwards purchased a branch of the business and carried it on in a store opposite Foote's Block, on Main Street. From this he retired about the year 1840, having secured a sufficient competence to place him beyond the apprehension of want.

Soon after the Chicopee Bank was organized Mr. Wilcox was chosen one of its directors, an office he held until his death, being also for more than twenty years its president, and for about ten years vice-president of the Springfield Institution for Savings. He was also vice-president for many years of the Springfield Mutual Insurance Company. He was a Republican in politics, and represented the city for two terms in the State Legislature of Massachusetts just prior to the war. Mr. Wilcox was largely interested in the interests of the city, and upon his retirement from business invested much of his capital in real estate, which by the rapid rise in value proved a profitable investment. He was a man of keen judgment, possessing a business sagacity and a will to carry forward whatever he conceived to be right. His father being a farmer, both he and his brother Philip enjoyed only limited opportunities for education from books, but while young men they laid well the foundation for successful business careers, and were men of stability and prudence in all the relations of life.

In the year 1826, November 9, he married Miss Orpha J., daughter of Asa Wood, of Springfield. They had seven children, all of whom are deceased but one, Mrs. Utley Cadwell, of New York. One son, E. P. Wilcox, died Sept. 13, 1870; another son, Frank P., died April, 1876. Mr. Wilcox died Jan. 1, 1871, aged sixty-five.

W. C. Sturtevant

Hon. Warner C. Sturtevant was born in Keene, Cheshire Co., N. H., Jan. 23, 1809. His grandfather, Cornelius Sturtevant, was a native of Belfast, Me., settled in Keene, N. H., about the year 1787, where he lived as a farmer during the remainder of his life, and died at the advanced age of ninety-one, in the year 1822. His father, Luther Sturtevant, was a ship carpenter by trade, and spent the time until he was fifty years of age at that business, when he bought a farm and followed agricultural pursuits the remainder of his life. He was married to Azubah Claflin, formerly of Hopkinton, Mass. She was a cousin of H. B. Claflin, of New York, and also of Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts.

Their children were four sons and three daughters, of whom the subject of this narrative was the youngest. The father died at the age of eighty-nine, in the year 1867; the mother died about 1858, aged seventy-six.

At the age of fourteen Mr. Sturtevant apprenticed himself to learn the business of the manufacture of crackers. At the end of seven years he was engaged as journeyman in the same business, and continued for six years, when he commenced business for himself in Bath, N. H. After some four years' business in that place, he spent five years in Hanover, N. H.

In the year 1844 he came to Springfield and established himself in the same business, opening a wholesale and retail house, with a trade reaching to various parts of this State, and the States of New York and Connecticut. This he continued for some sixteen years, and retired from the business. Since that time he has built a fine brick block on Main Street, Springfield, and a residence on the corner of Spring and Pearl Streets.

During the past nine years Mr. Sturtevant has been president of the Springfield Mutual Fire Assurance Company, and he was one of the guarantee capitalists of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company upon its organization, and a director ever since. Upon the organization of Springfield as a city he was for two years following a member of the city council, and for one term alderman. In 1864 he represented wards One and Two of the city in the State Legislature, and in 1872 he was chosen to the Legislature from wards Four and Six.

Mr. Sturtevant has never been considered in any sense of the term a professional politician, but always interested in the great political questions of the day. He was identified in politics with the Democratic party from his first vote until 1852, when upon the agitation of the slavery question he favored the opposition to human bondage, and upon the formation of the Republican party became a supporter of its platform. He has been a subscriber to the educational interests of the city, and always favors public enterprises tending to promote the well-being of society. Although his opportunities for education were limited while young, he cultivated a taste for reading, and during his life he has made himself familiar with the best authors of history.

In the year 1833 he married Abigail, daughter of Captain Lyon, of Northborough, Mass. By this union there were born three children,—Hannah L., died young; Warner F., a merchant, of Springfield; and Albert L., at the head of the Stationery Bureau, at Washington. Mrs. Sturtevant died in 1842. For his second wife he married Nancy H. Ricker, of Bath, N. H. Their children were Mary (died at the age of six), and Abbie Martica.

men, who were the general managers of town affairs. Sometimes special committees were appointed to look after them; but school committees as now known date only from 1826–27.

Until the early part of the present century there were few private schools in the town, except for girls, and those were of a temporary character.

In 1812 an academy for both sexes was opened in a building, now used as a dwelling-house, on the north side of Elm Street, a few rods west of the First Church. This school continued until about 1824, and its list of teachers included the names of Benjamin Day, Mr. Lusk, Mr. Olmstead, Mr. Morley, Miss Martha Ely, and J. W. Crooks. Many persons are now living who were pupils at that school. Some written lists of the pupils still preserved contain the names of Maj. E. Ingersoll, of the United States Armory, Henry and James Brewer, many bearing the names of Bliss and Chapin, and others. A Lancasterian or Monitorial school was attempted in 1827, but continued only a year or two.

In 1829 a private school of a high order, for young ladies, was opened, under the direction of an association of gentlemen, in a building, still standing, on the east side of Maple Street, between Union and High Streets. Miss Julia Hawkes, the first teacher, left in 1833 to open a school in Philadelphia, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Eaton. In 1835 this school was succeeded by one taught by Rev. George Nichols and wife, in a building at the southeast corner of Main and State Streets. In the following year it was removed to the building next west of the court-house, on Court Street. In 1840, Mr. Nichols died, and the school, which has continued to the present time, was subsequently taught by Mrs. Nichols, Miss H. S. Avery, Miss Elizabeth Stebbins, Misses Celia and Mary Campbell, Mr. E. D. Bangs, and Mr. C. C. Burnett, the present principal. For many years it has been a school for both sexes, and has been known as the English and Classical Institute.

In April, 1825, the town appointed a committee "to enquire into the existing administration of the town schools, and to digest such improvements in the same as in their judgment may be proper." This committee presented, August 15th, through their chairman, William B. Calhoun, a lengthy and able report, in which they stated that they had pursued their investigations under twelve heads. They complain of limited appropriations, want of system and of supervisory power, and that "none of the schools have kept pace with the improvement and advancement in the science of instruction." As to the statute regarding morals and manners, they were "unable to find a single instructor who had ever read the statute or was even aware of its existence." The town chose William B. Calhoun, George Colton, Joseph Hall, Jr., Joshua Frost, Frederic A. Orchard, James W. Crooks, and Justice Williams a committee, "to be joined by the stated clergymen of the town," to have charge of and conduct the schools.

For a quarter of a century following this action the schools constituted a subject of much discussion and legislation in town- and district-meetings. It was emphatically the revolutionary period of the schools. There are many people now living who have a vivid recollection of the stirring debates of those times, and of the very able advocacy of advanced views of education by leading citizens.

In 1827 the town voted "that it is expedient to establish a high school, to be kept permanently in one place." Land was purchased of Simeon Sanborn on School Street, and a house was erected, in which a school for boys was opened in 1828, and continued until about 1837. The principal teachers of the school were Storey Hebard, S. H. Calhoun, Mr. Morley, Mr. Knox, Henry R. Vaille, J. N. Sikes, and C. C. Burnett. Many of the leading citizens of Springfield for the past forty years were pupils of that school.

Springfield was the first place in Massachusetts to employ a superintendent of schools, having elected to that position, in 1840, Mr. S. S. Green, now professor in Brown University, who entered upon his duties in August of that year. After the second year, the office was discontinued for the want of an appropriation. Mr. Green's two annual reports show him to have been an intelligent educator and an efficient worker in the schools.

In 1841 a high school for the centre district of the town was opened in the school-house on Elm Street, on the site of the present court-house. Rev. Sanford Lawton, who since 1835 had taught a private school in the building now occupied as a book-store, at the corner of Main and State Streets, was the first teacher. He was succeeded, in 1844, by Ariel Parrish. A new building for the school was erected on Court Street, and dedicated Sept. 9, 1848.

In 1849 the school committee, Josiah Hooker, chairman, called the attention of the town to the law—then recently passed—requiring towns of 500 or more families to support a high school for the benefit of the whole town. Immediate action was taken, and an arrangement was made with the centre district by which such a school was opened May 5th, occupying a part of the school-house on Court Street. The first formal graduation from the school was in 1856, by a class of nine pupils.

Mr. Parrish continued in charge of the high school until August, 1865, when he was succeeded by Rev. M. C. Stebbins, who continued its principal until July, 1874. The growth of the school having rendered the building on Court Street insufficient for its accommodation, a new and spacious building was erected on State Street, and dedicated Aug. 31, 1874, at which time Mr. W. W. Calhoun, the present principal of the school, entered upon his duties. The cost of the building was $142,000; of the lot, $28,000; total, $170,000. The number of pupils enrolled in the school during the school year ending July, 1879, was 418; graduates, 54.

For several years subsequent to 1850 the school authorities urged the importance of a superintendent of schools. Josiah Hooker, Esq., was unceasing in his efforts in that direction until 1865, when the office was re-established, and E. A. Hubbard was elected to the place. Mr. Hubbard's administration was one of activity, reconstruction, and progress. A new code of regulations and a course of study were prepared for the schools, and much attention given to methods of instruction and management. The accommodations for the school had become insufficient in extent and kind. During Mr. Hubbard's term of service five spacious and convenient grammar-school buildings were erected,—the Hooker school-house on North Main Street; the houses on Elm, Oak, Central, and Worthington Streets; and the house at Indian Orchard village. The new high-school building was also commenced. Mr. Hubbard resigned in 1873, and was succeeded by A. P. Stone, the present incumbent.

In addition to the private schools heretofore mentioned, two others have been more recently established,—a day- and boarding-school for young ladies, by the Misses Howard, at the corner of Union and School Streets, and the Collegiate Institute, which prepares young people for college and for business, established by Rev. M. C. Stebbins in 1874, and now located in the old court-house, on the west side of Court Square.

There has been a steady growth of the schools in numbers and character. In 1840, 1950 different pupils were taught, at an expense of $8947; while in 1875, probably the year of the city's greatest population, there were 5690 pupils, taught by 133 teachers, and the current expenses were $115,788. The present value of the school-houses, lots, and furniture is $550,000.

The character and scope of the instruction given in the schools will compare favorably with those in any portion of the State. In the primary schools, covering a period of four years, and in the grammar schools, five years, instruction is

given in reading, spelling, penmanship, arithmetic, geography, English grammar and language, United States history, book-keeping, music, and drawing. The high school, four years, has a classical course preparatory to college, and an academic course, comprising mathematics, the sciences, English language and literature, metaphysics, and political economy, with the ancient and modern languages as optional branches. Evening schools for adults have been supported since 1850, and there is an evening school for instruction in industrial and mechanical drawing.

In the long list of teachers employed in the public schools there are many who have done a noble work for their schools and for the community; and there are some who have had a fitting recognition of their labors by a long term of service. Mr. Charles Barrows, principal of the Oak Street Grammar School, began his duties in 1839, and has taught forty years. Miss Margaret Bliss taught thirty-six years, at first in the lower grades and then as assistant in the high school, from its organization until her resignation, in 1877. Mr. Parrish was principal of the high school for more than twenty years. Mr. E. F. Foster, of the Worthington Street School, has taught twenty-five years, and Mr. Stratton, of the Hooker School, more than twenty years.

The history of the Springfield schools is a creditable feature in the development of the town and city; but the necessary limits of this sketch preclude the introduction, from the records, of much material of intense interest. Good schools have been appreciated, and liberal appropriations made; the teachers have found fair social recognition, and many of the ablest citizens have been unwavering friends and advocates of a high order of schools, and have been selected to take part in their management. In the large list of persons who have served upon the school committee there are some whose names are prominent in the records. Among these are William B. Calhoun, Henry W. Lee (late bishop of Illinois), Rev. Samuel Osgood, C. A. Winchester, Rev. W. B. O. Peabody, Josiah Hooker (especially active and efficient), Rev. M. G. Clark, S. McNary, Marcellus Pinney, John E. Taylor, Henry R. Vaille, J. E. McIntire, John L. King, Rev. William Rice, Rev. S. G. Buckingham, and others. The committee for the current year are John E. Taylor (chairman), A. D. Mayo, William Rice, S. Lawton, Jr., T. M. Brown, L. H. Cone, J. G. Chase, A. M. Copeland, Charles J. Goodwin.

THE UNITED STATES ARMORY.

The United States Armory located in this city is the representative institution of its kind in the United States, and, with the exception, perhaps, of railroads, no element has contributed so largely to the material development and prosperity of Springfield.

The establishment dates its origin back to 1776. In that year Col. David Mason, of Boston, who had distinguished himself in the service of the colonial army, was ordered by Gen. Washington to select a site somewhere in New England for the founding of works for the manufacture of such ammunition, etc., as might be wanted. Gen. Washington and the Continental Congress were inclined to locate the works at Hartford, and in fact preparations had already begun at that place for this establishment, when, upon Col. Mason's representation to Gen. Knox that Springfield was the most suitable place, being easy of access both by land and water, Congress was induced to change the location from Hartford to this place. Col. Mason superintended the starting of the work, and remained in charge five years.

He was well qualified for the duties assigned him, having been an artillery officer in the French war, and the founder of an artillery company in Boston in 1763. He was appointed by the committee of safety, with title of engineer, Nov. 17, 1774, as the most proper person to collect military stores, etc. The cannon which the British endeavored to secure at Salem in February, 1775, had been purchased by him, and were in his keeping. Fearing further trouble of the same kind, he ordered collections to be stored at Lexington and Concord, which resulted in the battles at those places. Col. Mason died in Boston, Sept. 16, 1794, aged eighty-nine.

Immediately after the location of the works was definitely settled, a laboratory where cartridges and fireworks were manufactured was started in a barn belonging to Ebenezer Stebbins, located a short distance north of the present railroad depot. Col. Mason purchased 10 acres of land on the hill, and within two or three years the "laboratory" was transferred from its down-town quarters to the commanding eminence now occupied by the armory buildings. The oldest record in the armory books relates to work done in this "laboratory" in April, 1778, the product of the first week's work being 7584 cartridges. The armory was established by act of Congress, passed in April, 1794, and the first deed of land to the United States was recorded in 1795, and was the sale of one and one-half acres of land near the lower water-shops by Nathaniel Patten, of Hartford, for the sum of $400.

The State granted the general government the right to take 600 acres of land, and in 1800 the town of Springfield appointed George Bliss, John Hooker, and William Ely a committee to sell the government such land as might be needed. The whole grant, however, has not been appropriated. The lands now comprise 300 acres.

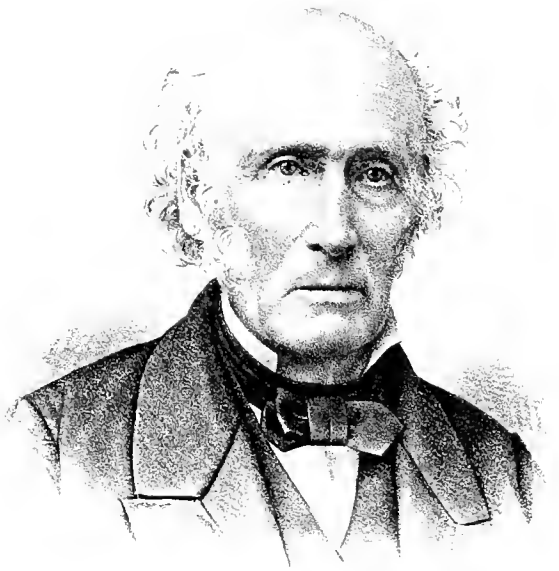
As stated above, the armory was established in 1794, and, although the works had been in operation on the hill eight years, in making cartridges, etc., it was not until 1795 that arms were first manufactured. The records of that year show that 40 hands were employed, and that 245 muskets were manufactured.

The armory was now upon a sure basis, and its history from that time to the present is that of rapid development in the manufacture of small-arms. As valuable improvements from time to time in this manufacture sprang into being they were adopted by the armory, and from the old musket to the present perfect breech-loading rifle the Springfield arms have occupied the front rank both in Europe and America.

The following valuable table exhibits the number of arms manufactured annually from 1795 to 1878: 1795, 245; 1796, 838; 1797, 1028; 1798, 1044; 1799, 4595; 1800, 4862; 1801, 3205; 1802, 4358; 1803, 4775; 1804, 3566; 1805, 3535; 1806, 2018; 1807, 5692; 1808, 5870; 1809, 7070; 1810, 9700; 1811, 12,020; 1812, 10,140; 1813, 6920; 1814, 9585; 1815, 7279; 1816, 7199; 1817, 13,015; 1818, 12,000; 1819, 12,000; 1820, 13,200; 1821, 13,000; 1822, 13,200; 1823, 14,000; 1824, 14,000; 1825, 15,000; 1826, 15,500; 1827, 14,500; 1828, 15,500; 1829, 16,500; 1830, 16,500; 1831, 16,200; 1832, 13,600; 1833, 12,400; 1834, 14,000; 1835, 13,000; 1836, 13,500; 1837, 14,500; 1838, 15,000; 1839, 10,000; 1840 (to September 30th), 5967; 1841 (to September 30th), 10,700; 1842 (to September 30th), 9720; 1843 (to June 30th), 4601; 1844, 7600; 1845, 12,077; 1846, 14,265; 1847, 14,203; 1848, 15,018; 1849, 15,215; 1850, 18,155; 1851, 21,000; 1852, 19,800; 1853, 14,500; 1854, 14,000; 1855, 8624; 1856, 3723; 1857, 2015; 1858, 11,198; 1859, 11,500; 1860, 9658; 1861, 13,802; 1862, 102,410; 1863, 217,783; 1864, 276,830; 1865, 195,341; 1866, 200. 1866, cadet rifles made, 500. 1866, rifles altered to breech-loaders (cal. .50), 2259; 1867, 23,880; 1868, 27,848; 1869, 18. 1869, cadet made new, 500. 1870, rifles altered to breech-loaders (model '66), 500; 1870 (model '68), 45,937. 1870, cadet made new (model '69), 310. 1871, rifles altered to breech-loaders, 31,992; 1872, 14,047; 1873 (cal. .45), 10,015; 1874, 28,839; 1875, 26,902; 1876, 15,144; 1877, 7050; 1878, 13,005.

There have been seventeen superintendents of the armory, as follows, viz.:

David Ames, from 1794 to Oct. 31, 1802; Joseph Morgan, from Nov. 1, 1802, to Oct. 31, 1805; Benjamin Prescott, from Nov. 1, 1805, to Aug. 31, 1813; Henry Lechler, from Sept. 1,



David Ames

DAVID AND JOHN AMES.

Among the prominent manufactures which have conduced most to New England wealth and repute, that of paper stands high.

It began in the very infancy of manufacturing in the Connecticut Valley, and to this day is continued with ardor and success. For more than fifty years, D. & J. Ames' paper was known and used, far and wide, in the United States.

They were sons of David Ames and Rebecca Johnson. The father, first superintendent of the U. S. Armory at Springfield, appointed by President Washington, and holder of the office for nine years, came to Springfield from West Bridgewater, Mass., in 1795, and founded the business in a little factory on Mill River.

The elder son, David, born at West Bridgewater, Aug. 25, 1792, married Mary Orr Mitchell, of East Bridgewater, daughter of Hon. Nahum Mitchell.

At maturity he espoused with zeal the occupation he was bred to inherit and advance. To his comprehensive judgment and indomitable energy the success of the firm was in a great measure due.

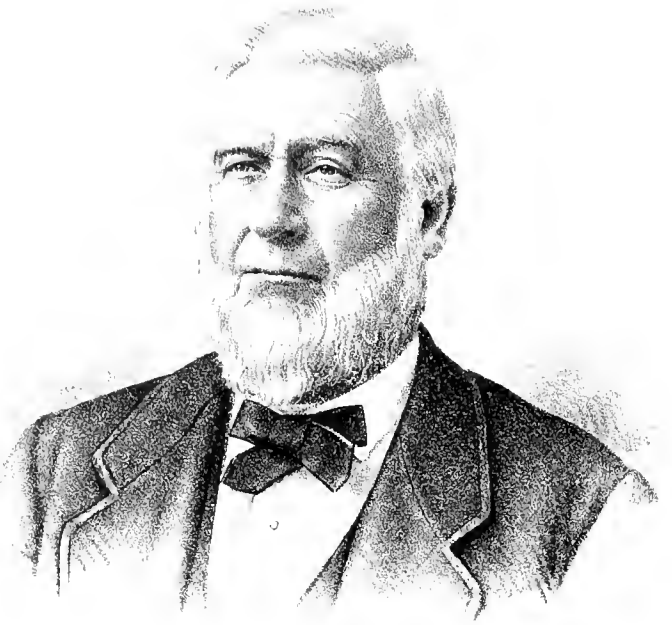
Paper of their manufacture was unsurpassed in quality. A lady one day exhibited at his house a specimen of beautiful French note paper, purchased in New York. He held it to the light, and, to her great astonishment, pointed out the water-mark of his firm indelibly impressed thereon.

John Ames, the junior partner, was born at Springfield, Sept. 2, 1800, and was distinguished for his inventive faculty.

All kinds of paper were then made by hand. His cylinder-machine, patented in 1822, revolutionized the method, and introduced economy, speed, and power.

He brought out the cylinder washer, the calendar finishing-machine, as well as new ruling- and stamping-machines. What is commonly known as the "Fourdriuier" trimmiug-machine was also of his invention, but he neglected to patent it, and the glory was assigned to the foreigner.

David and John both yet live, fit and striking representatives of that early generation of great manufacturers which served mankind well by its skill, and set example of thrift and enterprise, by which its followers have amassed colossal fortunes and lined the streams of New England with happy villages; the products of whose industry commerce bears to every spot on the globe where civilized man has a home.



JOHN MULLIGAN was born in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 12, 1820, and was the first child born of Irish parents in that city. His father, John Mulligan, was a native of the North of Ireland; came to this country in the year 1819, and settled in Hartford, where he lived the remainder of his life, dying in 1841, aged forty-three. His mother was also a native of Ireland, coming to this country soon after her marriage. She lived to the advanced age of eighty, and died in 1875.

Their family consisted of five sons and two daughters, of whom only four are living. Mr. Mulligan was the eldest son of this family, and had the advantages of the common schools of Hartford until he was sixteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to Daniel Copeland, of Hartford, a manufacturer of steam-engines and machinery, remaining with him about three years. He was subsequently with Guild & Douglas, of Middletown, Conn., also manufacturers of steam-engines and machinery, and spent some two years in Philadelphia with William Norris, the celebrated locomotive manufacturer. During these years he became strongly impressed with the idea of being an engineer, and in 1841, returning to Hartford, engaged as such on a tow-boat called the "William Hall," plying between Hartford and Willimansett Falls. The following season he ran a passenger boat between Springfield and Hartford, called "Phœnix," for Hon. C. W. Chapin.

From 1842 to 1852 he was employed as locomotive engineer on the Boston and Albany Railroad; from that time until 1868 as master mechanic of the Connecticut River Railroad; from the latter date until 1872 he acted as master mechanic, and also as superintendent, of the same road, and still retains the latter position.

He has been called to fill important offices for many years past, having served in the Springfield city government,—two years as alderman and five years as councilman. In 1878 he was chosen one of the trustees of the Hampden Savings Bank.

Mr. Mulligan owes his present position to his own exertions, his perseverance, integrity, and uprightness in all his business relations; retaining the confidence, since his start in business life, of all with whom he has been associated.

In the year 1845 he married Lydia A., daughter of Hastings Bridges, of Worcester Co., Mass.

Their children are Mrs. J. M. Fuller and Charles H., superintendent of the Hawkins Foundry, Springfield.

1813, to Jan. 15, 1815; Benjamin Prescott, from Jan. 16, 1815, to May 31, 1815; Lieut.-Col. Roswell Lee, from June 1, 1815, to Aug. 25, 1833; Lieut.-Col. George Talcott,—acting,—to Oct. 31, 1833; John Robb, from Nov. 1, 1833, to April 15, 1841; Lieut.-Col. J. W. Ripley, from April 16, 1841, to Aug. 16, 1854; E. S. Allin,—acting,—from Aug. 17, 1854, to Oct. 18, 1854; Gen. James S. Whitney, from Oct. 19, 1854, to March 1, 1860; E. S. Allin,—acting,—from March 1, 1860, to June 27, 1860; Col. J. H. Wright, from June 27, 1860, to April 25, 1861; George Dwight, from April 25, 1861, to Aug. 21, 1861; Capt. A. B. Dyer, from Aug. 21, 1861, to Oct. 27, 1864; Col. T. T. S. Laidley, Oct. 27, 1864, to May 14, 1866; Capt. C. C. Chaffee, Jr.,—acting,—from May 14, 1866, to June 14, 1866; Col. James G. Benton, June 14, 1866, present incumbent. The present commanding officers are as follows: Col. James G. Benton, Commandant; Capt. George W. McKee and Lieuts. John E. Greer and David A. Lyle, Assistants; Maj. Edward Ingersoll, Ordnance Storekeeper and Paymaster; E. S. Allin, Master-Armorer.

During the Rebellion the works were run day and night; 3400 men were employed and 1000 muskets made daily, and the pay-roll amounted to $200,000. The present production is about 100 carbines and rifles per day. The breech-loading model was adopted in 1873, and is said to be the most perfect breech-loading firearm in the world.

The main building, where the arms are stored, was commenced in 1846, and completed a few years later. The last building erected was the west building, fronting State Street. The buildings east were originally erected for arsenals, but were subsequently enlarged and made into workshops. The present arrangement of the office building was effected in 1863–64, although the building proper was erected previously. The small dwellings and Maj. Ingersoll's home were built in 1834, and the residence of the commanding officers in 1846. The storehouse was built during the administration of Col. Ripley, and two wings were subsequently added,—one in 1861, and the other in 1863. In the latter year, also, the forge-shops were completed, and in the following year the carpenter-shops and stocking-department were built. The water-shops, where the heavy casting is done, are located on Mill River, and the present main building was erected in 1857. The additions were made in 1862–63.

But one attempt was ever made to capture the armory, and that was by Daniel Shays, Jan. 25, 1787. At this time the arsenal was occupied by Gen. Shepard with a force of 1100 men. The capture of the armory was planned by Luke Day, who, with a force of 400 men, was across the river in West Springfield, and Shays, with a force of over 1000, was at Chicopee. The following message was sent to Gen. Shepard by Day:

"The body of the people, assembled in arms, adhering to the first principles of nature,—self-preservation,—&c, in the most peremptory manner, demand: 1st. That the troops in Springfield lay down their arms. 2d. That their arms be deposited in the public stores, under the care of the proper officers, to be returned to the owners at the termination of the present contest. 3d. That the troops return to their homes on parole."

On the morning of the 25th of January, without the cooperation of Day, Shays marched toward Springfield, and upon arriving near the armory was met by messengers from Gen. Shepard, demanding his intentions, with a declaration that if he continued a forward movement he should fire upon the column. Shays' reply to the messenger was, "I propose to capture the hill, and to-night I shall sleep in the barracks!"

The invading columns pressed forward, and finally, thinking to frighten them, Gen. Shepard ordered a discharge of cannon at their right and left and over their heads. This did not, however, in the least check their forward movement, and Gen. Shepard, convinced at last that Shays was determined on the consummation of his plot, brought his artillery to bear upon the advancing forces and fired. One discharge was sufficient to convince the mischief-working Shays that Shepard intended to hold the arsenal at any hazard. Three men were killed, and the ranks broke in utter confusion and fled to the hills of Liddlow, ten miles distant, and no further attempt was made to capture the armory.

The following history of the Springfield gun is copied from the columns of the *Springfield Republican*, and may be relied upon as accurate:

"Among the most important improvements in the manufacture of the gun is the machine for making the stocks, invented by the late Thomas Blanchard, of Boston and this city, and the present method of making the barrels, which, for a wonder, was introduced from England. The old process was to take a scalp or plate of iron, two feet long and three inches wide, roll it over an iron bar while heated, and then weld the edges together under a heavy hammer. A few years before the last war an officer returned from England and reported that they had a machine there for rolling barrels, when the late James T. Ames, of Chicopee, was sent over by the government to look at it. He brought home with him a set of rollers, and an Irishman named Onion to operate it. With this machine a scalp only one foot long is used, which is heated almost to the melting-point and passed through the rollers. These force it to its proper shape and size, and the metal is made entirely homogeneous throughout the length of the barrel. Down to the breaking out of the war, Onion was the only man in the country who knew how to operate the rollers, as he guarded the secret very closely; but when the work increased so fast, other machines had to be made and men taught to run them. But England has had more than one machine from us. In 1855, Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, allowed agents of the British government to take draughts of the entire establishment here, in order to duplicate the machinery for their works at Enfield, and copies of the most novel machines were made for them at Chicopee, while an American mechanic was taken over to superintend their operation. It is said that Prince Albert used to sit hours watching them, being especially interested in the machine for making the stocks. Another very important improvement in the manufacture of the musket was the system of making all the parts interchangeable. This was introduced during the time of John Robb, mainly through the skill and enterprise of Thomas Warner, still living in this city, and father of Thomas Warner, Jr., cashier of the Chicopee National Bank. Although the improvement had been used at Harper's Ferry for some years, the matter was kept so secret that the officers here did not know of it until it was fully in operation at this armory.

"The history of the arm itself and of the changes that have been made in it is an interesting one. From the establishment of the armory down to 1842 the smooth-bore, flint-lock muskets were made, and, although they were superseded then by the percussion-cap, Gen. Scott used them in the Mexican war, five years afterward, in preference to the new guns, which, he said, had not been tried. It is said, too, that the people of Mexico and Texas preferred the flint-locks for many years, because flints are so plenty there they can pick them up almost anywhere to repair the locks. The next radical change was made in 1855, when the old smooth-bore gave way to the rifled musket, though the system had been used for many years in Hall's rifled carbine, which was made at Harper's Ferry. During the Rebellion the government bought a good many breech-loading guns of different make, and in 1865 the historic Springfield musket, which had aided so materially in carrying the country through the war, was voted obsolete, and the more modern breech-loader was ordered to be made in its place. This gun—the latest model being that of 1873—is the one now manufactured, and it is considered the best single-loader in the world, having been adopted by a competent board of officers, after a long series of experiments with all the best guns they could get. But even this is likely soon to be displaced by the magazine gun, and the officers say it is not safe, in these days, to get many of any kind of firearm made ahead of present needs. Col. Benton and Capt. Greer have been very much interested, for some time, in experiments with magazine guns, and a small amount was allowed by the last appropriation to make some of them and put them into the field for trial. The Hotchkiss gun, which is thought to be the best there is, has been selected for the trial, and, to save the expense of altering the machinery here, most of the parts are bought from the Winchester Repeating-Arms Company, of New Haven, and brought here to be put together and finished. The magazine holds five cartridges, and the gun can be used as a single-loader if desired, leaving the magazine full for an emergency. If the gun is as successful in the field as the officers here expect it to be, it will probably be adopted and manufactured in place of the single-loader. But it is stated by some that the present gun can be fired about as fast as one with a magazine, and that the many objections to a magazine gun as an arm for every-day service will prevent its adoption for general use, though some regiments of an army, on special service, might use it with profit. All the European nations use at present the single-loader, except Switzerland, whose entire army is furnished with a magazine gun.

"Through all its changes the Springfield musket has had a world-wide reputation, and the government has generally succeeded in making a more perfect arm than any other nation, by taking advantage of every improvement which the inventive genius and mechanical ingenuity of the country have been able to suggest. During the war the *Scientific American* once said that the government demanded such perfection in making the Springfield muskets that, for accuracy and general beauty of workmanship, they would bear comparison with any mathematical instruments ever made."

The armory grounds proper embrace 74 acres, delightfully located on an elevated plateau overlooking the city. The various buildings are pleasantly located, and a handsome park adds to the beauty of the location. It consists of a few

acres nicely shaded by trees, but devoid of ornaments save here and there a cannon. From the tower of the arsenal building is afforded a commanding view of the surrounding country. To the north and only three miles distant lies the village of Chicopee, while five miles farther in the same direction rise the spires of the manufacturing city of Holyoke, and in the distance the peaks of Mounts Tom and Holyoke rise against the blue horizon. To the west may be seen the villages of West Springfield, and Agawam, while at your feet lies the pleasant city of Springfield, with the grand sweep of its noble Connecticut wending its way oceanward, presenting, all in all, a panoramic view unsurpassed in beauty and grandeur by any in the Connecticut Valley.

THE CITY HOSPITAL.

The City Hospital property was purchased in 1869, and consisted of a dwelling-house and two acres of land. Since the building was erected it has been remodeled and added to, and is now complete in all respects, and will accommodate ten or twelve patients. It is located on the Boston road, about one and a half miles from the centre of the city. Superintendent, S. P. Howard; Matron, Mrs. S. P. Howard.

THE CITY ALMSHOUSE

and Farm are located on the Boston road, two miles from the city-hall. The almshouse is a brick structure, and was erected in 1873, at a cost, including the land, of $59,488. The house and farm are under the management of A. S. Pease.

THE SPRINGFIELD GAS-LIGHT COMPANY

was organized in 1848, and commenced the manufacture of gas from rosin, which method was continued until 1850, when coal was substituted. This was one of the first companies organized in the State outside of Boston. At first there were 75 consumers, which number has now increased to 2500. The first gasometer had a capacity of 6000 feet, and the present one has a capacity 300,000 feet.

The first officers of the company were as follows: Lyman Merrick, President; Theodore Stebbins, Clerk, and George Dwight, Treasurer. Mr. Merrick was succeeded by James D. Brewer. Mr. Brewer was followed by Marvin Chapin, who was succeeded by the present president, Col. James M. Thompson. Mr. Stebbins was succeeded by the present clerk, George Dwight, who is also superintendent. Mr. Dwight, the first treasurer, was followed by James D. Brewer, the present incumbent. The present board of directors are James M. Thompson, Charles W. Chapin, Marvin Chapin, J. D. Brewer, Wm. Merrick, George Dwight, and Elisha Gunn. The company is in a flourishing condition, and thirty miles of pipe are now being operated. The works are located on Water Street, foot of State.

THE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

This corporation was organized in 1859, with a capital stock of $100,000, only $50,000 of which has been issued. The route of the railway extends from Brightwood along Main Street and Locust to Mill Street, and from Main up State Street to Winchester Park. The present officers of the corporation are John Olmsted, President; G. M. Atwater, Homer Foot, C. L. Corell, James Kirkham, and John Olmsted, Directors; F. E. King, Superintendent; A. E. Smith, Cashier; and Gideon Wells, Clerk.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

THE FIRST CHURCH.

The following account of the First Church of Springfield is abridged from a history written by Judge Henry Morris, and published by permission of Messrs. Whitney & Adams, proprietors of the "Old Corner Book-Store," Springfield, Mass.:

"When the first settlers of Springfield, under the lead of William Pynchon, came here from Roxbury, in 1636, and founded a new town, they brought with them the religious principles which had induced them, years previous, to forsake their native land and seek a home in America. Appreciating the importance of a Christian church and a Christian ministry to the prosperity, both spiritual and temporal, of their new community, they early made provision for their establishment.

"Accordingly, they drew up and signed an agreement containing fifteen articles for the regulation of their town affairs, the first of which is in these words: 'Wee intend by God's grace, as soon as we can, with all convenient speede, to procure some Godly and faithfull minister, with whom we purpose to joyne in church covenant to walk in all the ways of Christ.' This agreement bears date May 14, 1636, and was signed as an original document by eight of the twelve settlers who first came here.

"Precisely at what time this purpose was accomplished by the organization of a church, no record informs us. If any separate record was kept of the transactions of the church in that early period of its history, it was long since lost or destroyed. None can now be found relating to transactions earlier than Jan. 27, 1735. There can be little doubt that the church was organized about the time when Rev. George Moxon, its first minister, settled here, in 1637. In that year he came to this country from Yorkshire, England, bringing with him a wife and two daughters. He had been educated at Sidney College, in the University of Cambridge, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1623. He went first to Dorchester, perhaps with the intention of making that place his home, but after a brief sojourn there, he was induced by his attachment to Mr. Pynchon, with whom he was intimate, to follow that gentleman to Springfield, and to become the minister of the church here. He had received ordination in England, and, on his arrival here, at the age of thirty-five years, was prepared at once to enter upon the work of his ministry with this people. He remained here the pastor of this church fifteen years, till the year 1652, when he accompanied Mr. Pynchon to England, from which neither of them ever returned.*

"At this distance of time, and in the absence of any ecclesiastical records, it is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to form any adequate conception of the character of Mr. Moxon, or of the value of his ministerial labors in this church. From the declared purpose of the first settlers to procure 'some godly and faithful minister,' and from the fact that he had been long and intimately known to Mr. Pynchon, it may fairly be inferred that Mr. Moxon was a man of that stamp. That he enjoyed the confidence and respect of the people here is manifest from the fact that in April, 1638, they chose him a deputy to represent them in the General Court at Hartford, within which jurisdiction Springfield was then thought to fall. Another token of their regard is found in the circumstance that they assigned him a home-lot of nearly double the usual width, and in 1639, by a voluntary assessment, built him a house 35 by 15 feet in size, having a porch and study. In this house, located on the westerly side of Main Street, near what is now Vernon Street, the minister lived during the last thirteen years of his residence here, and in the first meeting-house, erected in 1645, about where the large elm stands, near the southeasterly corner of Court Square, he met his people, as they assembled on the Sabbath at the sound of the drum, and proclaimed to them the words of eternal life. This meeting-house was forty feet long and twenty-five feet wide, and faced south on the one-rod road leading to the training-field and burial-ground, since made wider and called Elm Street. It had two large windows on each side, and one smaller one at each end; one large door on the southerly side, and two smaller ones; it had a shingle roof—a rare thing in that day—and two turrets, one designed for a bell, the other for a watch-tower. Among the people to whom Mr. Moxon ministered, and whose confidence he enjoyed, there were some eminent not only for their piety, but for their intelligence. William Pynchon and his son, John Pynchon, his two sons-in-law, Henry Smith and Elizur Holyoke, and the two deacons of the church, Samuel Chapin and Samuel Wright, were all men of more than ordinary capacity, capable of conducting the worship of the sanctuary or the municipal concerns of the town. In those days there was accorded to the clergyman, as incident to his office, a degree of respect and consideration, amounting almost to reverence, rarely manifested at present.

"There is recorded in the private record, which William Pynchon kept of various matters that came under his cognizance as a magistrate, an entry in his hand under date of Sept. 24, 1640, of a trial before him, and a jury of six men, which is interesting, not only as illustrating the primitive character of litigation in those days in this remote settlement, but as also showing the kind of supervision which the minister exercised over his people. It seems that John Woodcock, one of the early settlers, of a litigious turn, had a controversy with Henry Gregory, another early settler, about some hogs, and had brought two suits against Gregory to recover damages. The two cases were tried before Mr. Pynchon and a jury of six, comprising Deacon Samuel Wright and five other respectable inhabitants. The jury rendered a verdict against Gregory in each action for some 20 shillings and costs. The record says, 'Henry Gregory, after the verdict, was much moved, and said, "I marvel with what conscience the jury can give such damages; seeinge in the case of John Searles I had of him but twenty shillings for three slanders;" and he added, "But such juries——" He was about to speake more, but Mr. Moxon bid him "take heed, take heed," and so gave him a grave admonition. Presently, after the admonition, Henry Gregory acknowledged his fault and earnestly craved pardon, and promised more care and watchfulness for tyme to come; and so all the jury acknowledged satisfaction in hope of reformation.'

"It was not always in the character of a spectator, or to give grave admonitions to unsuccessful but irritated litigants, that Mr. Moxon attended these primitive courts. He was himself at one time an interested party, seeking to vindicate

* See General History.

John Goodrich

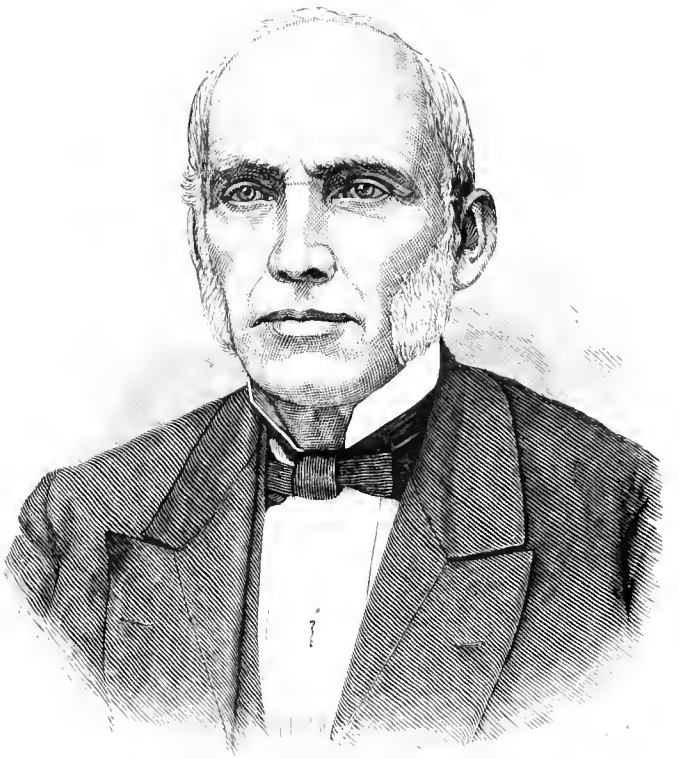
JOHN GOODRICH was born in West Springfield, Oct. 22, 1802. His grandfather Goodrich was a native of Sharon, Conn., where he resided for many years, and removed to Delhi, N. Y., where he lived to be nearly one hundred years of age. The ancestors in America of the Goodrich family first settled in Wethersfield, Conn., where they landed upon coming to this country. They are of Scotch and English descent. His father, Elijah Goodrich, was born at Sharon, Conn.; settled in West Springfield about the year 1796; was married to Rachel, daughter of Major John Lloyd, of New York (who served through the Revolutionary war, and died in West Springfield, at the house of his son-in-law, Mr. Edmund Palmer, Aug. 11, 1817, at the age of eighty-four), and raised a family of four sons and five daughters, of whom only the subject of this narrative is now living (1878). His father, Elijah, was among the first in the staging business between Albany and Boston before the days of railroads. He kept a public-house in Springfield for many years, and occupied the corner of Main and State Streets, and also the corner of Main and Worthington Streets; the latter he occupied during the war of 1812–14. Mr. Goodrich spent his minority at home and until the death of his father, in 1835, engaging most of the time after reaching his majority in the livery business. On the same day that the Boston and Albany Railroad was opened, Oct. 16, 1839, he opened a public-house on the corner of Main and Hampden Streets, which, however, he continued only some two years.

Since leaving the public-house he has been engaged in a general business way, mostly in dealing in real estate. His life has been one of activity and industry, and characterized by such integrity of action in all his dealings and sagacity in business transactions as to secure the confidence of the citizens of Springfield.

Mr. Goodrich has never been an active politician, but supported the old Whig party, and upon the formation of the Republican party became one of its members.

In the year 1826, September 18, he married Miss Betsey, daughter of Elisha Curtis, of Springfield, Mass. She was born June 7, 1806.

His children were Henry (killed in 1853, in his twenty-sixth year, by a railroad accident in Indiana, the cars going through a bridge); James W.; and Mrs. E. B. Vinton, of Springfield.



Horace Jacobs was born in Royalston, Worcester Co., Mass., April 5, 1816. His paternal grandfather was a native of Connecticut; in early life moved to Oneida Co., N. Y., and was one of the pioneers of that section of the State. For some forty years he was an active laborer as a clergyman of the Baptist Church, and preached his last sermon on his seventy-fifth anniversary, at Floyd, in that county, and died at the age of seventy-seven.

His maternal grandfather, Enoch Kenney, was also a Baptist clergyman; was supposed to be a native of Royalston, Mass., where he preached many years, and died in the place of his nativity.

His father, Simeon Jacobs, was a native of Royalston, Mass.; was married to Mary Kenney, of that place; spent his life as an agriculturist. There were nine children of the family, all sons, and all grew to manhood, of whom only three are living in 1878,—Simeon, of Columbia, Conn.; Enoch, of Sacramento, Cal.; and the subject of this narrative.

Dr. Jacobs spent his boyhood until he was ten years of age at home, at which time his father died, and thenceforward until he reached his majority he lived with his uncle, Dr. Isaac Jacobs, of Exeter, Me., for several years, and the balance of the time taught school winters and labored on a farm summers. While with his uncle, Dr. Jacobs became accustomed to the preparation of bills of medicine, and then first became impressed with the idea of being a physician.

At the age of twenty-one he began the study of medicine with his brother, Sumner Jacobs, of South Hadley, Mass., and after two years entered into the practice of medicine with him, which partnership continued for five years, when Dr. Jacobs removed to Chicopee Falls, and afterward to Chicopee, where he practiced as an eclectic physician for some fifteen years. After two years' partial respite from practice, residing in Westfield, he removed in the year 1857 to Springfield, where he opened an office for the practice of his particular theory of medicine, and was the first representative of the eclectic practice in Springfield, as his brother, with whom he studied, had been in the Connecticut Valley of Massachusetts.

As is usual with any new theory, Dr. Jacobs met with strong opposition from the practitioners of other schools of medicine; but time alone has not only developed the feasibility and benefit of this new theory, but has gradually overcome all opposition, and deservedly commanded the confidence of the public. From a meagre support, Dr. Jacobs has, by his integrity of purpose and skill in his profession, for many years enjoyed the support of a large circle of friends, including in its numbers many of the most intelligent families of the country.

In the year 1849, Dec. 23, he married Emily L., daughter of Abijah Owen, of Westfield. By this union there were born five children, now living,—Chauncey A., a practicing physician, of Boston; Mary L.; Mrs. Charles Rice, of Neponset; Rachel B.; and Horace H.

his own good name from the aspersions of a slanderer. It was on this wise: The same John Woodcock had had a lawsuit at Hartford, in which Mr. Moxon was a witness against him. Probably Woodcock was defeated in this Hartford suit, and, being an unprincipled fellow, sought his revenge by circulating a report that the minister had taken a false oath. This produced a decided sensation among the good people of this plantation of Agawam, as Springfield was then called. Woodcock was summoned by a warrant to appear before Mr. Pynchon, the magistrate, to answer for this slander. Desirous, if possible, to avoid a trial before a jury of their neighbors, to whom they were both well known, he 'desyred,' as the old Pynchon record states, 'that this difference might be tried by a private hearing below in the River—,' meaning at Windsor or Hartford, these being then the nearest settlements down the river. 'Mr. Moxon,' continues the record, 'referred himself to the judgment of ye plantation present whether it were fitter to be heard by a private reference below in the river, or tryed here publickly by a Jury. The general vote of the plantation is that, seeing the matter is publik, it should be publikly herd and tryed here by a Jury. Liberty is granted to John Woodcocke to produce his witnesses against this day fortnight, being the 26 of December. Also at the said tyme Jo. Woodcocke is warned to answer for his laughinge in sermon tyme,—this day at the Lecture. Also he is then to answer for his misdemenor of illenesse.' The trial of this important suit was afterward deferred to the 2d of January, at which time Mr. Moxon produced the testimony of five witnesses, and the jury rendered a verdict in his favor for £6 13s. 4d.

"In the absence of any church records, there exist no materials for a biography of the first minister of this church for the next eleven years. It may fairly be presumed that he was engaged during this period in the ordinary duties of a pastor, enjoying the respect of his people, sharing in their joys and sympathizing in their sorrows, preaching to them on the Sabbath, morning and afternoon, besides delivering the usual lecture every Thursday, at half-past ten in the forenoon. In addition to the family which he brought with him when he first came here, he had three children born to him here—all sons. He had certainly three older children, one a son, bearing his father's Christian name, and following his father's vocation afterward in England. There were also two daughters, Martha and Rebeckah. These two girls passed through an experience that was remarkable even in their day, and appears stranger still to us. In fact, they became the early, if not the very first, victims, as was supposed, of that delusion which for a time created an intense excitement in the Massachusetts colony, and culminated in the most fearful tragedies, connected with the famous Salem witchcraft. One Mary Parsons, wife of Hugh Parsons, who lived quite at the south end of Main Street, was suspected of having bewitched these two girls. She had killed her own child, and was probably deranged. Her strange conduct was ascribed to her familiarity with the evil one, and some disorders, real or imaginary, with which Mr. Moxon's daughters were afflicted, were imputed, in accordance with the prevailing superstition, to Mary Parsons, as an agent of the devil. She was accordingly committed to prison, charged with witchcraft and the murder of her own child; for both which offences she was tried before the General Court at Boston.

"What part Mr. Moxon took in this prosecution is not known. That he sympathized with his children in their sufferings, and believed in the reality of the demoniacal influence, to which the common superstition of the times ascribed them, can hardly be doubted. It was a weakness that infected some of the strongest minds of that age. A poet of that day has left to us the following tribute to Mr. Moxon's character, written shortly before his departure, in which may be detected an allusion to the peculiar domestic visitation that made the last year of the minister's residence in Springfield so unhappy.

> "'As thou with strong and able parts art made,
> Thy person, stout with toyl and labour, shall,
> With help of Christ, through difficulties wade.
> Then spend for him; spare not thyself at all.
> When errors crowd close to thyself and friends,
> Take up truth's sword, trifle not time, for why?
> Christ called his people hither for those ends
> To tell the world that Babel's fall is nigh,
> And that his churches through the world shall spread
> Maugre the might of wicked men and devils.
> Then Moxon thou need'st not at all to dread,
> But be avenged on Satan for his evils.
> Thy Lord Christ will under thy feet him tread.'

"The departure of three such men as William Pynchon, Henry Smith, his son-in-law, and Mr. Moxon was a serious loss to the church and the town. There is a tradition, mentioned by Mr. Breck in his century sermon, that it came near to breaking up the settlement. But the shock, though severe, was not fatal. Neither the temporal nor the spiritual prosperity of this people suffered any permanent check. The wise leadership that had been exercised by the elder Pynchon was devolved upon his son John, then a young man of twenty-six, of sterling qualities, who, through all that century and down to the time of his death, maintained an influence, not only in Springfield, but in all this region, that justly entitled him to the appellation by which he is distinguished in the record, 'the worshipful.' Nor were the religious interests of the people neglected. The deacons, Chapin and Wright, with Elizur Holyoke, son-in-law of William Pynchon, were pious and capable men, and the people gathered in their sanctuary as they had been accustomed to do before, to hear the word of God expounded by them. In February, 1653, less than five months after Mr. Moxon's departure, Rev. William Hosford was preaching here as a supply. Precisely when his labors here began and when they ended is not known. His stay did not exceed one year at the longest. He was succeeded by Rev. William Thompson, who graduated at Harvard College in 1653, and is supposed to have been the son of a minister of the same name at Braintree. He was here in November, 1655. On the 15th of that month the town records say, 'At a town-meeting it was voted and concluded y^t^ Mr. Thompson, during his continuance a preaching minister in Springfield, shall possess and enjoy ye Towne house-lot and housing . . . which formerly ye towne bought of Mr. Moxon.' 'As also they intend by ye help of God to continue Mr. Thompson's maintenance £50 p annum, and to give him a parcel of ground by reason of the inability of ye towne to increase his maintenance.'

"This, although perhaps a liberal salary for those days, did not insure Mr. Thompson's 'continuance as a preaching minister' for a very long period. He left his people under such circumstances as led the town, on the 24th March, 1656, to pass the following vote to provide for the supply of its spiritual needs: 'It is agreed by joynt consideration of ye Plantation that seeing Mr. Thompson hath deserted this Plantation and soe we are left destitute in respect of any ministry of ye word for continuance, that therefore these persons under written shall take counsel among themselves what course may be taken for a supply in ye work, and that they shall take that course that to them shall seem good by sending abroad for advice in this matter; and soe accordingly they shall give information to the town w^t^ they have done or think convenient to be done. The persons hereunto chosen are Mr. Pynchon, Deacon Chapin, George Colton, Benjamin Cooley, Deacon Wright, and Elizur Holyoke. It was further voted and agreed,' continues the record, 'that whereas yesterday being the Lord's day, Deacon Wright was chosen to dispense the word of God in this place till some other should be gott for y^t^ worke, y^t^ deacon Wright shall have for his labor in ye employment 50^s^ ye month for such tyme as he attends on ye said work.'

"Good Deacon Wright, who had settled here in 1639, and had been one of the deacons of this church through all the subsequent years of Mr. Moxon's ministry, did not continue long to 'dispense the word' in Springfield. Soon after the passage of this vote he emigrated with his family to Northampton, where, on the 17th of October, 1665, he died, as the record says, 'when asleep in his chair.' Deprived of the ministrations of Deacon Wright by his removal to another field of usefulness, the town voted in February, 1657, 'that Mr. Holyoke and Henry Burt should carry on the work of the Sabbath in this place; but in case that through any providence of God either of them should be disenabled, that deacon Chapin should supply that present vacancy.' A little later, in November, 1657, the record says, 'Mr. Holyoke is made choise of to carry on ye work of ye Sabbath once every Sabbath-day, which he accepts of. Mr. Pynchon is made choise of for one part of ye day once a fortnight, wch he will endeavor to fit in tyme by reading notes and somewhat of his owne meditations till March next. Deacon Chapin and Henry Burt are made choise of to carry on ye other p^t^ of ye day once a fortnight.'

"However profitable, in a spiritual point of view, the labors of these intelligent laymen may have been, the church still aimed at securing the services of some 'Godly and faithful minister,' who should become its permanent pastor. Nor was it long before a young man was found whose ministrations were so acceptable that the people, with great unanimity, extended to him a call. This was Mr. Samuel Hooker, a son of Rev. Thomas Hooker, of Hartford, whom Cotton Mather styles 'the Light of the Western Churches and Pillar of Connecticut Colony.' Mr. Hooker was first employed to supply the pulpit for a period of three months, with especial reference to his settlement. The record is very complimentary to the candidate. It reads as follows: 'At a Towne-meeting Feb. 7, 165^8^ or 1659, according to the present division of the year, 'There was a full and unanimous acceptance of Mr. Hooker to dispense ye word of God to us: and whereas he at present will not certainly engage to us longer than 3 months, the Towne doe agree and ingage to give and allow him 20^li^ pr ye sd Three months, & wch all manifest their desires & hopes of his further continuance among us, & being willing to continue, ye like further allowance upon his further continuance wth us. And Mr. Pynchon, Mr. Holyoke, & Deacon Chapin were appointed to signifie ye Towne's mind & desires to Mr. Hooker, who accordingly did it, & Mr. Hooker manifested his willingness to help us three months, as aforesaid, & for ye present could not give nor further, but his coming to a resolution should take rise from this tyme.' It is said of Mr. Hooker that he was 'an animated and pious divine, an excellent preacher, his composition good, his address pathetic, warm, and engaging.' In preparing his sermons, as he told a friend, he made it a rule to do three things, 'write them, commit them unto his memory, and get them into his heart.' But, in the providence of God, Mr. Hooker was not to be the pastor of this church. For reasons which do not appear he preferred another field of labor, and went to Farmington, Conn., where he was installed pastor of that church in July, 1661.

"The summer of 1659 found this church still without a pastor. Seven years had elapsed since the departure of Mr. Moxon, and all the efforts of the people to secure a settled ministry had proved abortive. It cannot be doubted, however, that with every new failure they resorted to their well-qualified laymen, and that the word of God was 'dispensed' and the work of the Sabbath 'carried on' as before. According to Mr. Breck, Mr. Pelatiah Glover was here early in July, 1659, and preached his first sermon July 3d, from Jer. iv. 14. He was at first engaged for one year, but afterward accepted a more permanent relation. According to that learned and pious James Savage, Mr. Glover was ordained as the second minister of Springfield, June 18, 1661. But as the town, as early as Dec. 12, 1660, made provision for his maintenance here, as for its settled minister, as giving to him the use of the ministry house and land, and stipulating for his support the payment of a yearly salary of £30, to commence from the 29th of September, 1660, to this last date, perhaps, his settlement should be referred. Mr. Glover was the son of John Glover, an early and prominent settler of Dorchester. He received his education at Harvard College, but did not take his degree there. He was not far from twenty-four years of age when he commenced his labors as the minister of this town. He was settled, as all ministers then and for many years afterward were settled, for life, and for more than thirty years he performed here the duties of the pastoral office. There now exist no materials for

a personal biography of Mr. Glover, or a detailed history of the church while he was its minister.

"There were some stirring events during this period, events the like of which have never been witnessed here during the ministry of any other man. It was a day of terror and trouble when, on the 5th of October, 1675, old style, the Springfield Indians, till then peaceful and friendly, having admitted to their fort on Long Hill a body of King Philip's hostile Indians, united with them in a sudden and murderous attack upon this settlement. Notified by a messenger from Windsor, who arrived at midnight, that this place was to be attacked, most of the inhabitants fled to the fortified houses, but, seeing no immediate movement, the first alarm had partially subsided, and some had returned to their own houses. Of this number was Mr. Glover, who had moved his family and his 'brave' library, as Hubbard calls it, to a place of safety, but, deeming the alarm groundless, and 'being impatient for want of his books,' had moved the latter back again to his own house. Comparatively few of the settlers lost their lives, but the destruction of buildings and property was great. About 50 houses and 25 barns, with their contents, were burned. The house of Mr. Glover, with his valuable library, was consumed. The meeting-house, which was fortified, escaped the conflagration. Great distress prevailed. The people were discouraged and entertained the idea of abandoning the settlement altogether, as too much exposed to the incursions of the savages. Some actually left, but the greater part of the inhabitants, encouraged by the sympathy and aid of the colonial government, and trusting in the care of an overruling Providence, determined to hold on. A letter of John Pynchon to his son, then in England, written about two weeks after this calamity, breathes a spirit of fervent piety and submission to the divine will. Jonathan Burt, then or soon after a deacon of the church, in a brief narrative of the facts entered upon a fly-leaf of the records, which is signed 'Jonathan Burt, an eye-witness of the same,' recognizes devoutly the good providence of God in preserving the lives of the people.

"An event of importance to the church, that occurred a few days after the burning of the town, was the death of Deacon Samuel Chapin, which took place on the 11th of November of the same year. From a very early period he had been one of the deacons of this church, one of its most useful and influential members. Savage calls him 'a man of distinction,' and when we consider the responsible trusts reposed in him by the church and the government, the appellation seems highly appropriate. He was not only associated with Mr. Pynchon in the administration of the temporalities of the town, but he was one whom the church designated often to carry on the work of the Sabbath. The loss of such a man, occurring as it did so soon after the great calamity, must have been deeply felt. The deacons during the remainder of Mr. Glover's pastorate appear to have been Jonathan Burt, already named, and Benjamin Parsons. Deacon Parsons died in 1689, and was succeeded in office by John Hitchcock. Deacons Burt and Hitchcock survived Mr. Glover more than twenty years. Hitchcock held the military office of ensign and lieutenant, in addition to that of deacon. He and Deacon Burt were both men of some note. Both have representatives in this church among their descendants.

"Soon after the destruction of the town by the Indians, in 1675, the original meeting-house, which had escaped the flames, was taken down and a larger and more commodious structure erected farther west, mostly if not wholly within the limits of what is now Court Square, very near its southwestern angle. It was built in 1677. A very strong attachment subsisted between Mr. Glover and his people. In 1669, finding himself straitened in his means of living, on account of the smallness of his salary, yet aware of the inability of the people to increase it at that time, he addressed to them a communication in which he expressed his desire to remove to another field of labor on that account.

"To this the town, by the hand of Mr. Holyoke, sent the following reply:

"'Sr,—We are much affected with this sad providence by this motion of yours for leaving us, and the rather beinge sensible of our general inability t encrease your stipend at y present by reasons of God's hand upon us by the flood and blast, and at such a tyme as we have taken in hand the building of a house for you, wh ch through the help of God we shall goe on with, the cost whereof will be neere one hundred pounds to us, besides the cost of yc stipend, wch by the Lord's assistance wee shall endeavour punctually to present and make good in yc best manner we can, notwithstanding all the difficultys of the yeare wch doe retard our doing further or more at present, but yet, if the Lord enable us, we shall for future, according as yc needs call for it, enlarge and doe to our utmost ability, and that according as God shall bless us; that soe you may live honourably and with ot distraction in your employment. And we intreat your acceptance of these our sincere intentions, and the manifestations of your love and affections to us by yr cheerful goeing on in y ministerial work in this place, which we take soe much content in, and cannot neither dare quitt our interest in, but must according to God hold it fast to our utmost, all words of parting being like darts, to fill the thoughts of change.

"'Elizr Holyoke, *Recorder*,

"'in the name and by yr appoyntment of the town.

"'Springfield, month 1, 18th, 1669.'

"In regard to the character of Mr. Glover as the pastor of this church and people, Hubbard, a contemporary historian, says: 'He was a great student, and much given to books;' and Breck adds, 'he lived in great harmony with our fathers, and highly esteemed.' John Pynchon, who knew him better and more intimately than either of them, and whose judgment was unsurpassed, in his private book of records calls him 'the Reverend Teacher of yc church of Springfield,' 'a faithful minister of the gospel and teacher of y church of Springfield.' This is surely high commendation for this servant of God. It needs no expansion or addition. But there is a touching expression in the entry upon our public record of his death which must not be omitted. It is in these words, 'The Reverend Mr Peletiah Glover fell asleep in Jesus, March 29, 1692.'

"It is not strange that, after the death of their revered pastor, Mr. Glover, his people should have sought for his successor one who was nearly allied to him. Accordingly, Mr. John Haynes, who became the husband of Mr. Glover's youngest daughter, Mary, soon after her father's death, was invited to fill the vacant pastorate; but this call, although persistently urged, was unsuccessful. A spiritual teacher and guide was, however, soon found, as the record reads. The town 'voted to send Captain Thomas Colton and Sergeant Luke Hitchcock to the Bay for the procuring a minister to preach the word of God to this town; and that they apply themselves to the Rev'd the President of the College, with the rest of the elders in Boston, for their help for the obtaining a minister that may promote conversion among us.' Mr. Daniel Brewer, a native of Roxbury, a graduate at Harvard College of the year 1687, came here in response to this appeal. The town voted to give him 'an invitation to carry on the work of the Gospel in this place,' and offered him a salary of £80 and the use of the ministry land. The committee by whom this call was communicated to Mr. Brewer, in their report say that he answered that 'provided we were unanimous, he was inclinable to compliance with the town's proffer, and in order to continuance with us, if he shall further find God leading him to doe so.' And thereupon Col. John Pynchon, Esq., and Deacon Jonathan Burt were appointed to declare to Mr. Daniel Brewer the town's good resentment of Mr. Daniel Brewer his answer to the town's invitation, and to give him thanks for the same.' With a candidate thus 'inclinable to compliance,' and this 'good resentment' on the part of the people, a settlement was sure to come, and on the 16th day of May, 1694, Mr. Daniel Brewer was ordained minister of this church and people. He was at the time of his ordination twenty-five years of age, and unmarried. About five years afterward he married Catharine Chauncey. From this union sprung all of the name of Brewer in this town and vicinity, including two deacons of the church, one of whom united in his person both these names. Rev. Daniel Brewer's ministry here continued till his death, on the 5th November, 1733, nearly forty years.

"Compared with the stirring times of Mr. Glover's ministry, this was a time of quiet and growth. The settlers, at first limited to a narrow space, had now spread themselves in every direction, and laid the foundation of new parishes, soon to require each their own separate pastors. This condition of things led to the most important event of which the records take any notice during Mr. Brewer's ministry, to wit, the formation of a new parish on the west side of the river, and the subsequent, although not immediate, separation of this first parish from the town, which had before transacted both municipal and parochial affairs under one and the same organization. There had been for some years a feeling among the settlers on the west side of the river that they were subjected to peculiar inconveniences, if not dangers, in being obliged to cross the river to attend public worship on this side. As early as May, 1674, they had brought before the town this subject, and a committee was appointed to consider the propriety of the town's furnishing, at the common charge, a boat to convey them across the river, to attend worship on the Sabbath and other public occasions. There is a tradition that several persons had lost their lives in attempts to cross.

"In the year 1695 the people on the west side of the river presented to the General Court, at Boston, their petition for leave to procure a minister for that part of the town. Those living on this side did not feel willing to part with so large and substantial a part of the ecclesiastical body, and, being a majority, they passed a vote in town-meeting that 'something' should be drawn up to send to the General Court to answer this petition of their 'neighbors on the west side of the great river,' and they appointed Deacon Burt and Lieut. Abel Wright to draw up this 'something.' At a subsequent meeting in May, 1696, Sergt. Luke Hitchcock was chosen the agent of the town to 'give in reasons and objections' against said petition, and, that there might be a good understanding and unanimity of sentiment on this important question among the dwellers on the east side, a committee was appointed to meet the people at the school-house and acquaint them with the objections. Whatever may have been the objections, they were unavailing against the petition from the west side of the river. The petition was granted by the General Court, and a second parish or precinct established in what is now West Springfield, in 1696, over which the Rev. John Woodbridge was ordained pastor in 1698. The creation of a new parish legally dissolved the relation of the town to the old parish. They were no longer identical organizations. The inhabitants of the town, as such, could not properly transact the business of the original parish as they had heretofore done in town-meetings. But this was not at once realized. The town books continued for some time to record the transactions of the first parish. The meetings, however, purport to have been of 'the inhabitants of Springfield on the east side of the river,' and when soon afterward a third parish was created in what is now Longmeadow, the style was further changed, and the record reads: 'At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town on the east side of the river, the precinct of Longmeadow excluded,' it was voted, etc. The latest record of this kind upon our town records is under date of Jan. 1, 1717. The oldest parish record (properly so called) begins Aug. 7, 1731, after the death of Mr. Brewer and the ordination of his successor. The earliest church record now in existence bears date Jan. 1, 1736, and is, with one or two exceptions, merely a record kept by the pastors of admissions to the church, marriages, baptisms, and deaths.

"At the time of Mr. Brewer's ordination, in 1694, one of the deacons of the church was Jonathan Burt, who had served in that capacity under the ministry of Mr. Glover. He undoubtedly continued in that office until his death, Oct. 19, 1715, at an advanced age. He was a man of some prominence, and served for a time as clerk of the town. Another deacon in the early part of Mr. Brewer's ministry was John Hitchcock, already named, who held various civil and military offices, and at one time represented the town in the General Court. The successors of Deacons Burt and Hitchcock were James Warriner and Nathaniel Munn. Deacon Warriner died May 14, 1727, before the close of Mr. Brewer's ministry. Deacon Munn survived Mr. Brewer about ten years, and served in

that office under his successor till the last day of December, 1743, when he died at the age of eighty-two. Before the close of Mr. Brewer's pastorate the deaconship passed again into the Burt family, in the person of Henry Burt, son of Deacon Jonathan.

"The harmony which had subsisted in this church and parish during the ministry of Mr. Brewer was destined soon to a serious interruption. The settlement of a successor was attended with unusual difficulties, and produced an excitement not only here, but very extensively throughout this region. In May, 1734, Mr. Robert Breck, a young man then not quite twenty-one years of age, a son of Rev. Robert Breck, of Marlboro', Mass., was invited to preach here with reference to a settlement. He had graduated at Cambridge in 1730, at the early age of seventeen. Before he was invited here he had been preaching at Scotland, a parish of Windham, Conn. He preached his first sermon in Springfield, on the 26th of May, 1734. On the 30th of July following the church made choice of him for its pastor, and on the 7th of August the parish concurred in this choice, and proposed to him terms of settlement, which, although at first declined for other reasons, were ultimately accepted. Soon after Mr. Breck commenced preaching here as a candidate, reports prejudicial to his character for orthodoxy began to be circulated in this town and among the neighboring clergy. The authority for these reports was Rev. Thomas Clap, of Windham, afterward president of Yale College. The effect of these rumors was to disaffect a minority of the parish with Mr. Breck, and to create so strong an opposition among the ministers of this vicinity that, for the time, the project of his settlement was abandoned, and a call extended to Mr. Joseph Pynchon. This being declined, the attention of the church and parish was again directed to Mr. Breck, and he was again invited to preach as a candidate. At the parish meeting in March, 1735, a committee was appointed to wait on the reverend ministers of the county, at their next meeting in April, to get what information they could relating to the charges exhibited against Mr. Breck by the Rev. Mr. Clap and others, and to ascertain the sentiments of the ministers. It does not appear from the parish records that this committee ever made a report. Probably they never acted under their appointment. The opposition of so large and respectable a number of ministers as the association of the old county of Hampshire did not deter this church and parish from their purpose. With all their reverence for the clergy, they appreciated their own right as Congregationalists to choose their own pastor, and their hearts were fully set upon Mr. Breck as the man. Accordingly the church, on the 17th April, 1735, formally renewed their call to him, and the parish, one week afterward, concurred in the call.

"All his endeavors to remove the obstructions to his settlement having failed of success, Mr. Breck, on the 28th of July, 1735, in a letter which is recorded at length in the parish records, accepted the call.

"Arrangements were made for his ordination on the 14th of October following. On that day a council assembled for this purpose, consisting of seven clergymen, namely, Messrs. Chauncey, of Hadley, Devotion, of Suffield, Rand, of Sunderland, Cook, of Sudbury, and Cooper, Welstead, and Mather, of Boston, with their delegates. Then ensued a scene such, perhaps, as never occurred in an ecclesiastical council in New England before or since. In the midst of its deliberations, a civil officer entered the council armed with a warrant from a magistrate, arrested Mr. Breck, and carried, or attempted to carry, him off to Connecticut, 'there to answer to such things as should be objected against him.' The church and parish were justly indignant at this flagrant attempt to deprive them of their chosen pastor. At a meeting of the church, held two weeks afterward, two of its leading members were appointed to go to Boston and present to the General Assembly of the province the remonstrance of this church and precinct against these proceedings, and to assert the rights and privileges of the church and parish to choose their own minister and have a council ordain him. The result was that the council was again convened, and Mr. Breck ordained on the 27th of January, 1736. Rev. Dr. Cooper, of Boston, preached the ordination sermon, which was published.

"The opposition to Mr. Breck in his own church and parish did not at once subside after his settlement. A few leading men, who had failed to secure his rejection by the ecclesiastical council, appear to have been guilty of the folly of seeking to defeat his settlement by an appeal to a legal tribunal. It was in this way: A provincial statute made it obligatory upon every parish to be provided with an orthodox minister, under penalty of being liable to a prosecution for non-compliance. Complaint was made that the parish was not provided with such an orthodox minister, and a summons was served upon it to appear before the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Hampshire to answer to this complaint. The parish appointed a committee of five to represent and defend the parish, authorizing them 'by all ways and means, with the best advice that may be had in the law, to answer to this complaint, and at the charge of the Precinct to appear, defend, and pursue the said cause from court to court, and to carry the same before any proper authority whatsoever, and where they may think it necessary in order to a final issue and determination of the matter. And that they have power to prosecute and defend as aforesaid, in any cause or action that may arise by the virtue of the said complaint or controversy, or in the management thereof.' William Pynchon, Sr. (a great-grandson of the first Pynchon), was made chairman of this committee.*

"The severe ordeal through which Mr. Breck passed at the commencement of his ministry here undoubtedly exerted a very favorable influence upon his character. If he had been rash and imprudent before he was ordained, he was prudent and discreet afterward. By his careful and conciliatory course he soon disarmed all opposition among his own people, and established himself firmly in their confidence and affection. One of the first measures adopted by him to ingratiate himself with his flock was prompted probably more by his heart than by his head. Within a few weeks after his ordination he took to wife Eunice Brewer, the daughter of his predecessor, with whose widowed mother he had boarded while preaching as a candidate. Another method that he adopted to conciliate his opponents in the parish was this, which proved to be quite effectual. If he wished any favor, he would be careful to ask it of some one of his people whom he had reason to believe unfriendly, rather than of those regarded as his staunch supporters. This expression of his confidence in them soon won their confidence in him, and in a short time harmony and mutual regard marked all their intercourse. He was a man of uncommon talents. Dr. Lathrop, of West Springfield, who studied theology with Mr. Breck, says of him, 'His intellectual powers, which were naturally superior, were brightened by his education, and enlarged by an extensive acquaintance with men and books. As he accustomed himself to a close manner of thinking and reasoning, and filled up his time with diligent application, so he acquired a rich furniture of the most useful knowledge.' 'He was easy of access, given to hospitality, faithful in his friendships, tender and attentive in all domestic relations, compassionate to the distressed, and a lover of mankind. In a word, he was an accomplished gentleman and exemplary Christian.' Mr. Breck entered upon his ministry with a church of sixty-seven members,—thirty-two male and thirty-five female members. Nathaniel Munn and Henry Burt were the deacons. In the course of his ministry of forty-eight years there were admitted to full communion, by letter and by profession, three hundred and thirty-one.

"Deacon Munn died on the last day of December, 1743, at the age of eighty-two, and Deacon Henry Burt about five years later (Dec. 11, 1748), at the age of eighty-five. Contemporary with them during the latter part of their lives was Deacon Nathaniel Brewer, a son of the former minister, and brother-in-law of Mr. Breck. He was by trade a carpenter, and much employed as such in the repairs of the meeting-house, and the house owned by the parish and occupied by the minister. He appears to have been a man highly respected in the church and parish. He survived Mr. Breck, and died on the 8th of March, 1796, at the age of eighty-five years. Jonathan Church was a deacon early in the ministry of Mr. Breck. He is mentioned in that capacity in May, 1747. He was admitted from the church in Longmeadow, March 3, 1742, and died Oct. 27, 1761. Josiah Dwight united with this church by letter from the church in Hatfield, Sept. 25, 1743, and was afterward chosen a deacon. The date of the choice is not stated. He is more frequently mentioned in the records by his military title of colonel and his civil title of esquire. He died Sept. 28, 1768, aged fifty-two years. Probably he was elected after the death of Deacon Church, and if so, his term of office was comparatively brief. Daniel Harris joined the church by profession Feb. 24, 1765. He was a deacon of the church certainly as early as March, 1773, as he is so called in connection with his election at that time as parish assessor. He had previously served several years as parish clerk. He was one of three deacons who, after the death of Mr. Breck, took an active part in extending a call to his successor. Deacon Harris died on the 22d of June, 1785, at the age of fifty-three. Moses Bliss was admitted to the church Oct. 13, 1754, being then a student at Yale College. There is no record of his election as deacon. In fact, there is none of any election to that office at so early a period. But he is spoken of as a deacon in August, 1780, when his daughter was baptized. He continued to hold the office until his death, on the 3d of July, 1814, at the age of seventy-nine years. He was by profession a lawyer, and was for many years a judge of the local court in the old county of Hampshire.

"The first record of the church now extant is one kept by Mr. Breck. With the exception of two or three cases of discipline, the entries in it are only of admissions to the church, baptisms, marriages, and deaths. In a female hand, perhaps of his wife or daughter, is entered under date of April 23, 1784, 'Died, the Revd Robt Breck, Pastor of the First church in Springfield, in the 71st year of his age and 49th of his ministry.' At his funeral a sermon was preached by Dr. Lathrop, from II. Timothy, 4th chapter, 6th, 7th, and 8th verses. An important event during the ministry of Mr. Breck was the building of a new meeting-house. The parish passed the vote to build it in April, 1749. It was erected the same year or the year following, so far as to be ready for use, although not entirely finished until 1752. It was 60 feet long by 46 wide, and 26 feet high between joints. This house, the third built, was the immediate predecessor of the present meeting-house, and stood directly east of the ground now occupied. The principal entrance was on the east side, but there was also an entrance through the tower. Some of our older inhabitants remember well this house, with its high pulpit and square pews.

"On the 8th day of November, 1784, the church 'voted unanimously to choose Mr. Bezaleel Howard to be their minister. On the same day the parish voted to concur in this choice, and to offer Mr. Howard one hundred and fifty pounds for a settlement, and one hundred pounds lawful silver money annually for his salary, together with the use and improvement of the parsonage house and lands, so long as he should continue in the office of a gospel minister.' The answer of Mr. Howard, accepting this call, was communicated on the 27th January, 1785. The satisfaction with which the new pastor looked forward to his future residence in Springfield was strongly in contrast with his first impressions of the place. He came here at first an entire stranger to the village and its inhabitants, sent by the president of his college to supply the vacant pulpit for six Sabbaths. His journey was on horseback. The road was solitary, and the approach to the town from the east far from attractive. He rode down the hill to the main street, then the only settlement, and looked up and down the street. The buildings were mostly unpainted, and many of them dilapidated. The aspect was chilling to the young minister, and he said to himself that the day when the six weeks of his engagement should be ended would be a happy day to him. Directly opposite the road by which he entered the village he saw one white house of a more cheerful aspect. At the door of this mansion he

* At the trial of this complaint, which occurred soon afterward, "the Court of General Sessions of the Peace" decided that the parish was provided with an orthodox minister, and dismissed the complaint.

presented himself, and announced his name and errand. 'You have come to the right place,' replied the proprietor, and at once extended to him the hospitalities of his house. The six weeks were spent pleasantly. The call to settle followed, and in that white house the young pastor found his future wife. It was to him indeed 'the right place.' Mr. Howard was a native of Bridgewater, a graduate of Harvard College in 1781, where he was afterward a tutor, and was ordained pastor of this church April 27, 1785. The ordination sermon was preached by Rev. Timothy Hilliard, from Titus, 2d chapter, the last clause of the 15th verse,—'Let no man despise thee.'

"In the year 1803 the health of Mr. Howard failed, and the parish was obliged to provide for the supply of the pulpit by other clergymen. His disability proved to be of a more serious and permanent character than was at first anticipated, and at its meeting in April, 1805, a committee was appointed to confer with him, and consider the expediency of dissolving his relation to the parish, and the terms upon which it should be done. At an adjourned meeting in May, 1805, this committee, through their chairman, the Hon. John Hooker, reported that they had made an agreement with Mr. Howard, by which he was to be relieved from pastoral labor, relinquish all claim for his salary and for the use of the parsonage house and lands, and was to be paid the sum of $2000 in three annual installments. The pastoral relation, however, was to continue until the settlement of another minister, and then be dissolved without further terms or conditions. This agreement was duly confirmed by the parish, and Mr. Howard continued to be nominally the pastor of the church until the ordination of his successor, in 1809.

"Mr. Howard received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Harvard College in 1821, and was usually spoken of as Dr. Howard in the later years of his life. He died in 1837, at his house on Elm Street, close by the church,—the same now owned and occupied by Mr. Henry Fuller. At the commencement of his ministry, in 1785, the membership of the church was 117. At the time of the settlement of his successor, in 1809, it was not far from 177, showing an increase of 50 in twenty-four years.

"The deacons at the commencement of Mr. Howard's ministry, as already stated, were Nathaniel Brewer, Daniel Harris, and Moses Bliss. The vacancy caused by the death of Deacon Harris, in 1785, was filled the same year by the election of William Pynchon, Esq., to that office. Mr. Pynchon was a lineal descendant from the original founder of Springfield, and from his distinguished son, John Pynchon. He was for thirty years the parish clerk, and most of that time its treasurer. He also held the offices of town clerk and treasurer and register of deeds. He died March 4, 1808, at the age of sixty-eight years. Chauncey Brewer, son of Deacon Nathaniel Brewer, and grandson of Rev. Daniel Brewer, was a deacon of the church during the pastorate of Mr. Howard. He was a physician, and attained considerable eminence in his profession. He died in March, 1830, at the advanced age of eighty-seven. His venerable form is well remembered, as he appeared when he occupied his pew on the Sabbath, on the south side of the pulpit, in the present meeting-house.

"On the 24th of November, 1808, the church, by a unanimous vote, invited Mr. Samuel Osgood to settle with them in the work of the gospel ministry, and Chauncey Brewer, George Bliss, and John Hooker (then the deacons of the church in active service) were appointed a committee to inform him of the vote. This call was given after he had preached here two Sabbaths, and, considering the fact that he was the thirty-seventh minister who had been preaching here, either as a candidate or a supply, since the resignation of Dr. Howard, it was certainly a very complimentary vote. Mr. Osgood—or, as he is more frequently called, Dr. Osgood—was born at Fryeburg, Me., Feb. 3, 1784. He completed his studies, preparatory to entering college, under the instruction of Daniel Webster, who, in after-years, was accustomed, whenever in this town on the Sabbath, to attend this church, and listen to the preaching of his former scholar and life-long friend. Dr. Osgood graduated at Dartmouth College in 1805, having joined his class during its junior year. He at first inclined to the law as a profession, and actually commenced the study in a lawyer's office. He soon, however, abandoned it, and commenced a theological course with Rev. Dr. Harris, of Dorchester. He was licensed to preach in 1806, and preached his first sermon in Roxbury; his second in Quincy, where he had for hearers ex-President John Adams and his son, afterward President John Quincy Adams. He soon after went to Princeton, where he completed his theological studies. Returning to Massachusetts, he was a candidate in three different places for settlement, including this, toward which the scale eventually turned. He was ordained here on the 25th of January, 1809. His former theological instructor, Dr. Harris, preached the sermon, Dr. Lathrop, of West Springfield, gave the charge, and Rev. Ezra Witter, of Wilbraham, the right hand of fellowship.

"The ministry of Mr. Osgood commenced under most auspicious circumstances. He was then in the vigor of youthful manhood, with a constitution that gave promise of uniform health,—a promise that had a remarkable fulfillment for more than half a century of his after-life. His mental powers were solid and strong rather than showy. He had a church of 225 members. His parish (then territorial) embraced the whole population of the town,—from Chicopee River on the north to Longmeadow on the south, and from Wilbraham line on the east to the Connecticut River,—comprising about 2200 souls. The officers of the church were men of fervent piety and cultured intellect, and held stations in the church and in the world of wide and commanding influence. One of them, Judge Moses Bliss, had reached an advanced age, which disqualified him in a measure from the active duties of the deaconship. Dr. Chauncey Brewer, not yet threescore-and-ten, was still able to officiate at the Lord's table on communion Sabbaths, and to perform other services pertaining to the office.

"George Bliss and John Hooker, both men of large culture, high standing, and influence, were then in the full vigor of middle life. Of the times of their election to the office of deacon the record makes no mention. But there can be no question that they held the office at the very beginning of Mr. Osgood's pastorate, and probably before. They were both of the legal profession, and ranked among the first of its members. Mr. Hooker was for eighteen years the judge of probate for this county, and one of original corporators of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions.

"At the time of Mr. Osgood's settlement many of the ministers and churches in this commonwealth were drifting away from Trinitarian orthodoxy toward Unitarian views. Mr. Osgood, although holding in the main with those who adhered to the Trinitarian doctrine, was at first regarded as more liberal than many of his ministerial brethren; but as the breach widened between those who claimed the appellation of Liberal Christians and those who held the old orthodox standards, Mr. Osgood had no hesitation in ranging himself with those who adhered to the tenets of John Calvin.

"When the old meeting-house was found too strait and too uncomfortable for the congregation, and the parish decided to build the present edifice, the storm, which had been for some time gathering, burst. In August, 1819, about 25 members of the church, comprising some of its most respectable and influential members, including the venerable ex-pastor, made application for a certificate of their regular standing, and a recommendation to the people of God as in full communion, that they might be formed into a separate church. It was known that there were others who stood ready to join in this movement when it should be successfully inaugurated. The result was a secession, formidable, not in numbers, but in the standing and influence of those concerned in it. In the language of Dr. Osgood, uttered thirty years afterward, 'This was a trying time to me and to many of my parishioners. Families, who had long worshiped in the same sanctuary, and who had enjoyed most familiar and delightful intercourse, and some of whom were united in the tenderest bonds of consanguinity, were sundered for a time. If no speeches of recrimination were made, there were bitter feelings with some on both sides.' In this crisis it was fortunate for the stability of this church and its pastor that the officers of the church were not only good men, but wise men. They stood firm, and the pastor felt that his hands were strengthened. It was also fortunate that the minister who was settled over the new Unitarian Society was a gentleman of peculiar amiability and disposed to peace. The era of ill feeling gradually passed away, and forbearance and courtesy eventually characterized the intercourse of the parties.

"In 1827, Mr. Osgood received the honorary degree of D.D. from Princeton College, and was afterward usually addressed and spoken of by that title. The active pastorate of Dr. Osgood continued down to May, 1854, a period of forty-five years. At that time, when he had reached the full period of threescore-and-ten years, he retired from the active duties of the pastoral office, although continuing still to retain the pastoral relation to the end of his life. His death occurred on the 8th of December, 1862. It might have been said of him, 'His eye was not dim, or his natural force abated.' It is rare that the death of a minister, or indeed of any citizen, leaves so wide a gap in the community where he has resided as did that of Dr. Osgood. For more than half a century he had taken a prominent part in the moral and religious movements of this town. No man was so universally known to the people as he. Few had so strong a hold upon their respect and sympathy. He was ever prompt to extend a helping hand to the suffering poor who came under his observation; his hospitality was instituted, although often severely taxed. Occupying as he did the position of minister of the first parish of the largest town in Western Massachusetts, at the confluence of travel from every quarter of the compass, his house was preeminently a minister's tavern. He was a genial man, social in his tastes and habits, fond of conversation, and ready to take an active part in it. He possessed an immense fund of anecdote, with which he was accustomed to interest and amuse those in whose company he chanced to be. His own peculiar traits of character have made him the subject of many anecdotes. Dr. Osgood enjoyed, to a remarkable extent, the most robust health during the whole of his ministerial life. In reviewing his ministry at the end of forty years, he claimed, and with justice, that he had never been detained from his pulpit a single Sabbath on account of sickness. His person was manly, indicating uncommon physical strength. I have heard it said of him that in his prime he was the most athletic man in Springfield. Many anecdotes are told of him in this regard, some of them quite amusing. In any notice of Dr. Osgood, as the pastor of this church and minister of this parish, a position affording a field of great usefulness so long filled by him with acceptance, it is proper that there should be some mention of the invaluable aid which he derived from his wife. She was, indeed, an exemplary woman, one who may be safely held up as a model to the wives of ministers all over the land. This parish appreciated her usefulness in the station she filled here, and as some expression of its respect for her continued to her during her life a considerable part of the annuity which had been paid to her husband. She survived him between eight and nine years. Although Dr. Osgood wrote more than two thousand sermons, some of them of rare ability, and delivered on occasions of unusual public interest, yet, with only one or two exceptions, none of them were ever published. He had an almost invincible repugnance to having his sermons printed. At the close of the fortieth year of his ministry he preached a discourse from Acts, 20th chapter, 26th and 27th verses, in which he reviewed his ministry from his settlement down to that time. It was a discourse of great interest and power, and the church strongly solicited and obtained his consent to its publication.

"It has been already stated that the deacons officiating during the earlier portion of Dr. Osgood's pastorate were Chauncey Brewer, George Bliss, and John Hooker.

"Deacon Hooker died on the 6th of March, 1829, at the age of sixty-seven. Deacon George Bliss survived him one year, and died on the 8th of March, 1830, at the age of sixty-five. Eight days afterward Deacon Chauncey Brewer died, on the 16th of March, 1830, at the age of eighty-seven. Owing to his age and infirmities he had retired from active duty in the office for some years, and, about the year 1822, Col. Solomon Warriner was chosen a deacon to take his

place. Col. Warriner was a native of Willeraham, from which place he removed to Springfield about the year 1800. From Springfield he removed to Pittsfield, and resided there until December, 1820, when he returned to Springfield, and resided here during the remainder of his life. Before leaving Springfield he had been the leader of the choir, and upon his return he was reinstated in the same position, and continued to preside over the music of this church for more than a quarter of a century. During nearly the same period of time he held the office of deacon. He was also for many years superintendent of the Sabbath-school. In September, 1849, he took a dismission to the South Church in this city. He died June 14, 1860, at the age of eighty-two. Boardman Hubbard was chosen a deacon April 5, 1826, thus increasing the number of deacons performing actual service, from three to four. Deacon Hubbard was employed in the United States Armory, and resided on the hill. He united with this church by letter from a church in Middletown, in March, 1824, and was dismissed to the Fourth Church, now the Olivet Church, at some time between 1836 and 1844, probably about 1841. Daniel Bontecou and George Merriam were elected deacons March 5, 1833. Mr. Merriam held the office until March 6, 1842, when, with thirty-two other members, he was dismissed to unite in the organization of the South Church. Deacon Bontecou continued to officiate until May 2, 1845, when he, too, was dismissed to the South Church. He died Nov. 24, 1857.

"To fill the place vacated by Deacon Merriam, Benjamin Eldridge was elected April 13, 1842, and still retains the office of a deacon of this church, although, by reason of infirmity, he has for several years retired from all active service. At this period it was the usage of the church to have four deacons, but it was rare that the office was filled by that number. Lay members were often called upon to officiate at communion seasons. There being but three incumbents in November, 1843, the church attempted to secure a sufficient number of officers by electing three additional deacons, but only one, Elijah W. Dickinson, accepted the office. He held it until he was dismissed to join the North Church. Chauncey Chapin united with the church by profession May 5, 1844, being then past middle life. Three years afterward he was chosen the clerk of the church, and, on the 21st of April, 1848, he was elected a deacon. Both of these offices he held until his death, which occurred May 6, 1851, at the age of sixty-two.

"About this time there was an important change in the policy of the church as to the tenure of the office of deacon. From the earliest period of its existence this office had always been regarded as one to be held for life. For some years great difficulty had been experienced in finding men qualified who were willing to undertake its duties. Vacancies were frequently occurring, and most of those whom the church selected to fill them were unwilling to accept the office. In the hope to obviate this difficulty, it was decided, at a meeting held July 12, 1850, to elect two deacons for the term of five years. Daniel Reynolds was elected, and accepted the office. Two others were successively chosen, but both of them declined. From that time to the present the church has adhered to the policy of electing its deacons for limited terms, sometimes for five years, sometimes for three years. By a permanent rule of the church, adopted in 1871, the tenure is now fixed at six years. Under the limited-term system thirteen different persons have held this office.

"Upon the retirement of Dr. Osgood from the active duties of his pastorate, the church and parish with great unanimity extended a call to Rev. Henry M. Parsons, then a student in the Theological Seminary at East Windsor, to be his successor. That call was accepted, and Mr. Parsons ordained on the 15th of November, 1854. He continued here just sixteen years, enjoying the affection and confidence—ever increasing—of this church and people, when, from a conviction that duty called him to another field of labor, he sought and obtained the reluctant consent of his people to a dissolution of his pastoral relation to this church. The history of his labors here must be to left to later times. To him succeeded Rev. Edward Allen Reed. Mr. Reed was dismissed July 11, 1878, at his own request, very much against the desire of his people. Rev. Dr. Edward P. Terhune was installed April 30, 1879.

"Having now brought down this history of the church and parish as far as I propose, I now recur briefly to an earlier period, in order to state some matters of interest that could not be conveniently introduced in the regular course of the narrative. There are some things in our early parochial history which appear strange to our modern ideas. One of these is the practice that, from the time of the erection of the first meeting-house down to the present one, seems to have prevailed, of a periodical assignment of seats to the congregation. Thus, in 1664, when the town and parish were identical, a vote of this kind is recorded: 'Dec. 30, 1664. It is ordered y^t the *Selectmen* and Deacon or deacons shall from tyme to tyme seate persons in ye meeting-house either higher or lower according as in their sound discretion they shall judge most meete.' What a strange jumble of officials here, selectmen and deacons, uniting in this delicate and difficult duty of seating persons 'higher or lower,' at their discretion! A month later, in January, 1665, is found recorded an order of the selectmen, which I transcribe in full as a curious specimen of the way in which the parochial police of those days was administered. It is in these words. 'Forasmuch as order is beautifull, & especially in ye house of God, & ye want thereof is displeasing to God & breeds disturbance among men; And whereas it doth appear y^t divers young persons and sometimes others, notwithstanding their being called upon, Doe yet neglect to attend unto such order as is prescribed them, either for their sitting in ye meeting-house, or for their reforming of disorders in & about ye meeting-house in tyme of God's Publike worship; It is therefore hereby ordered that whosoever of this Township shall not, from tyme to tyme to their sitting in ye meeting-house, submit themselves to the ordering of ye Selectmen & Deacons, or such as are impowered to seate & order persons in ye meeting house, All such persons as shall refuse or neglect to attend unto order as aforesaid shall forfeite as is herein after expressed, viz.: Hee or shee that shall not take his or her seate ordered y^m fro tyme to tyme, but shall in ye days or tymes of God's Publike worship Goe into & abide in any other seate, appointed for some other, Such disorderly person or persons for ye first offence shall forfeit three shillings four pence to ye towne's treasury.' By the same authority it was ordered that the seat formerly called the guard seat should be for the smaller boys to sit in, 'that they may be more in sight of ye congregation.' In this seat none were permitted to sit 'above ye age of 11 or 12 yeares.'

"It appears that in the earlier period of our parochial history care was taken that the men and women should be seated in separate seats. The first innovation upon this practice appears to have been in the year 1751, when the parish 'voted that the committee for seating the meeting-house be directed to seat the men and women promiscuously.' But in order that those of tender sensibilities should not be shocked by so great a departure from long-established custom, the committee were directed, upon application being made to them by any person or persons desiring 'not to be seated promiscuously, to "gratifie" them as near as they can.' It is not surprising that the parish selected John Worthington, Esq., and Mr. Luke Bliss, two of the wisest and most popular men of the town, to perform this delicate duty under this new condition of things. After a time this matter of new-seating the meeting-house came to be attended with a good deal of difficulty. At a parish meeting in December, 1790, the parish voted to choose a seating committee of five persons. Twenty-two were chosen to the office, all of whom refused to serve. The meeting was then adjourned two days. At the adjourned meeting it was voted to reconsider the vote providing for a committee of five, and as a substitute, it was determined that a committee of three should nominate a committee of twenty-one persons, of which the nominating committee should be themselves members, and from these twenty-one seven persons were to be drawn (by lot I suppose), who should seat the meeting-house, and report an adjourned meeting about one month later. This was done, and the report of this committee, charged with this delicate duty, was finally accepted. This seating held good for four years; but in 1794 it was found necessary to re-seat, and substantially the same process was repeated. The practice of seating the meeting-house continued until the erection of the present house, in 1819. A record of a parish meeting held April 5, 1737, indicates the rule by which the assignment of seats was then regulated. It was 'voted that the age of Persons and their own Estates, as they stand upon the list (Negros Excepted), are the Principal Rule that said Comtee are to be governed by in their proseedings, and any other Dignity that any Parsons may be Clothed or attended withall shall be Left Discressionary with s^d Committee.'

"In these modern days, when our city maintains with so large, and yet at so reasonable and proper, an expenditure its organized and paid fire department, with all its equipment of fire-steamers, reservoirs, hydrants, and telegraphic fire-alarms, but few, if any, among the present inhabitants of our city are aware how largely the means for extinguishing fires, not a century since, were provided and controlled by this parish. Yet the record shows that in November, 1792, the parish granted for the purpose of defraying the expense of building the engine-house the sum of six pounds eleven shilling two pence and two farthings; and in March, 1794, voted to pay the expense of five poles for the fire-wards, and also to pay for two fire-hooks and six leather buckets for the use of the fire-engine. And the same year Pitt Bliss was paid two pounds twelve shillings and six pence for the six buckets, 'and for repairing the hose to the engine.' Not content with repairing the old hose, the parish, in 1798, voted that 'Jonathan Dwight, Esq., William Ely, and Pitt Bliss be a committee to examine the hose belonging to the engine, and, if they judge it necessary, to procure a new one at the expense of the Parish.' Precisely how the extinguishing of fires came to be regarded as a parochial duty may not be quite clear, but certainly there can be nothing in it inconsistent with practical Christianity.

"Looking back from the stand-point we now occupy upon the past history of this church, and tracing it through all the vicissitudes of two hundred and thirty-eight years down to the present moment, we can see that while it has had its alternations of prosperity and trial,—sometimes depressed by disasters the most discouraging, at other times rejoicing in the consciousness of vigorous growth,—the tokens of a kind Providence, watching constantly over and protecting it, have ever been conspicuous. Many colonies have gone out from it that have become strong and prosperous churches. To some of these in their infancy this church extended a helping hand, until they ceased to need help. All of them, without exception, have become centres of influence, diffusing Christian light and love through the community around them. To all these this church can point with maternal affection and pride, and say, 'These are my jewels.' These repeated drafts that have been made upon the numbers of this ancient church have not in any degree exhausted its resources or impaired its strength. It stands to-day—on the spot where it had its birth, and where, through almost two centuries and a half, it has ever stood—with a larger membership than ever before. United in itself, and united in a pastor whom it loves and honors, it can with reverent gratitude to God exclaim,—

"'How are thy servants blessed, O Lord!
How sure is their defense!
Eternal wisdom is their guide,
Their help, Omnipotence.'"

THE OLIVET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This church was organized Jan. 8, 1833, with 19 members, only 5 of whom are now living. The first pastor was Rev. Abram C. Baldwin, who was ordained Dec. 4th of the same year. He remained until January, 1839, and was succeeded

* This passage, through inadvertence, appears twice in the history of Springfield.

by Ezekiel Russell, of South Wilbraham, ordained May 15, 1839. He officiated until 1849, and was followed by Rev. Samuel Strong, of Somers, who was installed in 1850, but, in consequence of ill health, resigned in 1852. H. B. Elliott then served for a time as stated supply. The pastors from this time to the present have been as follows, viz.: Geo. D. Folsom, W. W. Woodworth, Geo. H. Soule, W. K. Hall, James A. Hamilton, and the present incumbent, Rev. L. H. Cone, who was installed Oct. 30, 1867. The church edifice was erected in 1834, remodeled in 1854, and is at the present time (November, 1878) undergoing repairs. The church is in a prosperous condition, and has a membership of about 325.

The officers are as follows, viz.: Deacons, William A. Spooner, Geo. B. Kilboon, S. D. Brooks, and Chauncey K. Camp; Parish Committee, Dr. S. D. Brooks, Benj. Hannis, Edward R. Lee, William M. Gray, and Alexander B. Fobes; Clerk, P. H. M. Brooks. Location, State Street, opposite Armory Grounds.

THE SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This church is an offshoot from the First Church of this city, and was organized at the parish house of the First Church by an ecclesiastical council, called by letter for this purpose, March 23, 1842, and consisted of the following members: Rev. Sandford Lawton, Mrs. Mary Ann Lawton, Ashley P. Graves, Mrs. Mary A. Graves, Mrs. Lucy Graves (Searle), Henry Woodman, Jr., Mrs. Mary A. Woodman, Charles K. Crocker, Mrs. Julia Ann Crocker, William Stowe,* Mrs. Hannah E. Stowe,* Charles Merriam, Mrs. Sophia E. Merriam,* George Merriam, Reuben A. Chapman,* Mrs. Elizabeth Chapman, Mrs. Mary M. Sargeant, Henry Brewer, Jr., Mrs. Cynthia A. Brewer, James Brewer, Samuel E. Bailey, Mrs. Huldah T. Bailey, Philip Wilcox,* Mrs. Eliza P. Wilcox,* Hannah A. Fuller (Severance),* Andalusia F. Fuller,* Mrs. Naomi C. Grant (Miller),* Elijah W. Bliss,* Mrs. Orphana Bliss,* Mrs. Sally Elliot,* Augusta C. Elliot, Asa F. Cowles, Mrs. Lucy A. Cowles,* David C. M. Rupp, Mrs. Martha Hunt, Silas Hibbard, Mrs. D. B. Nichols (Knapp), Abel Sweetzer,* Mrs. Eunice M. Sweetzer, Mrs. Mary Chase.*

From the December prior to the formation of the society, services were held in the old parish house, which was given them by the mother-church. This old building was the first court-house in Springfield, and stood on Sanford Street, where it is now crossed by Market. The first church edifice was erected on Bliss Street, at a cost, including chapel, of $8813, and was dedicated June 12, 1843, by the Rev. Noah Porter, the first pastor. The present church edifice was completed in 1874, at a cost of about $145,000. Both its exterior and interior present a model of beauty and elegance seldom surpassed. It it said to be one of the most complete religious edifices in New England,—convenient in its arrangement and perfect in its decorations.

As stated previously, Rev. Noah Porter was the first pastor of the church, who remained four years, when, having received a call from Yale College to the professorship of mental and moral philosophy, which he accepted, he resigned his pastorate, and was succeeded by Rev. Samuel G. Buckingham, D.D., who has since remained in charge of the church, and is the present incumbent of the pastoral office. Dr. Buckingham's pastorate has been a long and successful one. More than thirty years he has labored among this people, and with the best results. He has witnessed the growth of the South Church from a few followers to a large and influential body, which is annually extending its sphere of usefulness; and it may truthfully be written that much of its present prosperity is due to the untiring efforts put forth in its behalf by Dr. Buckingham.

The following is a list of the deacons, from the organization of the church to the present time: George Merriam,† Abel Sweetzer,* Daniel Bontecou,* Erastus Hayes,* Henry A. Robinson,† Alexander S. McClean,† Ariel Parish,† Asa F. Cowles, Obadiah W. Wilcox, Eli H. Patch, Charles Marsh, George H. Deane, James Brewer.

Location of church, corner Maple and High Streets.

Among those who were first interested in the organization of this church and who rendered it valuable service were Rev. Sandford Lawton, who is still living in the city; the late Chief-Justice Chapman, and William Stowe, an editor, and for a number of years clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; also G. & C. Merriam, the publishers of Webster's Dictionary, as well as H. & J. Brewer, both of which are still well-known business firms here. Other valuable helpers came to their aid, who have since died, among whom may be mentioned Thomas Bond, Daniel Bontecou, Edward Morris, Samuel Reynolds.

The results of the enterprise have justified their wisdom, and the wisdom of those who were associated with them, in founding such a church, while all who have aided in building it up have the satisfaction of seeing it well established and another strong church added to the many in this city, whose Christian teachings and mission work and charities and healthful influence are making this a good community wherein to reside.

THE NORTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Meetings for consultation on the religious wants of Springfield, held at frequent intervals from May, 1846, till the October following, resulted in the adoption by 10 brethren of the constitution and articles of faith of a proposed new church, with a view to whose organization the ministerial services of the Rev. Robert H. Conklin, of Warsaw, N. Y., were secured; and the first public service was held Sunday, Sept. 20, 1846, in "Frost's Hall," the third story of a building on the corner of Main and Sanford Streets.

The church thus contemplated was organized Oct. 28, 1846, by a council of churches convened at the South Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, then pastor of the First Church, was moderator, and the Rev. Dr. Ezekiel Russell, then pastor of the Olivet Church, was scribe. The Rev. Dr. John Todd, pastor of the First Church, Pittsfield, preached the sermon. 22 persons—11 men, 11 women—were organized into the new church.

The Sunday-school was organized Nov. 1, 1846; and George H. White was the first superintendent.

The church, then acting also in capacity of a parish, voted in September, 1847, to purchase a lot of land on the southeast corner of Main and Worthington Streets and build its chapel thereon; and in the month following it hired for temporary use through the winter the edifice then known as the "Free Church," in Sanford Street. In November following it was voted to sell the lot above mentioned, and purchase a site on the west side of Main Street, north of Bridge Street. In March, 1848, the temporal business of the church was transferred to the parish, which had then become legally organized.

The Rev. Dr. Raymond H. Seeley, of Bristol, Conn., was installed as the first pastor by a council which met March 1, 1849, for deliberation in the chapel of the First Church, and which held the public service of installation in the evening, in the new church, then first opened for divine worship. Dr. Seeley, having resigned his pastorate to take charge of the American Chapel, Paris, France, was dismissed by a council, Jan. 26, 1858.

The Rev. James Drummond, of Lewiston, Me., was installed pastor by a council, June 16, 1858. His pastorate was ended by death, December, 1861.

The Rev. L. Clark Seelye was ordained pastor by a council, Jan. 20, 1863. Having resigned to accept a professorship in Amherst College, he was dismissed by a council, May 31, 1865.

* Deceased. † Resigned.

A colony of 55 members of this church was organized into "The Memorial Church" by a council held in the vestry of the North Church, Oct. 27, 1865. The new organization erected a stone house of worship on North Main Street during the year 1867, and has reached a high degree of usefulness and power.

The Rev. Richard G. Greene, of Brooklyn, N. Y., after supplying the pulpit from May 13, 1866, was installed pastor by a council, Sept. 19, 1866.

The society, at its annual meeting, March 6, 1871, appointed a committee to sell the church property on Main Street and select a site for a new edifice. On May 29th of the same year the committee reported the purchase of a lot on the corner of Salem Street and Salem Avenue, at a cost of $26,000. The property on Main Street was subsequently sold for $46,000.

June 6th of the same year Charles S. Ferry, George W. Ray, George H. Deane, Edwin McElwain, and Joseph Stone were appointed a building committee.

October 3d of the same year the report of the building committee, with plans, was accepted, and the committee was authorized to proceed with the erection of the church edifice.

Religious services were held for the last time in the old church the last Sunday in 1872. For the next six months the congregation worshiped in the Opera-House.

The new church was dedicated Sept. 18, 1873, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D., of London.

The designs for the building were furnished by Messrs. Gambrill & Richardson, of New York, and the builders were Norcross Brothers, of Worcester. The material is freestone, the style is Norman, and the shape is cruciform, with a massive tower in the angle between the nave and the south transept. It is, in all its appointments, a complete church edifice, and was erected, including the chapel, at a cost of $53,398.28.

The Rev. Richard G. Greene was dismissed by a council, October, 1874.

The Rev. Washington Gladden was called to the pastorate Jan. 2, 1875. Having supplied the pulpit from Dec. 13, 1874, he entered, Feb. 1, 1875, upon the active duties of the pastorate, and was installed by a council September 20th of the same year, and is the present official pastor.

The officers of the church for 1878 were as follows: Deacons, Ephraim G. Norton, Oliver D. Morse, L. Sterns Stowe, Samuel K. Foster; Clerk, Harlan P. Stone; Treasurer, Ephraim G. Norton; Auditor, L. Sterns Stowe.

The parish officers for 1878 were as follows: Parish Committee, William S. Marsh, P. P. Kellogg, William M. Pomeroy, Charles J. Blackstone, Samuel N. Heywood; Clerk and Treasurer, William C. Warren.

HOPE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Hope Congregational Church is the outgrowth of a mission Sunday-school begun on Quincy Street, east of Hancock, in June, 1865, by Messrs. William Kirkham, Henry S. Lee, and Markham Moody, under the auspices of the South Congregational Church.

There were 16 scholars the first Sunday. Mr. Kirkham was the first superintendent. After several changes in location, from an upper room on Quincy to a kitchen on Adams Street (now East Union), and then back to Quincy, a barn, standing on the site afterward occupied by Hope Chapel, on East Union Street, near Eastern Avenue, was purchased in 1867, and occupied by the school till the completion of the chapel.

In 1870 a chapel was built by the friends of the enterprise, at a cost of about $1500.

HOPE CHAPEL—the name having been proposed by Mr. Charles Merriam—was dedicated in July and occupied by the school, with Mr. H. S. Lee as superintendent. The barn which served as a school-room for three years now stands on Colton Street, at the head of Quincy. During the next five years the progress of the school was very encouraging, averaging over 200 in attendance.

Preaching services were held in the chapel as a supply could be furnished. In the winter of 1873, under the conduct of Mr. Earle, the evangelist, a revival of great power was experienced, resulting in the hopeful conversion of many members of the school. About 25 united with the South Church.

In June of 1875, Mr. Charles L. Morgan, a graduate of Yale Theological Seminary of that year, and of Beloit College, 1871, was called by the Hope Chapel committee of the South Church to take charge of the chapel work for one year.

During the ensuing winter of 1875–76 a deep religious interest prevailed, resulting in so many conversions that it was decided to organize a church and settle Mr. Morgan as pastor. The usual steps having been taken, a council was called for March 15, 1876, consisting of the Congregational Churches of Springfield, of East and West Longmeadow, also Dr. Leonard Bacon, Rev. William Rice, and Rev. S. P. Wilder.

This council met on March 15th, reviewed the action taken, examined the candidate, and proceeded in the afternoon to confirm the organization of 81 persons into a body to be known as the Hope Congregational Church, 40 presenting letters from other churches, 41 uniting on profession of their faith. Mr. Henry S. Lee, one of the founders of the Sunday-school, received in behalf of the church the right hand of fellowship from the pastor of the parent church, Dr. S. G. Buckingham. Rev. Washington Gladden addressed the church. In the evening the council assisted in ordaining Mr. Morgan, a member of the church, to the office of pastor and teacher. The ordaining prayer was offered by Rev. L. W. Cone; sermon by Rev. J. M. Eustis; charge to pastor by Rev. E. A. Reed; to people by Rev. John W. Harding; right hand of fellowship by Rev. S. P. Wilder.

During the summer of 1876 the failure of various sources of past help made apparent the necessity of removing the chapel to a more central and inviting location. The use for five years of a favorable site, on the corner of State and Winchester Streets, was offered the church by friends. This offer was accepted, and by vote of the church the chapel was removed to the site offered and since occupied.

In October of 1877 a parish society was organized, and a strong effort made to enlist the co-operation of all the families of the chapel vicinity. The result was greatly increased interest and rapid progress.

Hope Church was organized upon a broad evangelical basis, with a creed to which every Christian accepting the Bible can subscribe. Although Congregational in government, in faith, Hope Church is simply *Christian*, and therefore in the truest sense a *union* church.

At its organization the officers were Rev. Charles L. Morgan, Pastor; Andrew J. Plummer, Horace E. Bugbee, Deacons; A. H. Dodge, H. Dwight Bugbee, Committee; Jacob Easley, Clerk. In 1878 the officers were Rev. Charles L. Morgan, Pastor; Andrew J. Plummer, Horace E. Bugbee, Deacons; William E. Smith, John Henry Robbins, Committee; H. Dwight Bugbee, Clerk. Membership at organization, 81; membership in November, 1878, 126.

SANFORD STREET CHURCH

was founded in 1849 as a Methodist Church. Pastors, while it was connected with that denomination, were Revs. Leonard Collins, John N. Mars, George Spiwood, Daniel Vandever, John A. Williams, Samuel Grauf, Robert R. Morris, Wm. Butler, and James A. Jones. In 1864 the church was reorganized as Congregational, with the pastor Rev. W. W. Mallory. The Rev. Mr. Mallory was called to labor in the South shortly after the close of the war. Since then the church has had no settled pastor, until June 21, 1877, when Rev. John H. Docher was installed as pastor. This church has about 80

members, with 3 deacons,—W. Francis, Eli S. Baptist, and George H. Green. The Sunday-school numbers over 60 scholars and teachers.

THE MEMORIAL CHURCH.*

Steps were taken for organizing the Memorial Church, Oct. 15, 1865, in the upper rooms of the dwelling of the late Horatio Sargeant, on the corner of Main and Sargeant Streets, by persons whose names appear in the list hereafter given. Joseph D. Stratton, Melvin M. Tracy, and Horace Rude were chosen deacons; George M. Atwater, Horace J. Chapin, William Dearden were the standing committee of the church; J. G. Holland, O. D. Adams, S. H. Mosely, A. F. Niles, and D. W. Crosby were the business committee. The parish committee were as follows: George M. Atwater, William Dearden, C. K. Wilkinson. The first minister was Rev. Mark Trafton.

The following is a list of members at the organization: G. M. Atwater, Mrs. H. R. Atwater, Solomon B. Davis, Mrs. S. B. Davis, Miss Susan Allen, Luther Clark, Horace Rude, Mrs. M. M. Rude, Horace J. Chapin, Mrs. Lydia S. Chapin, J. G. Holland, Mrs. E. H. Holland, Mrs. Anna Holland, Mrs. Sarah J. Knight, Miss Frances Drummond, A. C. Hunt, Mrs. A. C. Hunt, William Dearden, W. H. Allis, Mrs. Mary H. Sheldon, Miss Hannah L. Clark, William Sidney Dearden, Mrs. Eliza Dearden, Horace Putnam, Mrs. Louise Putnam, Mrs. Mary E. Ross, Martin L. Childs, Mrs. Mary H. Childs, Augustus L. Childs, Miss Julia E. Childs, Tyler Childs, Mrs. Nancy Childs, Miss Carrie A. Brackett, Levi Graves, Charles H. Hill, Mrs. Jane Hill, Mrs. Angie Thomas, Mrs. H. S. Lawrence, Levi B. Coe, Mrs. Mary L. Coe, A. D. Miller, Mrs. Martha Miller, Mrs. Electa M. Graves, Edwin W. Shattuck, Fred S. Hazen, Mrs. Mary A. Morton, Mrs. Levi Graves, Mrs. Mary S. Kemp, Dwight Clark, Mrs. Decia M. Clark, Elizabeth F. Needham, Mrs. Sarah L. Shattuck, Mrs. Sarah A. Cate, Mrs. Harriet Niles, Mrs. Jane Jones.

The first services were held in the upper chambers of the Sargeant Street house, afterward in the Auburn Street school-house and in the hall of the Hooker school-house. The corner-stone of the church edifice was laid July 7, 1867, followed by consecration services, held in the city-hall, conducted by Rev. William T. Peet, D.D., Rev. William Adams, D.D., of New York, and representatives from the neighboring churches.

The building was completed in 1868, at a cost of about $80,000. It is in the Gothic style of architecture, cruciform plan, and built of unhewn granite. It has about 1000 sittings. Richard Upjohn was the architect.

The reasons for organizing the church are set forth in the records of Oct. 29, 1865, as follows:

"Believing that the interests of religion require the formation of a church in Ward One, we, a company of believers who profess faith in Christ and acknowledge him to be the Saviour of mankind, to effect this purpose in connection with the society which has been formed to build a house of worship in said ward, do hereby organize ourselves into a Church of Christ."

The characteristics of the church are clearly set forth in the following resolutions, as shown by the records, Oct. 29, 1866:

"1. *Resolved*, That the Memorial Church of Springfield, having declared in its creed its belief in the Holy Catholic Church, welcomes to its membership and communion all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and truth, and who agree with it concerning the essential doctrines of the Christian religion, by whatever name they may be called.

"2. That the success of the church upon this basis during the first year of its history—a success which has brought at least five denominations into a happy communion of personal feeling and action—is our sufficient justification for re-affirming this basis as a ground of Christian liberality, a guide to a wise and sound policy, and especially as the true basis for organized Christian effort in the ward in which our church is located."

By a unanimous vote of the church, and also of the congregation, a plate bearing the following inscription was deposited in the corner-stone:

"Inscription: From love to God and good-will to men a company of believers who profess faith in Christ, the Saviour of mankind, by the aid of the churches in Springfield and other friends of the enterprise, build this house of worship for the Memorial Church.

"This church, constituted by the fellowship of Christians of different denominations, was organized Oct. 29, A. D. 1865, and named the Memorial Church, in memory of deceased ministers of Christ in New England.

"'Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ.' 1st Corinthians, 3d chap., 2d verse.

"'The Lord be with us as he was with our fathers: let him not leave us nor forsake us.' 1st Kings, 8th chap., 57th verse."

The present deacons of the church are Joshua Grant, J. D. Stratton, A. F. Niles, D. J. Bartlett, E. W. Shattuck, and E. Dewitt; Standing Committee, G. M. Atwater, J. H. Foulds, and Dwight Clark. The church has a membership of 350. The present pastor, Rev. Wm. T. Eustis, was settled in the year 1869.

CHURCH OF THE UNITY.

The Third Congregational Society, styled the Church of the Unity, had its origin in a disaffection of a part of the members of the First Congregational Church with the teachings of the Rev. Dr. Osgood. It was claimed by the seceders that the tenor of Dr. Osgood's teachings had changed since he preached as a candidate; and, in the memorial presented to the Legislature by them, June 15, 1815, praying for the organization of a new church, they set forth that they were dissatisfied and could not profit by Dr. Osgood's ministry. This petition to the Legislature was signed by 54 members. A clause in this petition, which doubtless added fresh fuel to the ill feeling already engendered on the part of the First Church, prayed that a part of the funds of the first parish might be assigned them. The Legislature served an order on the first parish to show cause at the winter session why the order of the petitioners should not be granted. December 24th a meeting of the first parish was held to take the matter into consideration. The disaffected were willing to remain in the church provided the services of some other than Dr. Osgood were secured. It is said the meeting was a stormy and unpleasant one.

"Many grievous words and hard speeches were uttered, and a spirit of oppression and hostility to the petitioners seemed to pervade the minds of the majority. They treated the aggrieved as a company of unprincipled men, who had no claim to the rights and privileges of brethren and Christians. Dr. Howard,† being very anxious to prevent a division of the parish, and being unable to speak in the meeting by reason of the weakness of his voice, presented to the moderator, in writing, a conciliatory address; but one of the leaders of the majority objected to its being read, and they voted not to hear it."

It at once became evident to the petitioners that further consideration of the matter with the first parish was useless, and, within a week after this parish-meeting, Jonathan Dwight, Esq., who had been foremost among the petitioners, made them the following generous proposition: "That he would build a meeting-house of such dimensions and elegance as they should direct, wholly at his own expense, and present the same to them as a free gift, provided they would establish an ample fund for the permanent support of a minister." The proposition was at once accepted, and a fund of $16,000 was raised, and Rev. Bezaleel Howard, Joshua Frost, and Robert Emery, Esqs., were appointed a committee to advise with Mr. Dwight respecting the building of the meeting-house.

The society was incorporated as the Second Congregational Church of Springfield, Feb. 15, 1819, and the following individuals were named in the act of incorporation: Jonathan Dwight, Bezaleel Howard, Samuel Orne, James S. Dwight, Jonathan Dwight, Jr., Joshua Frost, Daniel Lombard, Festus Stebbins, James Wells, Robert Emery, Benjamin Day, John Howard, Eldad Stebbins, Samuel Benton, Daniel M. Leonard, Ira Mede, Austin Peck, Harvey Benjamin, Joseph M. Sanborn, Samuel Kingsbury, Samuel Lyman, Charles Rice, Judah Ely, Ezra Osborn, Jr., Simon Sanborn, Daniel Pease, John Rice, Jonathan Strickland, Solomon McQuivey, Seneca Cooley, John M. Hendrick, Elihu Collins, Henry Dwight,

* Prepared by G. M. Atwater.

† Pastor of the First Church from 1785 to 1803.

Nathaniel S. Jenks, Daniel Farmer, Joel Fuller, Joel Davis, Daniel Swetland, Oran Eaton, Elam Sikes, Wells Lathrop, Charles Howard, William Rice, Walter Stebbins, Prentice Pond, Ariel Cooley, Edmund Allin, Lemuel Stebbins, Lemuel Charter, Daniel Hartung, Jr., John Crooks, Joel Allin, Edward Parsons, Thomas Bates, Joseph Hopkins, John Stebbins, Apollos Marsh, Silas W. Searl, Henry Sterns, Aaron J. Miller, John Hall, Israel Hosfield, Lemuel G. Robbins, David Barber, Zenas Hancock, Lyman Cutler, Wait Dart, Josiah Bliss, Joseph Bangs, Simeon Prior, Amos Rice, Elizabeth Sheldon, Asahel Goodrich, Hannah Dwight, Levi Pinney, Jacob Cooley, Elias Ensign, Ezekiel Keith, Julius Dart, Solomon Woodward, Harvey Bates, James Melvin, James Melvin, Jr., Daniel Ashley, George Cooley, Jr., David Newcomb, Joseph Stephenson, William Butler, Daniel Austin, Jr., Daniel Field, Samuel Dale, Eliakim Benton, Samuel McGregory, Isaac White, Allen Bangs, Ruel Horton, Samuel M. Morgan, Daniel Chapin, Ira Daniels, Epaphras Buckland, Anson Snow, Jason Eddy, Paul G. Simons, Horace King, Benjamin Jenks, Joseph Buckland, Zebulon W. Slafter, Noah Paulk, Amos Jenks, Asa Talcot, Charles Russell, Ephraim Corning, Washington Jenks, and Jonathan Benton.

The church building was dedicated Jan. 5, 1820, and on the 31st day of the same month the name of the society was changed to the Third Congregational Society, as it was found that the society in Chicopee, which at that time was a part of Springfield, had of right the designation "Second Congregational Society." The church building was repaired in 1842, and again in 1852. In January, 1866, a movement was started for the erection of a new church, and on March 1, 1867, the corner-stone of the present edifice was laid, and the name "Church of the Unity" given to the building. This was just forty-eight years from the laying of the corner-stone of the old church. The church was dedicated Feb. 17, 1869, the dedicatory address being delivered by Rev. Charles A. Humphreys. The building is of Gothic architecture, with solid walls and spire of Longmeadow sandstone, and in beauty of interior and exterior is perhaps unsurpassed by any religious edifice in this section.

The pastors of the church from its organization to the present time have been as follows, viz.: Rev. Wm. B. O. Peabody,* D.D., 1820–47; Rev. Geo. F. Simmons, 1847–51; Rev. Francis Tiffany, 1852–63; Rev. Chas. A. Humphreys, 1865; Rev. A. D. Mayo, 1874, present pastor. The parish committee for 1878 was as follows, viz.: J. R. Smith, Samuel Bigelow, James E. Russell, Chas. Hall, and Homer Foot, Jr.; Oscar B. Ireland, Clerk; and John C. Griswold, Treasurer. Location, State Street above Maple.

CHRIST CHURCH (EPISCOPAL).

The first Episcopal service in this place was held as early as 1817, by Rev. Titus Strong, of Greenfield, Mass. A year or two previous to this, Col. Roswell Lee, an earnest and devoted churchman, who was at that time superintendent of the U. S. Armory, obtained permission of the government to fit up one of the upper rooms in the armory buildings for a chapel. This room was set apart for religious worship, with appropriate services, by the clergyman already named, about the time we have specified. Springfield was then comparatively a small village, and, with one exception, this was the only place of worship in the whole town.

From 1817 to 1821 services were held occasionally in the chapel as clergymen could be procured. Among those who officiated at intervals during this time we find the names of the Rev. Mr. Doane, then professor in Washington College, which is now Trinity, who afterward became bishop of New Jersey; the Rev. Mr. Chase, now bishop of New Hampshire, and the Rev. Messrs. Fuller, Marshall, and Pinney.

* Died May 28, 1847.

In February, 1821, Rev. Edward Rutledge entered upon his duties as minister of the parish. May 24th of the same year the church was organized, and in all probability Col. Roswell Lee and Dr. John Stone, or Diah Allin, were elected wardens. Mr. Rutledge resigned in January, 1822, and from that time until 1835 no regular services were held. In this latter year, Rev. Samuel McBirney was sent here as a missionary, and services were held in the old court-house one year. In 1838, two years after the resignation of Mr. McBirney, Rev. Mr. Lee resumed the services, and November 28th, in the same year, the parish was reorganized under the name it now bears, with the following officers: Diah Allin and Samuel McNary, Wardens; Erasmus D. Beach, Maj. Goodsell, Ezra Kimberly, Reuben T. Safford, and Marcus Talmage, Vestrymen; William W. Lee, Clerk; Lucius Allin, Treasurer.

A church edifice was soon after erected, and was consecrated April 1, 1840. The following day Rev. Henry W. Lee was installed as rector of the parish, and remained as such until 1847. In 1854 he was consecrated bishop of the diocese of Iowa. He was succeeded by Rev. Henry W. Adams, who remained until 1848. Rev. A. N. Littlejohn† became rector in January, 1850, and in the following year resigned. Sept. 29, 1851, Rev. William S. Child was chosen his successor, and remained until April, 1859. During the rectorship of Rev. Mr. Littlejohn the enlargement of the church edifice was commenced, and completed soon after Mr. Child became rector.

In September, 1859, Rev. Geo. H. McKnight became rector of the parish, and remained until June 14, 1869, when he was succeeded by Rev. Alexander Burgess, who officiated in that capacity until May 15, 1878, when he was consecrated bishop of Quincy, Ill. The church is now (Nov. 16, 1878) without a settled rector. A new church edifice was completed in 1876, at a cost of about $75,000. It is mainly of the Norman style of architecture, built of Longmeadow stone, with a rich variety of cut-stone trimmings. It is one of the finest church edifices in New England. The present membership of the church is about 500. Location, Chestnut Street near State.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1819 with 19 persons. Meetings were held in churches and private houses until 1821, when a church edifice 26 by 30 feet was erected on Central Street, east of Pine. The ministers during this time were Elders Rand, Hubbard, Niles, Sawyer, and Atwell. In 1832 the society had increased to about 50 members, and Rev. Allen Hough was appointed regular pastor, and soon after a new church edifice was erected on the corner of Maple and Mulberry Streets. In 1846 the present church building was built on the corner of Main Street and Harrison Avenue, and was dedicated in the following year.

The following have officiated as pastors from the organization to the present time, viz.: Allen Hough, Joseph Hough, Nicholas Branch, Benj. Putnam, Dwight Ives, Hiram A. Graves, J. W. Eaton, Humphrey Richards, M. G. Clark, E. E. Cummings, George B. Ide, Geo. E. Merrill, and C. W. Anable, present pastor.

The church has a membership of over 500. The present deacons (1878) are as follows, viz.: Harvey Foster, John E. Taylor, Isaac E. Williams, and H. C. Martin.

THE STATE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1864, and services were held in Union Hall until the chapel of the present elegant church edifice was dedicated, July 8, 1866. The first pastor of this church was Rev. A. K. Potter, installed in January, 1865, and is the present incumbent of the pastoral office. The present (1878) officers of the church are as follows, viz.: Nathan G. Corning, John H. Lawton, Alpheus Hawkes,

† Now bishop of Long Island.

Jonas H. Hastings, D. M. Chapin, and Andrew Titus, Deacons; E. F. Foster, Clerk and Treasurer. Location, State Street, opposite Dwight Street.

THE PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1872. The old South Church building, on Bliss Street, is occupied as a house of worship. The pastors have been Revs. Spencer Harris and Peter Smith. The latter is the present incumbent, and was installed in 1874. The deacons are William Clark, James Branch, and Albert W. Parker; standing committee, J. B. Nellis, William Tutten, and M. Mathews.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH (UNIVERSALIST).

The Universalist Church in this city dates its origin back to 1827, when services were held in the armory chapel, which at that time was occupied by the Episcopalians as a place of worship. The society afterward worshiped in Military Hall until 1844, when a new building was erected. The present church edifice was dedicated in 1869.

The first regular pastor was Rev. D. J. Mandell. The following have served as pastors successively from that time to the present, viz., A. A. Folsom, R. P. Ambler, J. W. Ford, J. Twiss, J. Marvin, H. R. Nye, O. F. Safford, J. L. Seward (supply), A. H. Sweetser, Benton Smith, and George W. Perry, present pastor.

The deacons of the church (1878) are as follows: William S. Davis, George S. Lewis, Sr., W. H. Winans, J. M. Currier, and W. B. Sibley. Henry V. Lewis, clerk.

The present officers of the society are as follows: Eliphalet Trask, President; Dr. W. W. Gardner, Vice-President; H. S. Hyde, George S. Lewis; J. H. Lewis, Clerk; and H. F. Trask, Treasurer.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.*

The Methodist denomination owes its origin to John and Charles Wesley, who, with their associates, began a religious movement in Oxford (Eng.) as early as 1729. The first Methodist sermon in the United States was preached in New York in 1766 by Philip Embury, an Irish emigrant. The first chapel was erected in John Street, New York, and was dedicated in 1768. The first General Conference was held, and the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States was organized, in 1784. The denomination then numbered 84 ministers and 15,000 members. The various Methodist bodies in the United States now number more than 18,000 ministers and 2,500,000 communicants.

The early history of Methodism in Springfield is somewhat obscure. It is known that Bishop Asbury visited this town as early as 1791, and preached his first sermon here July 15th of that year. He makes this record of the service in his journal: "The people were moved, and one individual was under deep conviction." Bishop Asbury was soon followed by other Methodist itinerants. The earliest of these whose names can now be gathered, who visited Springfield between the years 1791 and 1797, were A. Hunt, Joshua Hall, Thomas Cooper, Menzies Raynor, Joseph Lovel, H. Smith, George Pickering, N. Snethen, Hope Hull, and John Finnegan. It is probable also that Jesse Lee, the apostle of New England Methodism, visited Springfield during this period.

Preaching services were held in the houses of Mr. Sykes and Deacon John Ashley, and a class of about 15 members was organized.

In "Stevens' Memorial of Methodism," we are informed that in 1796 a daughter of this Deacon Ashley, who had married Mr. John Langdon and removed to Vermont, received a letter from her father stating that "a new sect of preachers had visited Springfield, called Methodists, and that they went out two and two like the apostles of old, traveled circuits, and preached free salvation to all men." Langdon became so interested to know something of this new sect that he immediately started for Springfield, and traveled over two hundred miles that he might hear the new preachers for himself. Through their preaching he was converted to the new faith, and became himself a Methodist minister.

A little later than this period we find the names of Rev. Messrs. George Roberts, Henry Eames, and Augustus Joselyn among the ministers who visited Springfield. Owing to deaths and removals to the West the little society subsequently dwindled, and Springfield ceased to be visited by the circuit preachers. We find, however, that from 1801 to 1815 occasional services continued to be held by local preachers living in the neighboring towns.

In 1815 the society was reorganized by Rev. Wm. Marsh, and connected with the Tolland (Conn.) circuit, to which the following ministers were appointed: in 1815, William Marsh and Orrin Roberts; in 1816, S. Winchester and Nathan Paine, and probably Timothy Merritt for a portion of the year; in 1817, Benjamin Sabin and S. Winchester; in 1818, Leonard Bennett and Hezekiah Davis.

Springfield became a separate station in 1819, and Rev. Daniel Dorchester, father of the present pastor of the State Street Methodist Church, was appointed preacher. The meetings were held alternately at the "water-shops" and in the armory chapel on the "Hill." At the "water-shops" the meetings were held in the old school-house, which stood near the corner of Hancock and Central Streets, until it was closed against them by vote of the district; then in private houses, sometimes in the barn of David Rice, and sometimes in a grove. In the winter of 1819, Mr. Dorchester, in addition to the duties of his pastorate, taught a school in the old block-house on the armory-grounds. In the spring of 1820, 77 members were reported to the Conference.

In the summer of 1820, Rev. Moses Fifield was appointed to this charge. He held services at the "water-shops," at the armory chapel, and also at the old court-house. During this year a chapel was erected at the "water-shops," which was subsequently called Asbury Chapel. This chapel was 28 feet by 36, a plain structure, unpainted in the interior. The subscription for its erection was signed by 27 persons, and the amount subscribed was $300. The members in those days were few in numbers and feeble in their pecuniary ability, as indeed at that time was the denomination they represented. In all Massachusetts, the year this chapel was erected, there were but 15 Methodist churches.

Mr. Fifield was reappointed in 1821, and was assisted by Rev. Thomas Asbury, a local preacher, who was employed by the presiding elder. During this year preaching services were held by them in the surrounding towns also, and a society was organized at Warehouse Point, in Connecticut, which became the next year a separate church. Mr. Fifield was followed in 1822 by Rev. Thomas C. Pierce, and in 1823 and 1824 by Rev. John W. Hardy.

In 1823, during the ministry of Mr. Hardy, a new church was erected on Union Street, and to this new house the old organization was transferred, although meetings were occasionally held at the "water-shops." In 1825, Rev. D. Dorchester was once more stationed over this society, which then numbered 131 members. He was followed in 1826 by Rev. Daniel Webb; in 1827 and 1828 by Rev. Timothy Merritt; and in 1829 by Rev. Orange Scott. Under the labors of Mr. Scott a great revival occurred, and about 75 persons were added to the church. In 1830, Rev. Thomas C. Pierce was reappointed to this charge, and was continued in the pastorate in 1831. In 1832 and 1833, Rev. Hiram H. White was the pastor.

Preaching was resumed at Asbury Chapel, and Mr. White was assisted in 1832 by Rev. Sanford Benton, and in 1833 by Rev. M. Dwight. In 1834, Rev. Bartholomew Otheman was

* By Rev. William Rice, D.D.

the pastor, and Rev. George F. Poole was the assistant. During these years preaching was maintained in both houses, but there was only one church organization, and the ministers exchanged pulpits, preaching half of the day at each chapel. Another great revival occurred in 1834, and the membership was increased to 346. The following year the society was divided into two separate churches, and a pastor was appointed to each.

We have now traced the history of the society down to the time when a second separate church was organized. We find, by a reference to the old records, that the salaries paid to the ministers during this early period were very small. In 1826 the estimate for the preacher was $200, and the same estimate was made in 1828, and at no period down to 1834 was it probably more than $350 or $400.

This church became interested at an early date in the temperance movement. One of the first temperance societies in the United States was the American Temperance Union, organized in Boston in 1826. We find that the Quarterly Conference of the Methodist Church in Springfield in the same year voted to discountenance the use of intoxicating drinks, and appointed a committee to make arrangements for the formation of a temperance society. The early records of the church show also that provision was made for the formation of Sunday-schools connected with the congregation, and in the remote districts of the town; and that an interest was taken in the great benevolent enterprises of the church. At a very early date, Missionary, Tract, and Bible Societies were organized auxiliary to the parent societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Careful and systematic provision was also made for the relief of the poor connected with the congregation.

About the close of this period the anti-slavery discussion began to agitate the Northern churches. We find at a Quarterly Conference, in July, 1835, at Asbury Chapel, the following resolution was passed: "Voted, to close the house to all lectures on Colonization and Abolition, unless a majority of the society shall vote to have it opened to the same." As an indication of the rapid progress of anti-slavery sentiment, we find that before the year closed this action was rescinded. Henceforth the Springfield Methodist Church, in common with the Methodist Churches of New England generally, was in sympathy with the anti-slavery movement.

The presiding elders of the Springfield district of the New England Conference from 1815 to 1834 were Rev. Asa Kent, Rev. E. Otis, Rev. J. A. Merrill, Rev. John Lindsey, Rev. D. Kilbon, and Rev. O. Scott.

ASBURY CHAPEL (NOW FLORENCE STREET) METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The pastors at Asbury Chapel from 1835 to 1844 were the following: 1835, Rev. Ebenezer Blake; 1836 and 1837, Rev. Hiram H. White; 1838, Rev. Jonathan D. Bridge; 1839, Rev. W. H. Richards; 1840 and 1841, Rev. E. Potter; 1842, Rev. J. Fleming; 1843, Rev. Edward A. Manning.

In 1844 a new church was organized (now Trinity Church), and a new church edifice was erected on Pynchon Street, and the membership of Asbury Chapel was transferred to the new organization. About the year 1856 preaching was resumed at Asbury Chapel, and the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Miner Raymond, D.D., principal of the Wesleyan Academy, at Wilbraham.

In 1860 the society was constituted once more a separate church, and Rev. Samuel Jackson became pastor. He was reappointed in 1861. Rev. John C. Smith was appointed to the church in 1862 and 1863, Rev. Pliny Wood in 1864 and 1865, and Rev. N. Fellows in 1866. In 1866 a new church edifice was erected on Florence Street, which was dedicated in November, Bishop Simpson preaching the dedication sermon. The name of the church was now changed from Asbury Chapel to Florence Street. The pastors from 1867 to the present time have been the following: 1867, Rev. N. Fellows; 1868–69, Rev. Samuel Roy; 1870-72, Rev. Charles D. Hills. In 1871 the church edifice was remodeled and beautified, and a new and convenient chapel was erected. In 1873–75, Rev. F. K. Stratton was the pastor; 1876–77, Rev. W. C. High. In 1878, Rev. Joseph Scott, the present pastor, was appointed to the charge. The present number of church members is 207. The Sabbath-school numbers 23 officers and teachers and 268 scholars, and has a library of about 500 volumes. The church edifice is valued at $25,000. The board of trustees are Horace Smith, Amos Crosby, C. V. R. Austin, A. J. White, J. M. Foster, George Nye, Marcus Mills, Marcellus Pinney, Samuel Chapin.

UNION STREET (NOW STATE STREET) METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The pastors at the Union Street Church, after the final separation from Asbury Chapel in 1835, were as follows: 1835–36, Rev. A. D. Merrill; 1837, Rev. William Livesey; 1838–39, Rev. John Rice; 1840, Rev. Charles K. True, D.D.; 1841–42, Rev. Mark Staples; 1843, Rev. Daniel Wise, D.D.; 1844, Rev. R. S. Rust, D.D.; 1845, Rev. A. D. Merrill; 1846, Rev. W. R. Clarke, D.D.; 1847–48, Rev. George Landon; 1849–50, Rev. J. W. Mowrey; 1851, Rev. Francis A. Griswold; 1852–53, Rev. M. Dwight; 1854-55, Rev. Charles P. Bragden; 1856, Rev. Jonas M. Bailey; 1857, Rev. Oliver S. Howe; 1858–59, Rev. A. O. Hamilton; 1860-61, Rev. Daniel Steel, D.D.; 1862, Rev. Isaac Cushman; 1863–65, Rev. Nelson Stutson; 1866–68, Rev. Joseph Scott; 1869–71, Rev. Joseph H. Mansfield; 1872, Rev. John C. Smith; 1873–75, Rev. R. R. Meredith. In 1871 an effort was begun for the erection of a new church edifice on State Street. The building was completed in 1873, and was dedicated Nov. 25th of that year. The dedication sermon was preached by Bishop Wiley. The new church is a convenient and beautiful structure, especially in its interior arrangements, and was erected at a cost of $70,000. It seats about 1000 people. In 1876, Rev. M. Hulburd became the pastor, followed in 1877 by Rev. J. H. Twombly, D.D. In 1878 the present pastor, Rev. Daniel Dorchester, D.D., was appointed to the charge. The present number of church members is 320; probationers, 16. There are two Sabbath-schools connected with the church, with 42 officers and teachers and 362 scholars, and about 600 volumes in the library. The trustees are Willis Phelps, Henry W. Phelps, Amaziah Mayo, J. Q. A. Sexton, C. M. Mather, M. Houghton, J. S. Carr, A. G. Bennett, A. P. Leshure.

PYNCHON STREET (NOW TRINITY) METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Pynchon Street Church was organized in 1844, and numbered at its organization about forty members. Some of the first services of the society were held in the Worthington Street grove. The church on Pynchon Street was completed and dedicated in March, 1845. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Olin, president of the Wesleyan University. Rev. Jefferson Haskell, D.D., was the first pastor. He was followed in 1845 by Rev. George Landon, who was reappointed in 1846. In 1847–48, Rev. Mark Trafton, D.D., was pastor. In 1849–50, Rev. Isaac A. Savage; in 1851–52, Rev. J. D. Bridge; 1853–54, Rev. Fales H. Newhall, D.D.

During the pastorate of Mr. Newhall the church edifice was enlarged and improved. In 1855, Rev. J. Hascall, D.D., was appointed, and remained through 1856. In 1857 and 1858, Rev. Mark Trafton, D.D., was pastor. In 1859–60, Rev. N. Stutson; 1861, Rev. J. S. Barrows; 1862-63, Rev. A. McKeon, D.D.; 1864-66, Rev. W. R. Clarke, D.D.; 1867–69, Rev. Chas. D. Hills.

In 1869 the Pynchon Street Church erected a new church edifice on Bridge Street. The new church is of the Roman-

esque style of architecture, 122 feet long and 74 feet wide, with a tower and spire 185 feet high. It is admirably lighted and ventilated, has a vestry-room 68 by 70, a juvenile Sunday-school room, and various other conveniences for social and business meetings. The new edifice cost, including the land, $73,000. The name of the church was changed, on its removal to the new building, from Pynchon Street to Trinity Church. The pastors in the new church have been the following: 1869, Rev. C. D. Hills; 1870–75, Rev. J. O. Peck, D.D.; 1873–75, Rev. Merritt Hulburd; 1876–78, Rev. S. F. Upham, D.D.

The membership now numbers 481; probationers, 44. There are two Sunday-schools connected with the church, with 50 officers and teachers, 425 scholars, and 600 volumes in its library. The trustees are L. E. Ladd, Dr. Horace Jacobs, G. B. Treadwell, Wm. H. Smith, Milton Bradley, L. C. Smith, George L. Wright, and Warner F. Sturtevant. The society owns a parsonage on Elliot Street, valued at $12,000.

GRACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Grace Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1867, with 29 members, who had previously been connected with the Pynchon Street (now Trinity) Church. The first services of the new organization were held in Union Hall, where the society worshiped for two years. They then removed to Institute Hall, where they remained for six months. They then removed to the old Universalist Church, on Main Street, where they remained until the completion of the vestry of the new and beautiful church edifice erected by the society at the corner of Main and Winthrop Streets. The new church is 68 by 110 feet, with a tower 182 feet high. It is of the Romanesque style of architecture, and was erected at an expense of about $70,000. The vestry was opened for public worship in October, 1874, and the church was completed the following winter, and was dedicated Jan. 19, 1875, Bishop Bowman preaching the dedication sermon.

Before the erection of the new building, the church was known as the Central Methodist Episcopal Church. The pastors have been as follows: 1867–68, Rev. Chas. A. Merrill; 1869, Rev. Miner Raymond, D.D.; 1870–71, Rev. Charles T. Johnson; 1872, J. R. Liddy; 1873–75, Rev. J. A. Cass; 1876–77, Rev. E. A. Smith; 1878, Rev. J. O. Knowles.

The present number of members is 219, and probationers 29. The Sabbath-school connected with the church has 28 officers and teachers, 302 scholars, and 500 volumes in the library. The trustees are A. J. Pease, Elijah Nichols, C. W. Horsington, W. B. Crook, O. K. Merrill, Alonzo Converse, Wm. H. Smith, G. P. Stebbins.

The presiding elders of the Springfield district of the New England Conference from 1834 to 1879 were Revs. J. A. Merritt, D. Dorchester, R. Ransom, A. D. Sargeant, Amos Binney, P. Crandall, Charles Baker, Thomas Marcy, William Gordon, R. W. Allen, David Sherman, D.D., L. R. Thayer, D.D., G. Whitaker, and D. H. Ela, D.D.

UNION AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (COLORED).

This church was organized in 1865, and during the same year the "Soldiers' Rest" building was purchased, and moved to Loring Street and fitted up for worship. The first pastor was Rev. George Bailey. Other pastors have been as follows: Wm. H. Thompson, Wm. Walker, and J. H. Cook, present pastor.

The present membership is about 24. The trustees for 1878 were as follows: I. J. Wilmore, Wm. H. Thompson, Chas. Rhodes, Chas. L. Lawson, Geo. Washington, Edward J. Williams, and Samuel Debtor.

ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL (CATHOLIC).

Mass was first said in this city in about the year 1856. Services were first held in Military Hall, and in 1847 the Baptist Church building, corner Maple and Mulberry Streets, was purchased, and moved to East Main, where it was refitted and dedicated in April of the same year.

The church was called St. Benedict's, and G. T. Riorden was first pastor. He was followed by J. J. Doherty, M. Blenkinsop, and M. P. Gallagher. The rapid increase of the society soon necessitated the erection of a much larger church edifice, and a lot was purchased on the corner of State and Elliott Streets, and a new building commenced, which was dedicated Sept. 29, 1866, as St. Michael's Cathedral. This church building is beautifully located on State Street, and is one of the finest and largest cathedrals of the Roman Catholic Church in New England. Father Gallagher died in 1869, and from this time until the arrival of the bishop, in 1870, the parish was under the charge of Very Rev. Patrick Healey, Vicar-General.

The cathedral is under charge of Right Rev. P. T. O'Reilly, D.D., bishop of Springfield, who, as mentioned above, assumed control in 1870. Bishop O'Reilly is assisted by Revs. C. E. Burke and J. McCarty. The congregation numbers nearly 6000.

THE CHAPEL OF THE SACRED HEART (CATHOLIC).

This church was founded in 1874, and is an offshoot from St. Michael's Cathedral. It is located on Everett Street, and is under the charge of Rev. J. J. McDermott, assisted by Rev. James F. Fitzgerald. It has a congregation of about 4500 and a Sunday-school of 700.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH (FRENCH CATHOLIC)

is located on Howard Street, near Water. There is a large French population in the city, of whom 700 are communicants here. The present pastor is Rev. L. G. Gagnier.

THE SECOND ADVENT SOCIETY

was organized in about the year 1860, and its first pastor was J. G. Adams. The society at present worships in Central Hall.

THE NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, OR SWEDENBORGIAN,

was founded in 1853. The pastor and the services of this church are supported by voluntary offerings. The present pastor is Rev. Stephen Jepson.

THE FREE RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF SPIRITUALISTS

holds meetings in Sovereigns' Hall. Membership, 100.

FAITH CHAPEL

is located at the south end corner of Pleasant Avenue, and was formerly connected with the South Congregational Church, but for the past four years has been self-supporting. S. Warner, superintendent of Sabbath-school.

BURIAL-PLACES.

THE SPRINGFIELD CEMETERY.

Not only did the stout-hearted pioneers of 1636 early manifest an interest in educational and religious matters, but a desirable location for the burial of their dead was immediately sought, and what was known as the old burying-ground, on the river-bank, was doubtless opened in the first years of the settlement.

The first death recorded in the early records of Springfield is as follows: "John Hoble [or Noble] dyed 2 mo. 24 day, and buryed ye 25th, 1641." This was five years after the settlement of the town; and it seems improbable that, in a colony at that time numbering 27 families, no death should have occurred during that period.

It is not a little singular that none of the twelve persons to whom allotments of land were made in 1636 died or were buried here, and none, it is believed, except Mr. Pynchon, left descendants who died here.

The oldest monument found in the old grounds, and removed to the new cemetery, was to the memory of Mrs. Mary

Holyoke, a daughter of William Pynchon, a fac-simile of which, with its inscription, may be found on page 32.

In 1834 the subject of providing a new cemetery was first presented to the people of the then thriving village of Springfield by Rev. William B. O. Peabody. It required no prophetic vision to see that the day was not far distant when the resting-places of the "forefathers of the hamlet" would be encroached upon by the march of progress, as the village at that time was extending its limits and rapidly increasing in population. The movement thus inaugurated by the venerable divine assumed no tangible form until Oct. 4, 1840, when an informal meeting of a few citizens was held to consider the feasibility of purchasing grounds and organizing a cemetery association. At this meeting committees were appointed to select and report a location, and to prepare articles of association.

At a meeting held March 28, 1841, it was voted to purchase of Alexander Bliss that portion of the present premises known as "Martha's Dingle," being about 20 acres in extent. Suitable access to the same was provided for, and measures taken to perfect a legal organization.

At a meeting, over which Hon. George Ashmun presided, a committee, consisting of John Howard, Justice Willard, Elijah Blake, Chester W. Chapin, and Asa Flagg, presented substantially the present system of organization, and it was adopted. A board of seven trustees was provided for and chosen, and the Rev. W. B. O. Peabody elected president,—an office which he continued to fill till his death, in 1847. Elijah Blake was elected treasurer, and the following gentlemen composed the first board of trustees, to wit: Chester Harding, Philip Wilcox, George Dwight, Joseph Weatherhead, George Eaton, Samuel Raynolds, and Walter H. Bowdoin. Subscriptions were opened for shares at $10 each, which, on the 1st day of June, 1841, amounted to $3070.

Sept. 5, 1841, the cemetery was appropriately consecrated, the dedicatory address being delivered by Rev. Mr. Peabody. The work of laying out, grading, planting, ornamenting, and fencing was commenced at once, and has been continued to the present time. The grounds have been enlarged by several subsequent purchases, and by the annexation of the old burying-ground belonging to the Union Street Methodist Episcopal Society, at a nominal price, in 1858, after negotiations extending through thirteen years, and they now contain about 39 acres of land, at a total original cost of about $10,300, and include the premises on Mulberry Street, occupied by the superintendent. The Methodist burying-ground, adjoining the cemetery, contained about three and one-fourth acres. It was dedicated and first used for burial purposes in 1825. The first person buried therein was an infant child of Samuel McNary, who died on the 12th of December, 1825.

A receiving vault was constructed in 1841, and was enlarged in 1856. In 1873 the present vault was built, at a cost, aside from the necessary grading, of $11,505.58. It was constructed in the best manner and upon the most approved model,—that of Forest Hills Cemetery, Boston.

In 1848 the title to the old burying-ground was conveyed to the proprietors of the new cemetery, and 2404 bodies were removed to the new grounds. Five hundred and seventeen old monuments and tablets were also removed. All remains having no monuments and not recognized were deposited together, and a common monument erected designating the fact. The whole inclosure was surrounded by a hedge, and a monument commemorative of these removals and reinterments was erected near the entrance on Pine Street.

The whole number of lots sold from 1841 to 1878 is 2037; to which adding the number of lots in the Methodist ground at the time of its annexation makes the total number, May 1, 1878, 2300. The total number of burials to Jan. 1, 1878, was 9902.

While, perhaps, it cannot be said that any of those buried in the Springfield Cemetery have "controlled the destinies of the nation," yet there are many who have exercised not a little influence, especially in this locality, in the various walks of life, and left the impress of their character upon the times in which they lived.

A beautiful and appropriate monument to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of the late Rebellion who were buried in the cemetery was completed and placed in a conspicuous position near the Maple Street entrance, and dedicated on "Decoration Day," 1877. The expense of it, $4200, was paid from the balance of what is known as the "Soldiers' Rest Fund," which had its origin in a fair held in this city in 1864, on December 19th to 24th inclusive, to establish a "soldiers' rest" near the railroad station, where soldiers going to or coming from "the front," and needing rest or medical assistance, could receive it. After the close of the war the income of the fund so far as needed was used in various ways in alleviating the wants of soldiers and their families, and finally the balance in the hands of the treasurer, Henry S. Lee, Esq., was expended as above. The four bronze cannon and the shot placed on the lot near the monument were presented by the United States government, at the solicitation of Hon. C. C. Chaffee and Hon. H. L. Dawes.

The history of the cemetery would be incomplete without mention of those who labored for its organization and development, and aided to make it an institution worthy of the support and an object of pride to the citizens of Springfield,—notably of Rev. Wm. B. O. Peabody, the founder and steadfast friend of the institution; Hon. George Bliss, to whom the association is indebted for much of the labor in perfecting and conducting the enterprise; and of George Eaton, who, in its early days, devoted himself with untiring assiduity to the laying out, planting, and ornamenting of the grounds; and of Apollos Marsh, who so faithfully discharged the difficult duties of superintendent for a period of more than 28 years, to the entire satisfaction of all who had to do with the affairs of the association.

The following is a list of the officers of the association from its organization to 1878: Presidents: William B. O. Peabody, 1841–47 (died in office); George Bliss, 1847–73 (died in office); Albert D. Briggs, 1873. Treasurers: Elijah Blake, 1841–42; Lewis Warriner, 1842–50; Lewis Gorham, 1850–68 (died in office); Frederick H. Harris, 1868. Clerks: Lewis Warriner, 1841–50; Lewis Gorham 1850–68 (died in office); Frederick H. Harris, 1868. Superintendents: Apollos Marsh, 1841–69 (died in office); Joseph Marsh, 1869–70 (died in office); James C. Shamp, 1870.

While the natural beauty of the cemetery is unsurpassed, it seems that Art has vied with Nature in rendering it one of the most enchanting burial-places in the States. What Mount Hope is to Rochester, Greenwood to New York, or Laurel Hill to Philadelphia is the Springfield Cemetery to this beautiful and famous city. (The above history was compiled from the excellent "Historical Memoirs of the Springfield Cemetery," written by the president of the Association, Mr. Albert D. Briggs.)

THE PRESS.

The first paper published in Western Massachusetts was the *Massachusetts Gazette* or *The Springfield and Northampton General Advertiser*, established in Springfield in May, 1782. It was issued by Babcock & Haswell, and had for its motto, "'Tis not in mortals to command success, but we'll do more, —deserve it." In August, 1782, the name of the paper was changed to *Massachusetts Gazette and General Advertiser*. In 1784, Mr. Haswell had retired, and some time during the same year Mr. Babcock disposed of the concern to Brooks & Russell, and on the 1st of January of the following year the name of the *Massachusetts Gazette* was changed to the *Hampshire Herald and Weekly Advertiser*. In June the paper appeared with the name of John Russell only, and in August,

1786, it bore the imprint of Stebbins & Russell. It was discontinued in 1787.

The Hampshire Chronicle was established in March, 1787, by John Russell, of the firm of Stebbins & Russell, the publishers of the *Advertiser*, mentioned above. It passed into the hands of Wells & Thomas in 1788, their printing-office occupying the present site of the Chicopee National Bank, corner of Main and Elm Streets. In 1790, Mr. Wells issued the sheet alone, and in 1792 it appeared as the *Hampshire and Berkshire Chronicle*. In 1793 it was issued by Edward Grey, and soon after discontinued.

The Federal Spy was established by J. R. Hutchins, in January, 1793, and, like its predecessors, its change of proprietorship was frequent. It was successively published by John Worthington Hooker & Francis Stebbins, Francis Stebbins alone, Timothy Ashley, Henry Brewer, and Thos. Dickman. Mr. Dickman changed its name to the *Hampshire Federalist*, and continued its publication until 1819, when he sold it to Frederick A. Packard. About this time A. G. Tannatt became a partner, and the paper was issued by A. G. Tannatt & Co., and changed to the *Hampden Federalist*. It was afterward published by Mr. Packard alone, then by Wood & Tyman, who changed its name to *Hampden Journal*. It was resold to Mr. Packard, and subsequently passed into the hands of Packard & Tannatt. In 1829, Mr. Tannatt became sole editor and proprietor, and remained as such until 1835, when it again came into the possession of Mr. Packard, and was, in the same year, sold to Samuel Bowles, and merged with the *Republican*.

The Hampden Patriot was started in 1818, by Ira Daniels. In about two years it passed into the hands of a company of gentlemen, with Justice Willard as editor. In 1822 it was issued by Mr. Tannatt, and about two years later was discontinued.

HISTORY OF THE SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN, AND SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF SAMUEL BOWLES.

Intimately associated with the history of the Connecticut Valley during the last half-century is the growth of *The Springfield Republican*. The rapidly-increasing population and great industrial development of this period have afforded in liberal measure that sustenance and life-blood without which no newspaper can flourish, and in return *The Republican* has mirrored with a completeness and faithfulness rarely equaled the richly-varied and busy life of all this region. Wrapped up in the paper is the story of two men's lives,—that of Samuel Bowles, its founder, but far more conspicuously still that of Samuel Bowles, his son, whose whole life-energy was lavishly given to the upbuilding of a character and reputation for *The Republican*. Briefly stated, the chronology of the paper is as follows: *The Weekly Republican* was established by Samuel Bowles, the second of that name, Sept. 8, 1824. He was born at Hartford, June 8, 1797, and died in Springfield, Sept. 8, 1851. *The Daily Republican*, substantially the creation of Samuel Bowles third, was started April 1, 1844, Mr. Bowles having been born Feb. 9, 1826, and dying Jan. 16, 1878. The publication of *The Sunday Republican*, the latest concession made by the paper to the growth of modern journalism, was begun Sept. 15, 1878, by Samuel Bowles, the fourth to perpetuate the name of Samuel in the family, and who is the present publisher and general manager of *The Republican*.

The Republican came into existence as the doubtful venture of a man who had hitherto met with discouragement and failure in other places. In 1824, at the age of twenty-seven, Samuel Bowles sailed up from Hartford, bringing with him the first lever-press ever set up in Springfield and a young family to support by his exertions. At sixteen he had apprenticed himself to a printer, after serving his father a year in the store kept by him at Hartford. Having acquired his trade, he had worked as a journeyman printer and foreman, at times achieving proprietorship in a small way, both in Hartford and New Haven. Business misfortunes, however, persistently pursued the young printer, largely owing, it is said, to the poor character of his associates. *The Republican* began life in the face of the discouraging circumstance that the *Hampden Patriot*, the only Whig paper of Springfield, had lately been discontinued for lack of patronage. The paper started out with a subscription-list of three hundred and fifty, and thenceforward it met with a steadily-increasing prosperity. In naming his journal *The Republican* the founder builded better than he knew; for in place of the ephemeral significance of the term at that early period, it eventually grew to be the distinctive title of the long-lived and dominating party with whose best aims the paper has for more than twenty years been in sympathetic accord. In its very germ may be discovered some of the chief characteristics which have won for *The Republican* its peculiar influence and reputation as one of the foremost journals of the country. A disposition toward fair play and toleration in all the questions of the day, for instance, is perceptible from the first. The young editor announces in one of the earliest numbers of his paper that his columns are open to both sides for temperate and dignified political discussion; while, turning from politics to religion, he assures the bitter controversialists of those days that *The Republican* will not be allowed to become the mouthpiece of any one sect for the attack of others. Mr. Bowles' antagonism to the waning Federalists was, however, of a pronounced character, and found a somewhat amusing expression in the publication for several successive years, upon its anniversary, of the names of the members of the famous Hartford Convention, holding them up as "a beacon to the present and future generations, to remind them that the people frowned indignantly on a combination against the government in time of national calamity." Dr. J. G. Holland, who became connected with *The Republican* a year or two before the death of Mr. Bowles, at the age of fifty-four, thus fittingly and briefly touches upon the personality of the founder of *The Republican* in his "History of Western Massachusetts:"

"His parents were not rich in worldly goods, and in some memoranda of his early life he has chronicled the fact that all he received of any importance from his father's estate was his gold watch and the family Bible. In the obituary notice of him from the pen of Hon. Wm. B. Calhoun, this fact is shaped into a beautiful tribute in the words, 'Few have been the men who have fallen in our way who have kept truer time, and have been more loyal to the Bible than Samuel Bowles.' As one who knew him well, and who in a brief business connection had occasion to learn the principles which guided him, and the considerate kindness which actuated him, the writer would be ungrateful to refuse to record a tribute to the honor, candor, honesty, probity, and thorough Christian principle that characterized his daily walk. Of his ability let his success tell."

Meanwhile had been growing up the lad who was to give *The Republican* that impetus which acquired for it national fame. With no particular education save that afforded by "Master" Eaton's school, and that unconsciously imbibed in the atmosphere of his father's printing-office, the youth had already attracted attention while yet in his teens for the piquant quality of his occasional writing. On the 21st of March, 1844, the late Samuel Bowles, then arrived at the age of eighteen, persuaded his somewhat reluctant father, who felt strong doubts of the success of the enterprise, to start *The Daily Republican*.

The experiment of publishing a daily paper in Springfield thirty years ago was a hazardous one. No other town in Massachusetts outside of Boston had made the trial of a daily issue, and men of business who were consulted declared that the time had not arrived for such a paper in Springfield. But the sanguine younger Bowles was clear in the conviction that the time had already come, and the result justified his faith. "The first and second years of its existence," says Dr. Holland in his "History of Western Massachusetts," "the circulation was very small, but by economical management the publisher, Mr. Bowles, sustained for the first year a loss of only $150 or $200. The circulation, if it increased slowly, still in-

Saml Bowles

creased steadily, until, at the end of the fourth year, its subscription list reached 800, with sufficient advertising patronage to insure its support and place it on a permanent footing. *The Daily Republican* was commenced as an evening paper, but it was changed to a morning paper on the 4th of December, 1845. In April, 1846, it was enlarged to a sheet 21 by 28 inches (its original dimensions having been 17½ inches by 24, with four columns to the page). Previous to that time its circulation had not exceeded 300. On the 1st of September, 1848 (the *Springfield Evening Gazette* having been merged with *The Republican*), the size of the paper was increased to 23 by 32½ inches. Its regular circulation was then full 1000. On the 1st of July, 1851, the paper was again enlarged."

In 1855, *The Republican* introduced the double sheet, printing its weekly and Saturday daily in this form, with single sheets on the other five days. Nine years later a second double sheet a week, on Wednesdays, was begun, though it did not become a permanency until 1865. During the following years one double sheet after another was added during the week, till on the 1st of April, 1871, it adopted that form as a permanency, fulfilling a prediction, which then seemed very wild, on the first appearance of the Saturday double sheet, that this would be the final regular form of the paper.

When *The Daily Republican* was started only the Western Railroad had reached Springfield, then a town of 11,000 inhabitants. A line of telegraph was opened about the same time, but its utility to the press was yet to be developed. It was all pioneer work. Says one whose memory goes back to the office routine of those times:

"Mr. Bowles slept on a sofa in the office, gathered and prepared the general and local news of the paper, marshaled the compositors at four o'clock every morning for the late copy, directed the make-up of the paper, took his turn at the wheel of the Adams press that worked it off, dispatched the town carriers and prepared the mail and railroad packages, and then went home to breakfast."

He plunged into the work with all the ardor of youth, the spur of natural talent, and the zeal of intense devotion to the new profession. This ceaseless, unsparing assiduity wrought its natural and customary effect. During his nineteenth year the over-worked, nervously-exhausted young man made a winter journey South for rest and recuperation, the first of a series of widely-extended travels which at subsequent intervals varied and eased the activities of his journalistic career. The letters written from Georgia and Louisiana in the course of this first vacation were of a quality to make more apparent than ever the young man's genius for his chosen profession. At twenty-two years of age Mr. Bowles was married to Mary S. D. Schermerhorn, of Geneva, N. Y., a granddaughter of James S. Dwight, in former years a leading Springfield merchant.

In 1849, a year later, Mr. Bowles' first editorial assistant, Samuel Davis, having died, Dr. J. G. Holland bought a share in the paper, and became associate editor. The young doctor, growing impatient of the medical profession, started a literary paper of his own in 1847, called the *Bay State Weekly Courier*, which he gave up, however, at the end of three months as altogether unprofitable. Afterward drifting South, he became superintendent of schools at Vicksburg, Miss. Opportunely returning to Springfield on the very day of Mr. Davis' funeral, he immediately attracted the notice of Mr. Bowles, who shortly secured him as his assistant. Upon the death of his father, in 1851, the management of the paper came entirely into Mr. Bowles' hands. In 1853, Mr. Clark W. Bryan, a practical Berkshire printer, bought an interest in the establishment, and the business was thenceforth conducted under the firm-name of Samuel Bowles & Co. Mr. Bryan's attention shortly became entirely absorbed by the rapidly-increasing growth of the printing and publishing department connected with the paper, of which he retained charge until the division of the firm's business in 1872, when Mr. Bowles, retaining *The Republican* itself, sold out his other interests in the concern to Messrs. Bryan and Tapley, a later partner, who purchased the *Evening Union*, and set up separately for themselves. Benjamin F. Bowles, who died in Paris, while on a pleasure tour, in 1876, was also for a number of years associated with *The Republican*, relieving his older brother to a great extent of the details of the financial and business management.

In the matter of politics, by which every newspaper so largely lives and has its being, *The Daily Republican* presents a record embodying, perhaps, fewer mistakes and loftier purposes than most journals. It has from the start been in warm sympathy with the principles of the truest democracy, ever championing what it conceived to be for the best interests of the many; often, especially in later years, ahead of public opinion, which it sought to lead to higher standards, and the first to break away from the trammels of mere partisanship and inaugurate a new era in progressive journalism.

Of strong Whig proclivities in its earlier career, its young editor's receptive mind was readily open to the inspiration which created the Republican party. Indeed, he may be said to have presided at the great party's earliest cradling. This was in 1855, when Mr. Bowles, by virtue of his name heading the list calling a conference at Boston to break down Know-Nothing supremacy in Massachusetts, became the presiding officer of the convention which inaugurated the Republican party in this State. It was about the only time in his life that Mr. Bowles ever personally entered politics outside of his paper.

Down through the progress and triumph of the party, at the making of which its editor so conspicuously assisted, until the close of the war, *The Republican* was consistently partisan. There was little occasion for variance. With the era of Southern reconstruction began its first marked divergence from the bitter narrowness of sentiment which characterized the dominant class of Republican politicians in their treatment of the South. *The Republican* was the first paper in the country to advocate universal suffrage, irrespective of race and color, while the breadth of its insight and magnanimity in treating the Southern question from the very first is displayed in this extract from a prospectus of the paper, written more than ten years ago, during the perturbed administration of President Johnson:

"And now we want that our representatives should be calm and generous in spirit, though firm and true in principle and purpose, in dealing alike with the President and the South, patient and indulgent in non-essentials, and exacting only for that which is necessary to insure a lasting peace to the nation and a true prosperity to the South. Thus only can the ascendency of the Republican party be maintained, the perils of practical disunion, not yet over, be escaped, and the great principle of equal rights and fair play for all men secured. For this we are willing to labor and to wait, to yield prejudices and to bear with infirmities, to forgive enemies and to be misunderstood and misrepresented by friends."

The occasion for independence of party dictation grew steadily from this period on, till, in the Presidential contest of 1872, the paper severed all mere party connection and pronounced for Mr. Greeley as more nearly representing the reform movements and principles of government which Mr. Bowles believed ought to prevail. By this divorce from the traditions of all previous journalism, *The Republican* pioneered the way to that rarer independence which, still more in the future than now, it may be conjectured, will lend to the press of the country its truest and greatest power. In 1876, recognizing in President Hayes' fair professions of a liberal policy toward the South and of a reformed civil service the very things for which it had so long and earnestly striven, the paper again became a hearty supporter of the Republican nominee. *The Republican* was among the first advocates of woman suffrage, subscribed to the doctrine of a gradual and judicious introduction of free trade as early as the development of the country seemed to warrant such a policy, and has generally been characterized by broad and ripe views on questions of finance and political economy.

Mr. Bowles was *par excellence* the journalist. He possessed the news instinct in the highest degree, and the ability of newspaper organization. He also had the special knack and inspiration of the educator, which found ample opportunity for exercise upon the scores of young men who within the past generation have begun their careers as journalists under his training. The office, indeed, acquired the reputation of being a practical college of journalism, and nowhere else could the would-be editor so quickly and thoroughly acquire a varied knowledge of the profession. The paper has ever been fortunate, too, in attracting to its columns the budding efforts of literary talent. It has introduced to the world not a few writers who have become widely famed. The most conspicuous of its literary protégés is Dr. Holland, who for sixteen years was associated with Mr. Bowles in the editing of the paper. With his connection began that marked literary career which has ever since been ably maintained, and has lent to *The Republican* one of its most attractive charms. Mary Clemmer wrote poetry and bright letters from New York for the paper while still a girl in her teens; Alice Cary contributed a novel; energetic, piquant Kate Field wrote under the *nom de plume* of "Straws, Jr.;" Miss Trafton, who has lately developed into one of the most brilliant story-writers of the country, made up her first book, "The American Girl Abroad," from her foreign letters to *The Republican*. Bret Harte appeared in its columns and received hearty appreciation long before he escaped his California environment and became known in the East; Rose Terry, Norah Perry, and a host of minor magazinists and writers have at one time or another found in *The Republican* that recognition and encouragement so sweet to the beginner in literary composition. A few among the many editorial writers and outside contributors who have served to add character to the paper are Joseph E. Hood, who lent it for many years the grace of his wide and varied culture; Gen. Francis A. Walker, who left a tutorship at Easthampton to become an office editor; Edward King, the versatile magazinist and correspondent, whose pen acquired its nimble grace in *The Republican's* service in Springfield and abroad while he was yet hardly more than a boy; Charles H. Sweetzer, the founder of the *New York Evening Mail;* W. S. Robinson, who, above the signature of "Warrington," for many years wrote so trenchantly of men and things from Boston; Frank B. Sanborn, who has lavished upon its pages, and still continues to, a wealth of the best literary criticism and the most accurate and interesting information upon the topics embraced under the comprehensive term of "social science;" George Walker, Prof. Perry, and David A. Wells.

Aside from the persistent, exhaustive toils incident to the prosperous establishment and upbuilding of *The Republican*, the life of Samuel Bowles was comparatively little varied by notable events. The first and only diversion of his energies from *The Republican* itself was when, in 1857, Mr. Bowles, in connection with others, attempted to give Boston a live newspaper through *The Traveller*. After several months of adverse battling with associates who were either incapable or unwilling to help forward his ideals, he abandoned the experiment in disgust and returned to Springfield, to throw himself with renewed devotion into the accomplishment of his ambition of earning for *The Republican* recognition as the representative newspaper of New England. An episode which did much to bring the paper into national prominence was the unwarranted and vindictive arrest of Mr. Bowles at New York, in 1868, and his confinement in Ludlow Street jail, at the instigation of Jim Fisk, who was then roughly flourishing amidst his corruptions. This was in consequence of the aggravating truthfulness of a sketch of Fisk's early career appearing in *The Republican;* but "Prince Erie's" revenge served only to more quickly awaken the moral sense of the community to the utter reprehensibleness of his character and deeds. Some time after, and somewhat in the same connection, was the notable and rather acrid controversy between Mr. Bowles and David Dudley Field, whose most profitable client Fisk was, concerning the responsibility of lawyers for the character of their clients or their causes, and in which Mr. Bowles urged a stricter accountability than Mr. Field was willing to concede. Three times since the Fisk affair *The Republican* has stood trial for libel, and in every case the moral vindication has been complete, and the right of newspapers to fulfill their high office as protectors of the welfare of the public made apparent.

Although Mr. Bowles never had the opportunity or inclination to write books, three or four exceedingly interesting and salable ones were made up at intervals, mainly from his letters of American travel to *The Republican*. The first of these, "Across the Continent," was the fruit of a journey to California overland by stage in 1865, before the days of the Pacific Railroad, in company with Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Lieut.-Gov. Bross, and others. Another book, entitled "The Switzerland of America," vividly and picturesquely described a vacation tour among the mountains and peaks of Colorado during the summer of 1868. Still another book, "Our New West," was brought out under the auspices of a Hartford subscription publishing house in 1869, and latest of all was the little brochure entitled "The Pacific Railroad—Open," composed of a series of articles contributed to *The Atlantic Monthly*, celebrating the completion of the great trans-continental railway. "Across the Continent" had a sale of 15,000 copies, "The Switzerland of America" 8000, and "Our New West" 28,000.

The remote portions of our national domains, so faithfully portrayed in these books, were then little written of or known in the East, and Mr. Bowles' efforts to enlighten the public concerning them proved valuable pioneer work. He visited both California and Colorado several times, and once penetrated into Oregon and Washington Territory. Four times in his life Mr. Bowles went abroad, first in 1862, in company with his brother, Benjamin, spending several months upon the Continent; while other and briefer trips were made in 1870, 1871, and 1874. All these travels were pursued with the keenest relish, and made largely to subserve an educational purpose. They led, besides, to acquaintance and friendship with many of the most distinguished men of all pursuits in this country, and with not a few in England. These associations kept him abreast of the highest and best thought of the time and inspired him to its worthiest expression.

The last of these many journeys for mingled recuperation and observation was made in the spring and early summer of 1877, and included a brief stay at Washington, during which Mr. Bowles made the acquaintance of President Hayes; and afterward a run into the blue-grass region of Kentucky as the guest of Mr. Henry Watterson, editor of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*. But the trip had not that beneficial effect upon Mr. Bowles which had attended previous excursions of the kind. His nervous energies had become so prostrated by the over-arduous toils of thirty years and more that the capacity for elasticity had departed even when the grind of work was omitted. Thenceforward, through the summer and fall, the waning of the vital forces was slow, but marked and inexorable. Apparently loath to recognize the fact, Mr. Bowles continued as intent upon his labors for *The Republican* as ever. In addition to his journalistic burdens, he also devoted, during the last year of his life, no inconsiderable time and thought to aiding in the elaboration of the proposed new charter for the city of Springfield, and to promoting the success of the Union Relief Association,—a valuable local charity which he was largely interested in establishing. Even during the prolonged illness which led to his death Mr. Bowles was keenly alert to the varying phases of State and national politics, and dictated articles from his sick-bed, as well as scores of letters to his many friends. The immediate cause of his death—occurring Jan. 16, 1878—was several recurring strokes of paralysis. The remoter cause was the mental wear

and nervous exhaustion proceeding from more than thirty years of an over-eager, over-intense, over-worked life.

The informal memorial services in the Church of the Unity, several days after the funeral, were remarkable for the wealth of appreciative tribute spontaneously offered by many notable men with whom Mr. Bowles had been on terms of friendly intimacy during his life. Gen. Hawley, Dr. J. G. Holland, Francis Tiffany, Frank W. Bird, Charles Francis Adams, Jr., Murat Halstead, Francis Wayland, Charles Dudley Warner, and George M. Stearns gave addresses; and letters were read from Secretary Schurz, Senator Dawes, Charles Francis Adams, Horace White, Gov. Hubbard, of Connecticut, and others; while among those present were Gov. Talbot, Gov. Rice, Gov. Jewell, Gen. F. A. Walker, Lieut.-Gov. Knight, President J. H. Seelye, David A. Wells, Clarence A. Seward, and Postmaster James, of New York. The press of the country also gave generous recognition of Mr. Bowles, lamenting in his death the loss of the last great personal force in American journalism,—a man worthy to rank with Greeley of the *Tribune*, Raymond of the *Times*, and Bennett of the *Herald*.

The Republican has the reputation of being at the head of provincial journalism in the United States. Its achievement is unique in that, notwithstanding its publication in a small inland city, it has attained a circulation unequaled save in the largest cities, and there by comparatively few papers; while the frequency and wideness with which its opinions are quoted in other journals are hardly matched by any other newspaper. In merely technical journalistic science, also, *The Republican* has long been a model which other newspapers have studied and followed. For systematic condensation of news and its best classification, for preserving the proportions of things,—journalistic-perspective, so to speak,—and for typographical taste, it is unexcelled by any other daily newspaper. These qualities bid fair to be perpetuated in the future in undiminished degree by the men bred up through long and careful apprenticeship under Mr. Bowles' training. Indeed, saving the master-hand, *The Republican* was never more ably and thoroughly edited than at the present time.

DR. JOSIAH GILBERT HOLLAND

was born in Belchertown, July 24, 1819. His father, Harrison Holland, came from Petersham. His mother, Anna Gilbert Holland, was born in Belchertown. Dr. Holland's grandfather, Luther Holland, of Petersham, was a soldier of the Revolution, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. He had three brothers,—Jonas, Park, and Ivory. His sons were Luther, Park, Harrison, and Sidney. The first three of these, with their uncle, Jonas, settled in Belchertown, and Sidney at North Adams. Luther Holland manufactured fire-engines. His son, Ashley Holland, resides at Greenfield. W. J. Holland, of Springfield, is a grandson of Jonas. Park Holland, brother of Jonas, settled in Maine, and was a prominent land surveyor in the employ of the State. One member of the Holland family was for many years the treasurer of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., and another was an officer in the war of 1812, and fought at Lundy's Lane. Harrison Holland had seven children, of whom Dr. Holland alone survives. One died in childhood, and is supposed to be the "Little Charlie" of Dr. Holland's poem, "Daniel Grey." Three daughters in the family died young. Two sons, Goodrich and James H., were, for many years before their death, well-known manufacturers of silk at Willimantic, Conn. Harrison Holland owned a carding-machine in the west part of Belchertown, and his dwelling was a small wood-colored house near the present station,—"Dwight," on the New London Northern Railroad. This was the birthplace of Dr. Holland. In 1822 his father removed to Heath, and settled in what is now known as "Holland Dell." Here, on a small farm and in a shop for making "spokes" and "felloes," he supported his family, training his children in the virtues and the industries of a New England home. In this romantic place, with the grandeur of mountain scenery around him, the future editor and poet passed his boyhood. The sweet memories of this secluded dell inspired the following passage in one of his works:

"I recall a home like this long since left behind in the journey of life. It was a humble home among the mountains, but priceless in its wealth of associations."

In 1834 the family returned to Belchertown, removed in a short time to South Hadley, then to Granby, and finally to Northampton. During these years Dr. Holland's father was interested in various inventions, one or more of which proved successful. Besides the advantages of the district schools in Heath and elsewhere, the son now had the benefit of the excellent schools of Northampton, and made rapid progress. From these schools he was graduated at the age of nineteen, and began to teach penmanship. He had large classes in Chesterfield and Hinsdale, N. H., and in a score of other New England towns. Some of his pupils still preserve with care their old "copies" "set" by Dr. Holland. After this he studied medicine, and received the diploma of the Berkshire Medical School in 1844.

The same year he commenced practice in Springfield. His attention was, however, soon attracted to journalism, and his professional work was continued for only a short time. In 1847 he established *The Bay State Weekly Courier*, but sold out his subscription-list to the *Gazette* at the end of six months. He went South, taught in Richmond, Va., and was superintendent of schools in Vicksburg, Miss. Sickness in his family obliged a return North, and he came again to Springfield somewhat discouraged, and his future way uncertain. Passing the office of the *Republican*, on his way from the depot, he met Mr. Samuel Bowles. It is said to have been a mutual idea that arose in the mind of each at the same time. Mr. Bowles thought, "*I would like to have Holland on my editorial staff.*" Holland thought, "*I would very much like a place on the Republican.*" These thoughts found their expression in words, either then or later, and in May, 1849, Dr. Holland became an associate editor of the paper. This was the real beginning of his public career,—a career that has made his name a household word throughout the Union. He remained as one of the editors of that journal for seventeen years, doing steady work and writing voluminously. His name and style and influence, joined to the untiring energy of Samuel Bowles, gave to the *Springfield Republican* the broad national reputation which it still vigorously maintains. Meanwhile, Dr. Holland extended his labors in authorship, and brought out many volumes. These are so well known that a brief mention will suffice for the purposes of this sketch.

In 1858 he published the "History of Western Massachusetts." The work was a great success, and was about the first of those pioneer town and county histories for which there is now so strong a public demand. A series of letters from "Max Mannering to his Dear Sister Jane" in the country proved the power of Dr. Holland's satiric blade. "Letters to Young People, Single and Married," by Timothy Titcomb, first appeared in the *Republican*. Though they were received with great favor, and Dr. Holland's talents were highly appreciated in Springfield, yet he met with several distinct refusals in the cities when he proposed to put the "Letters" in book form. Finally, provided with a letter of introduction, he called upon Mr. Charles Scribner, who appreciated the work at once, received the author kindly, accepted the book, and a life-long friendship was formed at that time. The success of the volume surprised both author and publishers; thirty thousand copies were sold in a short time. "Gold Foil" soon followed," also "Letters to the Joneses" and "Lessons in Life." In the midst of all these labors Dr. Holland, under repeated solicitation, filled a large number of appointments

upon the lecture-platform. During the same year with the "Titcomb Letters" he gave to the world the poem "Bitter-Sweet," proving that to his titles of editor and author the people might justly add that of poet.

When the war of the Rebellion had closed and the tragedy of Abraham Lincoln's death was thrilling the nation, Dr. Holland was selected to deliver a commemorative address. His words, inspired with grief and patriotic love, rose to the full sublimity of the subject, and his eloquent discourse is recalled as the best funeral oration ever pronounced in Springfield. This led to his next book, "The Life of Abraham Lincoln," which had an immense sale. Then he entered once more the field of poetry and published "Kathrina." This poem was subjected to severe criticism, but the sale of the work was largely increased thereby.

Dr. Holland's earlier literary labor was done in his old home on High Street, Springfield. "Kathrina" was written at his new and elegant residence, Brightwood, one mile north of Springfield. Here, too, about this time, his mother died at the age of seventy-six, and was buried beside her husband at Northampton, who died in 1848, aged sixty-four. Dr. Holland then went to Europe for two years, returning in May, 1870. In the autumn of that year *Scribner's Monthly Magazine* was commenced, the owners being the Scribners, Roswell Smith, and Dr. Holland. The latter became the editor, and brought to this new enterprise the advantage of his already acquired fame, his matured ability, and active energy. In this position he remains at the present time. Besides his magazine work he has published in book form, since 1870, "Sevenoaks," "Arthur Bonnicastle," "Nicholas Minturn," and others. His entire works comprise eighteen volumes. It is a pleasure to know that with him authorship has not only produced meritorious works, but has resulted in substantial financial success.

Dr. Holland is now in the maturity of his powers at the ripe age of sixty, and full of vigor. His magazine work has taken him from the people of Springfield, who esteemed him highly as a neighbor and townsman. He resides in New York City, but has a delightful summer home among the "Thousand Islands" of the St. Lawrence.

THE SPRINGFIELD UNION,

and the Printing and Binding Establishment of the Clark W. Bryan Company.

The Springfield *Daily Union* was started by the late Edmund Anthony, of New Bedford, who came to Springfield for that purpose, and the first number was issued Jan. 4, 1864. In the autumn of the same year Mr. Anthony admitted as partners in his enterprise A. D. Bullock, who had been connected with the *Fall River News*, and Benjamin Weaver, of New Bedford, his son-in-law. In December, 1865, Mr. Anthony retired from the Springfield newspaper field entirely, and the paper was handed over to the Union Printing Company, the principal stockholders, besides Messrs. Bullock & Weaver, being the late Rev. E. G. Sears, J. D. Bowley, and E. S. Sears. This company running behindhand financially, the firm of Taylor & Olmsted bought the paper, and, after conducting it a few months, on the dissolution of that firm, the *Union* was taken by L. H. Taylor in the division of the assets, John Olmsted taking another branch of the firm's business. Previously, the *Weekly Union* had been started, and there was also by this time a considerable job-printing office conducted in connection with the newspaper. Mr. Taylor soon vested the proprietorship in another company, in which the partners, besides himself, were J. D. Bowley, Rev. E. G. Sears, Benjamin Weaver, and Myron D. Allen. Other changes speedily followed, E. D. Richardson and A. D. Dyer at one time having some interest in the concern, till, Jan. 1, 1872, L. H. Taylor and his brother, C. C. Taylor, became the sole proprietors, and conducted the newspaper and the printing business connected therewith till May 1, 1872.

SPRINGFIELD UNION BUILDING, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

As may be conjectured from this brief record of the numerous changes of proprietorship in less than ten years, the *Union*, like most other journalistic ventures, was not at first a financial success. The original proprietor, Mr. Anthony, though an experienced and capable newspaper man, was new to this particular field, and not well acquainted with its especial needs. Some of those who succeeded him were also comparatively strangers and inexperienced in the business as well, and the paper had to struggle against a good many adverse influences without the office as well as within. But it met a real want in the community. The only daily paper then published in the city was the *Springfield Republican*. The *Union*, young and small as it was, boldly entered the field in competition. In spite of all discouragements there were several persons of ample means in Springfield who were determined it should live, and who were always ready to lend it a helping hand when in financial straits. Prominent among these was John Olmsted, who, though an actual owner only a short time previous to 1872 (when he again assumed an interest as a stockholder in the Clark W. Bryan Company), helped

the paper over a good many rough places and through numberless dark days. Under the management of Taylor & Olmsted the *Union* first began to pay its way, and finally, in 1872, was a good property. In this year occurred the most important event in the career of the paper up to that time,—its sale, with all its appurtenances, to the Clark W. Bryan Company for $50,000.

The Clark W. Bryan Company was a newly-formed corporation, its three principal stockholders being retiring partners of the firm of Samuel Bowles & Co., publishers of the *Springfield Republican*, with which all of them had been connected for many years. Two of these partners—Clark W. Bryan, long the business manager of the firm, and J. F. Tapley, the head of the bindery—took with them, in the division of assets, the extensive book- and job-printing office and bindery of the old firm of Samuel Bowles & Co.; and to conduct this business the Clark W. Bryan Company was formed, with $200,000 capital, ten or twelve of the most enterprising business-men of Springfield and vicinity taking from $5000 to $10,000 of stock each. The capital was purposely made large enough to permit the purchase of *The Union*; and the contract was made and the new proprietors took possession May 1, 1872. W. M. Pomeroy, the third largest stockholder in the company, who was formerly a partner in the firm of Samuel Bowles & Co., had been for several years the managing editor of the *Republican*, "having risen," as that paper said at his departure, "from the lowest place in its editorial-room to the highest." He left the *Republican* subsequent to the change, disposing of his share by sale, and, with the transfer of his interest, became editor of *The Union*, which position he has since held without interruption.

Fresh life and vigor, as well as new capital, were infused into the paper under its new management, and for the first time it took its proper and natural place in the estimation of the public. It was speedily enlarged, dressed in new type, and the circulation of the daily—less than 3000—was more than doubled in a few months, while the increase of the circulation of the weekly was still more marked and rapid. Special attention was paid to that most important function of a daily newspaper,—the gathering of news. The town has not yet forgotten nor ceased to admire the enterprise of *The Union*, which, on that memorable Sunday morning, in November, 1872, when a brief dispatch announced that Boston was burning up, and everybody was crazy for details, chartered a special train, sent its reporters to the burning city, and published their special reports in an extra the same afternoon, which were read even more eagerly than the extras during the war containing the news of a great battle. The next day the special reports were continued, supplemented by those of the Associated Press, and more than 15,000 copies of the paper were sold,—a number small in comparison with the editions of a few papers in the larger cities, but much greater than had ever been printed and sold of any newspaper in Springfield up to that time. The special promptness and enterprise of the paper were again displayed by the issue of Sunday extras in addition to its regular issues at the time of the Mill River disaster, in May, 1874, and on many other occasions of lesser moment, which it is impossible to specify. The character of a prompt and reliable *news*paper, which *The Union* at once began to deserve under its new management, is still maintained; indeed, it has forced so great an advance as to be almost a revolution in the whole business of news-gathering, especially in its local field.

Politically, the *Union* has always been strongly and consistently Republican. But while holding firmly the principles of the Republican party, it has ever claimed and exercised the right to criticise the men and measures of this party, when, in its view, they were wrong or headed in the wrong direction. As an instance of the political sagacity of the *Union*, it may be mentioned that it is one of the two or three political papers of the country that did not lose its head at the time of the Presidential election of 1876, and claimed from the very first that Mr. Hayes was rightfully elected President, and would have the office if the will of the Southern States could be correctly voiced, and its confidence in this position was abundantly justified by the action of the Electoral Commission.

In the furtherance of its purpose to make a journal that shall be a favorite in the family, the *Union* has always devoted great attention and as much space as possible to general literature, agriculture, science, and the arts. Among those who have graduated from its editorial-rooms in the last few years are Edward Bellamy, whose short stories are eagerly sought for by all the magazines, and whose first book has been warmly praised by the critics not only of the United States, but of England; and Edward H. Phelps, one of the most capable men in the country in all departments of newspaper work, and now editor and chief proprietor of the *New England Homestead*. Among the present editors are Joseph L. Shipley, who has been Mr. Pomeroy's principal assistant since the fall of 1872; Elijah A. Newell, who has had a prominent place on the local department since 1867; Ed. Warren and E. Porter Dyer, Jr., whose connection with the paper is more recent, but who have been with the paper long enough to make their value appreciated. Clark W. Bryan, the business manager from 1872 to 1878, is now editor and publisher of the Great Barrington *Courier*, one of the most flourishing papers in Berkshire County. Andrew J. Jones, who now has charge of the newspaper business in the counting-room, has been with the paper since 1867. George V. N. Russell has been foreman of the newspaper-room since 1867, and Charles A. Martin has been pressman of the paper almost from the start.

The large printing and binding business of the Clark W. Bryan Company, carried on in connection with the publication of the *Union*, had a small beginning, as do most great enterprises. It was founded in 1853, by the purchase, by the firm of Samuel Bowles & Co., of which Clark W. Bryan had just been admitted partner, of the job-printing office of Geo. W. Wilson, then located in the third story of the building corner of Main and State Streets, over the "old corner bookstore," and the absorption of the bindery of J. F. Tapley, started some time previous as a separate concern, though for a while the bindery was conducted under the firm-name of Tapley, Bowles & Co. The printing-office was soon removed to larger quarters on Market Street, in the rear of the *Republican* office, and the bindery occupied the room vacated by the printing-office. The business of both bindery and printing-office grew so rapidly that new presses and machinery had to be continually added, and soon both were cramped for room again. In 1858 a new building was erected on Main Street expressly for the concern, and for the first time the three departments—the newspaper, the printing-office, and the bindery—were brought under one roof. This was the building now occupied by D. H. Brigham & Co., the clothiers. For some time previous the whole business had been done under the simple firm-name of Samuel Bowles & Co. Ten years later the new quarters were found too strait for the enormously-increased business, and the Second National Bank erected, on the opposite corner of Townsley Avenue, still another new building for the concern. This building had a front of 50 feet on Main Street, was 120 feet deep, and four stories high, and the whole building was occupied by the firm, with the exception of one corner, where rooms were reserved by the bank for its own use. In 1872 the firm of Samuel Bowles & Co. was dissolved, Messrs. Bryan & Tapley taking the printing-offices and bindery as their share of the assets, and the Clark W. Bryan Company was organized, as stated above. In June, 1873, the whole business of the company was moved into the spacious building on the corner of Main and Worthington Streets, which it still (1879) occupies. This is one of

the most prominent business blocks in the city, being 50 feet front, 130 feet deep, and five stories high. The whole of it, with the exception of one small store on the first floor, is occupied by the company for their business office and for their publishing, printing, electrotyping, and book-binding rooms.

During the whole twenty-six years of its history the business of this concern has increased steadily, and the establishment is now second to none of its kind in New England. It does a very large amount of general job-printing and custom-binding every year; turns out large editions of books for publishers monthly; makes and sells thousands of dollars' worth of blank books annually; manufactures patent calendars by the million every autumn, and hundreds of Tapley's patent letter-file—very popular with business-men—every week. For ten years succeeding 1861, an important part of the business was the manufacture of photograph albums, this concern being the largest producers of that once popular article in the country. The company now makes a specialty of printing and binding fine illustrated catalogues for manufacturers, florists, etc., and so high is its reputation for this class of work that it has orders from far and near. Indeed, Springfield and the near vicinity could not begin to support so large and complete an establishment. The business relations of the house extend over the country and to the British provinces, from Halifax and St. John at the northeast to New Orleans at the southwest, from Portland and Boston on the Atlantic Ocean to San Francisco on the Pacific. A few of the larger cities in the country may have equally extensive establishments, but no other city of the size of Springfield can boast of one which is its equal in the variety and completeness of its resources, all concentrated under one roof.

The present officers (1879) of the company are as follows: Directors, John Olmstead (president), George W. Tapley, W. M. Pomeroy, Charles A. Nichols, Lewis J. Powers; Clerk, Henry S. Hyde; Treasurer, J. F. Tapley. The superintendent of the printing-office is Nelson F. Twing; of the bindery, Henry E. Ducker.

THE NEW ENGLAND HOMESTEAD

was founded in 1867, by Henry M. Burt, who commenced its publication in Northampton. For the first year it was published monthly, but in 1868 the office was moved to Springfield, and May 16th of that year appeared the first number of its issue as a weekly. Mr. Burt continued as editor and publisher until Oct. 18, 1878, when it was purchased by Messrs. Edward H. Phelps and Herbert H. Sanderson, who had previously been connected with the daily press of Springfield, Mr. Phelps having been, since 1872, local editor of the *Union*, after filling the same office for several years on the *Republican*. They introduced new features into the paper, and two months after making their purchase began the issue of a city edition, which they made the medium of musical and dramatic criticism, personal and society gossip, and local intelligence generally. This edition is mostly circulated in Springfield, Holyoke, and Chicopee, while the regular edition finds its readers among the farmers throughout New England, and especially in the Connecticut Valley and west of it.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM,

issued in November, 1878, by Henry M. Burt, as editor and proprietor, is an outgrowth of the *Saturday Evening Telegram*, established by Mr. Burt in March, 1871, and the *Sunday Telegram*, in May, 1873. The *Evening Telegram* is a penny Saturday-afternoon paper, devoted mainly to the discussion of local events. Mr. Burt publishes, during the summer months, *Among the Clouds*, a daily newspaper, on the summit of Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, at an elevation of 6283 feet above the sea level, which he established in 1877, and it is the only paper ever published on the summit of any mountain in the world. Mr. Burt is a practical printer, having served his apprenticeship with the late William A. Hawley, in the office of the *Hampshire Gazette*, in Northampton, in the years 1847–51, inclusive, and subsequently to 1856 was employed in the job-printing office of J. & L. Metcalf, in the same town. His first editorial experience was in Nebraska, in connection with the *Bellevue Gazette*, a weekly paper, of which he was joint publisher and editor with the late Gen. Silas A. Strickland, in the years 1857–58. Mr. Burt returned to New England in the autumn of 1858, and in the following year the press and printing material with which Mr. Burt issued the *Bellevue Gazette* were sold to Byres & Daily, who took them to Denver, Col., and upon them printed the *Rocky Mountain News*, the first paper ever printed in Colorado.

After returning to Massachusetts, Mr. Burt was assistant editor of the *Springfield Republican* for nearly a year, commencing with April, 1859, having charge of the telegraphic, New England, and city news, which position he relinquished in 1860 to establish the *Northampton Free Press*, a semi-weekly newspaper. He is the oldest founder of a newspaper now residing in Springfield, and has established more papers than any one else in the Connecticut Valley, as will be seen by the following list, with the dates of his connection with them appended: *Northampton Free Press*, semi-weekly, 1860–64; *Holyoke Transcript*, 1863; *Brattleboro'* (Vt.) *Record*, semi-weekly (in connection with D. L. Milliken), 1866; *New England Homestead Monthly* (at Northampton), 1867; *New England Homestead*, weekly (in Springfield), 1868–78; *Saturday Evening Telegram*, 1871–73; *Sunday Telegram*, 1873–76; *Among the Clouds*, daily during the season, 1877; and *The Evening Telegram*, 1878. The two latter Mr. Burt still continues to publish.

THE HERALD OF LIFE,

The publication of the *Herald of Life* was begun Oct. 21, 1863, in New York City, by the Life and Advent Union, which was organized the preceding August for the purpose of promulgating the doctrines of the speedy personal coming of Christ, the unconsciousness of the dead, and a future life by a bodily resurrection for the righteous only. George Storrs was elected its first editor, and continued in that office until Aug. 17, 1871, when he declined to serve longer, and Leonard C. Thorne was elected in his place. He continued editor until Aug. 8, 1877, when he retired, and was succeeded by William N. Pile, the present editor. The paper was published in New York until September, 1872, when it was removed to Springfield, Mass.

THE SUNDAY AFTERNOON,

a monthly magazine for the household, was established in January, 1878, by Edward F. Merriam, son of George Merriam, the senior member of the firm of G. & C. Merriam, publishers of Webster's Dictionary. During the first year of its publication Rev. Washington Gladden was its editor, but since January, 1879, it has been under the editorial management of Mr. Merriam, its proprietor. Mr. Gladden conducts "The Still Hour," the "Editor's Table," and "Literature." The magazine has been indorsed by Mr. Whittier, Mrs. Stowe, and Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, and no periodical publication ever received a more welcome reception from the press. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, in a letter to the editor, says: "Your magazine belongs to the new era which is coming; everybody thinks and speaks well of it." Though in its infancy, the *Sunday Afternoon* is already on a solid basis, and justly merits its present popularity.

Familiar Science and Fancier's Journal is a monthly publication, and occupies an important rank in journals of its kind.

The Hampden Whig was established Feb. 24, 1830, by John B. Eldridge. It subsequently passed into the possession of E. D. Beach. Later, D. F. Ashley became a partner, and the paper was issued by them, under the title of the *Hampden Post*, until July 1, 1843, when it was sold to Alanson Harley.

The Independent Democrat was started May 26, 1841, by

Apollos Munn. In 1843 it was sold to Dr. Elijah Ashley, who continued it until 1844, when he, having purchased the *Hampden Post*, merged the two papers in each other.

The Hampden Statesman was commenced by Apollos Munn Aug. 2, 1845, and lived until 1847, when it was merged in the *Hampden Post*.

The Springfield Gazette was established in 1841 by Geo. W. Callendar, Henry Kirkham, and Lewis Briggs, and was, after various vicissitudes, merged with the *Republican*.

The Hampden Intelligencer, an anti-Masonic organ, was established Aug. 25, 1831, by J. B. Clapp, and lived about one year.

The Hampden Washingtonian, a temperance sheet, was commenced by A. G. Tannatt, in 1842, and discontinued in 1848.

The Bay State Weekly Courier, a literary publication, was established Jan. 1, 1847, by Dr. J. G. Holland, now the editor of *Scribner's Magazine*. "Holland's History of Western Massachusetts," Vol. I., page 442, in speaking of this paper, says: "*The Bay State Weekly Courier*, a literary newspaper, was commenced by J. G. Holland, a physician, as a refuge from uncongenial pills, and a still more uncongenial lack of opportunity for dispensing them." It soon after passed into the possession of H. S. Taylor, and at the close of six months was discontinued.

The Constellation, the *Spirit Messenger*, the *Mechanics' Reporter*, and the *Connecticut Valley Farmer* also for a time helped make up the press of Springfield. The latter was commenced as the *Connecticut Valley Farmer and Mechanic* in 1853, and was edited by Hon. Wm. B. Calhoun. It was moved to Amherst in 1855, and Professor J. A. Nash became publisher and editor.

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.*

The Springfield Home for Friendless Women and Children was established in 1865. It was the first institution of its kind in Western Massachusetts, and grew out of the real necessities of the community. These necessities were many and various, and sometimes conflicting, and therefore it is not surprising that the character of the Home in regard to its object and the classes of persons who should become its inmates was at first rather indefinite and subject to change.

Benevolent individuals had often felt the need of some place of refuge other than the almshouse for the temporarily poor,—not really paupers, but who, from sickness or other causes, were for a time unable to provide for themselves, and who, after a few weeks of rest in a comfortable home, would be again independent and self-supporting.

This need has been felt also in the case of children,—orphans, or those whose parents were unable or unfit to give them the care necessary to prepare them for a useful life; especially the children of soldiers who had fallen in the late war. These, it was thought, should be cared for until they were able to earn their own living, or could be placed in charge of other suitable guardians.

Then there was the class of young girls who come to the city to seek employment, often without money and without friends, who, after seeking in vain for work, become discouraged and fell an easy prey to the tempters who are too often watching to mislead them. To take in such as these, and to provide them with respectable employment,—this duty appealed to every virtuous heart.

Sometimes, too, the attention of charitable ladies had been called by our city officers to the case of other young girls found in suspicious places, whose feet had perchance slipped from the straight path of virtue, but who had been more sinned against than sinning; individual effort had done much to save them, but something more was needed.

But, perhaps more than all, the pitiable condition of the female convicts released from our jail and house of correction had impressed both the officers of justice and philanthropic persons to whose attention their cases had been brought. Many of these offenders were very young, and had been led astray by others older and deeper in sin than themselves; but when they emerged from confinement,—often with no home or friends to go to, with the stamp of crime and punishment upon their foreheads, with the door of an honest living shut in their faces, and vicious companions lying in wait to throw their toils over them,—who can wonder that they so often fell again, and became at last hardened offenders, or the victims of disease and early death?

A few ladies in the city, whose charity would not let them rest where there was suffering to relieve or a chance to reclaim the fallen, had for several years been laboring especially for this class. All that patient personal effort and tender thoughtfulness could do they had done, but the evil could not be controlled by the means and agencies at their command; and they at length conceived the plan of an institution like the Home, where these women and others needing similar shelter should be received, guarded, and taught, until they should be morally strong enough to be sent into the world to battle with temptation and earn an honest living.

No sooner was this plan started in their minds than they proceeded to consult with philanthropic persons, clergymen and others, respecting it. They found a ready response, and a call was issued for a meeting of citizens interested in providing such a home.

This meeting was held on Monday, Feb. 13, 1865, at the chapel of the South Church. About fifty ladies and gentlemen were present, representing nearly all the religious societies in the city. After a general expression that an institution of the kind proposed was not only desirable, but necessary, and that the citizens were ready to sustain it, a committee of ladies was appointed to prepare and report a plan of organization. This organization was completed at a subsequent meeting, and a board of directors was appointed, two from each religious society in the city, from whom the officers of the association—a president, two vice-presidents, a recording secretary, corresponding secretary, and treasurer—were chosen.

An appeal, setting forth the importance and necessity of the charity, was then made to the public, and so hearty was the response that, in less than a month after the organization of the association, a well-built and commodious house, capable of accommodating twenty persons, had been bought and paid for at a cost of $4500, and more than $2000 had been raised for the purpose of carrying it on. And the general interest in the new charity was not shown by gifts of money alone. Mechanics contributed liberally of labor and materials for making necessary alterations in the house; merchants and citizens of all classes sent furniture to fit it up, and provision and clothing for its inmates.

While the house was being prepared for occupation, it was thought necessary to define more distinctly the objects of the Home, and to determine what class or classes should be received as inmates. At one of the preliminary meetings it had been voted "that the directors be instructed to make this a home for the friendless who are virtuous, and also to provide in other ways, as far as practicable, for the vicious who show any disposition to reform." At an early meeting of the directors it had been voted "that our Home is for friendless females, of all ages and classes, and that the directors shall decide upon each case as it presents itself." But now some of those who had been warmest in their sympathy and most active in their zeal were of the opinion that too broad a field of operations was proposed, and that it would not be wise to bring the fallen and vicious into contact with virtuous girls and innocent children; that the Home should be therefore for children and the virtuous poor alone, while we should care for the fallen who should come to us by sending them to institu-

* By Mrs. Rev. William Rice.

tions of reform in other parts of the State. This plan was adopted and followed for a short time, but for a short time only.

The first idea in the establishment of a Home had been to raise the fallen, to restore the erring, as well as to save those whose feet had wellnigh slipped, and it was hard for some to give up any part of this cherished object. But the problem was soon to be practically solved. Before the end of the first summer there was brought to the Home for admission a young girl, fallen, indeed, but whose case called so deeply for sympathy and help that this refuge could not be denied her. She was admitted, a meeting of the directors was called, the question again discussed, and it was unanimously resolved that none could be more friendless than those of this class, and that henceforth the doors of the Home should be open to them, if to no others.

It was determined to engage a second Matron, whose especial business should be to take care of the children, and to keep them entirely separate from all association with those who could in any way contaminate them. At the same time a stricter supervision was required over the adult inmates. From that time there was a definite though broad field of operation. The managers have never designed to receive the aged or permanently disabled, but rather the young, who have a future before them, and who can be helped and encouraged to lead useful lives. At first it was thought that no one should be received who did not properly belong to Springfield, or at least reside here at the time of application, but very soon applicants were received from the neighboring towns, and some of these towns contributed liberally of money and clothing for the institution.

It has been said that the Home was first organized as a voluntary association, but, after money had been raised and a house purchased, it was thought expedient to obtain an act of incorporation from the Legislature, and such an act was passed in April, 1865, but it was not until March of the following year that an organization was effected under the charter, and the present constitution and by-laws substantially adopted.

Soon after this permanent organization an appeal was made to the Legislature for a grant in aid of the corporation, the ground of the appeal being the actual saving of expense to the State by the prevention of crime and pauperism in various ways, especially by receiving at the Home all female offenders discharged from the jail, who were willing to avail themselves of this refuge. This petition was favorably received, and the sum of $2000 granted on condition that an equal amount should be contributed by private individuals. This amount was easily raised, and the appropriation accordingly received from the State treasurer. For the four succeeding years the same grant was made on the same conditions, the appropriations amounting in all to $10,000. After the fifth year, owing to the increasing number of similar institutions, all claiming State aid, no further appropriation was made, and the corporation was thrown upon its own resources. But the Home had been steadily growing in public estimation, and the citizens of Springfield came nobly to the rescue, and neighboring towns sent in their contributions, so that the institution, though constantly increasing in expenditure, was never crippled in its usefulness by any serious lack of funds.

When the house on Union Street was purchased, it was placed by the subscribers to the purchase-money in the hands of trustees, to be conveyed to the corporation at the end of three years, if in their judgment the enterprise had then proved successful, and the Home had vindicated its claim to become a permanent institution. There was no question as to this success, and the house therefore became the property of the corporation. In the second year of its occupation the house had been enlarged in its capacity by putting another story upon the rear part, thus making it two stories in its whole extent, but it was still too small to accommodate the increasing number of inmates, and applicants were often turned away for lack of room and beds to receive them. Already the managers were looking to a separate and more spacious building for the children alone. It was, however, more than a year after this house had been conveyed to the corporation before actual efforts were made toward the erection of the Children's Home.

At a meeting of the corporation, Oct. 9, 1869, it was unanimously voted to build a new house, to be called the "Children's Home," and subscriptions were solicited for that purpose. Mr. Horace Kibbe made a donation of a lot of land, and Mr. Gurdon Bill headed the subscription list with $2000. Afterward a more eligible lot of an acre of ground was given by Messrs. John and William McKnight, G. W. and J. F. Tapley, and Theodore Haynes; and Mr. Kibbe bought back his original gift of land for $2000. These generous gifts, in the very beginning of the project, gave encouragement and hope to those who had undertaken the work. It was considered desirable to raise about $30,000, considerably more than the proposed cost of the building, in order to have a reserve fund for repairs and other emergencies. The sum of $23,000 was raised by subscription, mostly in Springfield, and a fair was held in the city-hall in May, which continued one week, and netted $7500. At this fair the towns of Westfield, Chicopee, Holyoke, Northampton, and Greenfield were liberally represented, and each furnished one or more rooms in the new building.

Work on the Children's Home was commenced in May, 1870, and the building was first occupied in May, 1871. It is capable of accommodating 50 or 60 children. The location on Buckingham Street is dry and airy, and at a convenient distance from the centre of the city. It is a substantial brick building with stone foundation and facings, 50 by 40 feet in the main part, with an L 29 by 38 feet. It is two stories high throughout, with a Mansard roof and finished attic over all, and a broad piazza extending around three sides. It contains twenty-one rooms, exclusive of halls, closets, bath-room, and basement. It has a laundry in the basement, and is supplied with hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences. There is a spacious yard in front, a play-ground on the east side, and a vegetable garden in the rear. The entire cost of the structure, exclusive of land, was $16,000. It would have been impossible to build so economically but for the excellent building committee appointed by the association, one of whom, Mr. Kibbe, gave a large portion of his time to the personal superintendence of the work, besides planning most judiciously the arrangements of the house.

The whole number of inmates received the first year at the Home on Union Street was 80, but the average number was not much over 12. During the next three years the average number was 18, though the whole number received was by no means proportionally greater. The last year before their removal to Buckingham Street, the number of children was much larger than ever before, and after their removal it continued to increase. The average number of children for the first year after the opening of the new Home was 30, the second year it was 40, the greatest number at any one time being 51. From that time to the present the average number has been between 30 and 40. The whole number of children received and cared for during the ten years after its organization was 466.

Since the opening of the Children's Home the house on Union Street has been appropriated to women alone, or to mothers with infants too young to be separated from them. In rare instances other children have been received there when some epidemic has been prevailing at the Children's Home. The average number there is from 12 to 14.

One of the principal aims of this institution has been to find suitable places for the women and children under its care, and much has been accomplished in this direction. Very little

difficulty has ever been experienced in finding a place for any woman who was able to work, even with the disadvantage of taking a child with her; and there are always more or less applications for girls old enough to render some service. Great care is exercised in selecting suitable places for these children, but the managers do not give them up when they thus go out into the world. They are statedly visited by the children's committee, and reported upon at the managers' meeting, and if these places do not prove suitable, and the conditions of their service are not fulfilled, the children are taken back to the Home and sent out again under more favorable circumstances. A large number of the children at the Home have been adopted into good families as their own children. Some are in the families of the managers of the institution. But even when thus adopted the institution never loses sight of them.

Among the generous donations from all classes of citizens, the gratuitous attendance of physicians should not be unmentioned. From the very first no fee has been charged for their services, and yet the best skill and the most careful attention have been bestowed. In 1872 a board of four physicians was elected, to whom was committed the medical and sanitary condition of the two houses. Each of these physicians serves for three months, assisted by two younger ones, who act under his direction.

The health of the children has been remarkable from the beginning. There have been in all but six deaths, and three of these were of children who were sick when received. The peculiar diseases incident to children prevail to a considerable extent, but health is soon re-established, and the routine of the family scarcely disturbed. At the Woman's Home it is not so. The inmates, received from all conditions, under such various circumstances and habits of life, are seldom in sound health; and, though the managers have not designed to make the house a hospital, there have been many cases of severe and protracted illness. Very few deaths have occurred, however.

It is not to be supposed that no mistakes are made in the management of the Home. Doubtless there are many; and yet it is true that few institutions have been conducted with so much real ability and careful forethought. The wisdom of the management appears in the financial as well as in the philanthropic aspect of the institution. In its earliest years it was dependent wholly upon the yearly subscriptions, and there was no reserve-fund to fall back upon in case of emergencies. The corporators saw that such a fund was not only desirable, but almost a necessity, and from the very first endeavored to raise yearly an amount more than sufficient to cover the expenditure, and thus become the nucleus of such a fund. When the subscriptions for the Children's Home were solicited, it was intended to secure a surplus over the actual expenses of the building; and this was successfully accomplished, so that after the completion of the building there remained in the treasury the sum of $16,904.17.

But the yearly subscriptions were still solicited and still cheerfully given, except that in the Centennial year a fair was held instead, which netted about the usual amount. Thus, through the changes and depression of the times this fund has been kept nearly the same, sometimes drawn upon, sometimes added to, and the interest upon it has been a very considerable help toward the yearly outlay.

"The Home" is emphatically an institution of the city. It is appreciated and cherished by the people, and they will never let it suffer for lack of funds. Still, it is very desirable that its support should be secured in some less laborious and contingent manner than by yearly solicitations and subscriptions; and it is to be hoped that some of our wealthy philanthropists, living or dying, will remember this institution in the wise bestowment of their charities, and so increase its endowment that it will be less dependent upon the yearly donations.

INDIAN ORCHARD, AND INDIAN ORCHARD MILL COMPANY.

The territory now occupied by the village of Indian Orchard was originally laid out as follows: 415th lot, in the first tier, below the river, to Richard Bliss; 416th lot, same tier, to Benjamin Day; 421st lot, second tier, to Samuel Ely, Jr.; 422d lot, same tier, to Daniel Morgan; 431st lot, third tier, to Francis Ball; part of two lots, same tier, to Ebenezer Bagg; 430th lot, same tier, to Ebenezer Leonard.

Reuben Bliss sold John Paulk, Nov. 19, 1802, lot 415, and recites in the deed conveying it, "Originally laid out to me in the Inward Commons." The other property recited above was purchased at different times by Mr. Paulk, and Dec. 14, 1804, he sold 120 acres to Benjamin Corey, of Brooklyn, Middlesex Co., Mass. Mr. Corey mortgaged a part of the property, in 1808, to James S. and Henry Dwight, which mortgage was assigned several times, and finally foreclosed, and Samuel Osgood passed into peaceable possession. May 2, 1825, Charles Stearns, of Springfield, commenced purchasing land in this section on the river, with a view to developing the water-power, and purchased at different times for several years, associating with him Geo. Bliss, James Brewer, Willis Phelps, and others; and September, 1839, Charles Stearns, James Brewer, and George Bliss deeded their property to the Indian Orchard Canal Company. Surveys were made, but no active operations were commenced until 1846.

In September, 1845, the Springfield Manufacturing Company sold to this company the land owned by them on the south side of the river. The Springfield Manufacturing Company was organized in 1821, with Benjamin Jenks as its leading spirit. Mills were built in Ludlow, with boarding-houses opposite, in the town of Springfield, near "Old Put's Bridge."

In 1845 a survey of the plat and plan of a dam were made by William H. Butler, surveyor, and in the summer of 1846 the massive stone dam, costing $28,000, and 28 feet high, was constructed, and completed in the autumn of that year. Capt. Charles McClallan and a Mr. Willard, of Cabotville, now Chicopee Falls, were the builders. In that year also were built a house for the agent and several boarding-houses. During the next year the hills were leveled, ravines filled, and streets laid out and graded. The Rev. F. A. Barton was the first agent; he was succeeded by William Bemis. Dec. 1, 1853, the Indian Orchard Canal Company conveyed all the rights, titles, buildings, and water-privileges belonging to them to the Ward Manufacturing Company. At this time the canal company had erected the walls of the present mill No. 1, and the old part of No. 2, which used to be known as the machine-shop. Samuel Weber, Jr., was appointed as agent.

During the company's possession looms and spindles were added from time to time, until, at the transfer of the property to the Indian Orchard Mills Company, there were 18,000 spindles and 352 looms. The Ward Manufacturing Company deeded, Nov. 3, 1857, the property to Wm. Dehon, Henry V. Ward, and Samuel Frothingham, trustees; and it was mortgaged to Geo. Bliss, Geo. Walker, and Caleb Barstow, trustees, Jan. 5, 1858. This mortgage was released for a consideration paid by the Indian Orchard Mills Company, and the property passed into their possession. At that time there were twenty-five houses in the village, including the "Big Block" and the "Myrtle Street Block," both brick.

At the present time there are about one hundred buildings, including four hotels ("Indian Leap," "Indian Orchard," "Sulphur Springs," and "National"), eight stores, three churches, and a post-office.

In 1859 the Lower Mill, No. 2, was built, with 18,000 spindles and 385 looms. Spindles and looms were added from time to time, until they now contain 52,000 spindles and 1168 looms. No. 1 Mill is 64 by 270 feet, five stories high, and is run by two

turbine-wheels, of 476 horse-power in the aggregate. No. 2 Mill is 74 by 169 feet, four stories high, and has one turbine-wheel, of 558 horse-power. A storehouse, three stories high, 40 by 100 feet, stands near the river; an office, also, 35 by 45 feet, is situated midway between Mills No. 1 and 2. These buildings are all of brick.

About 1859 the company erected a library building and reading-room, and supplied the latter with the weekly papers and magazines, and kept it open evenings for several years for the use of the employés. The library now contains about 1700 volumes.

The agents who have represented the company since its commencement here are Geo. W. Holt, Jenks Brown, James H. Armington, and C. J. Goodwin.

CHAPMAN VALVE-MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This company was organized with a capital of $100,000 by Boston capitalists, who leased of the Indian Orchard Mills Company the land and buildings they now occupy, and commenced in January, 1875, the manufacture of valves of iron and composition (for steam, water, and gas) and fire-hydrants. The buildings are of brick. The main building is 35 by 100 feet, three stories high, with an L 35 by 35 feet, and a foundry 40 by 70 feet. The main office of the company is at No. 77 Kilby Street, Boston.

The village is included in the 8th Ward of the city of Springfield. An engine-house was built some years since, but is now unused, as the aqueducts from Ludlow supply the village with water.

About 1852 a post-office was established at this place, and E. A. Fuller was appointed postmaster. About 1862, C. J. Eaton succeeded him, and still holds the position.

The Boston and Albany Railroad passes within a mile of the village, and a depot is located on the line for its accommodation. The Springfield, Athol and Northeastern Railroad, which was opened in December, 1873, passes through the village, and furnishes excellent shipping facilities. The population of the village is about 2500, of whom about three-fifths are French.

LEGENDARY.

Where the aqueduct crosses the river was formerly a whirlpool or eddy, near what is known as the Little Cove. A neck is formed by the stream, and tradition says that a band of Indians were pursued by their enemies and driven into this *cul-de-sac*. The banks of the river at this place are precipitous, and rather than be captured they leaped into the river and were all drowned except one, and from this circumstance the place is known as "Indian Leap." The trees had been cleared away in several places previous to settlement by the whites, and apparently the open spaces had been cultivated, as camping-grounds are well known to have been in this vicinity. How the name Indian Orchard came into use is not definitely known.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

As early as the winter of 1847–48 the question of the organization of a church was agitated, and in January, 1848, it culminated in a letter signed by 10 persons, addressed to the Hampden County Association, which was to meet in session in February, requesting permission to call a council for that purpose.

The council convened at Indian Orchard, March 23, 1848, in accordance with the call, and the church was constituted with 15 members in due form, to be known as "The First Congregational Society of Indian Orchard." Soon after the organization the Rev. L. H. Cone supplied the pulpit, and remained until 1855.

During this year efforts were made to erect a church edifice, and to the Rev. Mr. Cone is due largely the credit for the success of the undertaking. He resigned late in 1855, on account of his health. The Ward Manufacturing Company deeded two lots on the north side of Main Street, corner of Oak Street, to the First Congregational Society, March 1, 1856. The Rev. M. E. Bassett was stated supply for six months.

The Rev. E. D. Murphy was their pastor from June 15, 1856, until March, 1858. The Rev. Mr. Barton supplied the pulpit until 1861. A call was made to the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, and the Rev. Otis Lombard was sent to them as a resident missionary, Oct. 1, 1861. The church building was completed in 1863. Soon afterward the church became disorganized, and the building passed into the hands of Harvey Butler, and from him to the Indian Orchard Mill Company, who own it at the present time.

Feb. 10, 1865, eleven persons called a meeting for the purpose of effecting an organization, and Feb. 18, 1865, they united with members of the old First Church, under the name of the "Evangelical Religious Society of Indian Orchard." The Rev. Mr. Rice became their pastor, and was succeeded by the Rev. Rufus Emerson, Rev. Stephen Harris, Rev. James H. Hamilton, Rev. T. D. P. Stone, and the Rev. James F. Merriam, who is now acting as their pastor.*

The church has a membership of 52. The parish committee are H. K. Wight, C. J. Goodwin, and Jason Giles. Dr. S. F. Smith is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which numbers about 75 pupils.

ST. ALOYSIUS' CHURCH (CATHOLIC).

This church was organized March 3, 1873, with 180 French families, comprising 500 communicants and 800 souls. The first service was held, in the French language, in the hall of the Indian Orchard Mill Company. Through the kindly efforts of C. J. Goodwin, agent of Indian Orchard Mill Company, the property now occupied by the society was presented to them by that company, and Aug. 5, 1873, the corner-stone of a church was laid with appropriate ceremonies, Bishop Fabre, of Montreal, officiating. Services were held in the new edifice Dec. 25, 1873. The church was placed under the charge of Father Gagnier, of Springfield, who remained until Jan. 5, 1876, when the pastoral charge was committed to the Rev. H. Landrey, who is the present incumbent. At that time the society numbered 224 families, 964 communicants, and 1417 souls. This includes the French families residing at Jenksville.

The church is built of brick, and is 55 by 95 feet. A commodious parsonage was erected adjoining the church in 1877.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH (CATHOLIC).

This church was organized in 1863, under Father William Blenkensop. In 1864 the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies by Bishop O'Reilly. Father Patrick Healy was placed in charge, and under his care the church was completed. Since then the care of the church has devolved upon the Revs. P. D. Stone, D. F. McGrath, and James Fitzgerald, who is the present pastor. The church numbers 500 souls. They have a Sunday-school of 150 pupils; William Godfrey is superintendent.

SCHOOLS.

About 1849, schools were opened and kept in different parts of the settlement. In 1867 a large brick three-story edifice was erected on the hill, at a cost of $28,842.26, including seats and fixtures. The lot was presented by the Indian Orchard Mill Company. The smaller schools were gathered and united in this building. It contains five school-rooms, two class-rooms, one assembly hall, and 257 seats. The number of pupils registered for the school year ending June, 1878, was 559; number of first enrollment, 425; average number belonging, 258.8; average daily attendance, 243.7; percentage of attendance, 97.1. There are 6 teachers, of whom Miss

* Since resigned.

Rebecca A. Sheldon is principal, and Miss E. A. Browne assistant.

The old school building is used for evening schools only. There are 114 pupils in attendance. Wilmon B. Stone, principal. Draughting-school. Sullivan D. Hill, principal.

Charles J. Goodwin is a member of the school committee for 1879.

EXTRACTS FROM EARLY TOWN RECORDS.

"SPRINGFIELD, the 26th of the 7 mo., 1644.—It is this day agreed by general vote of ye towne that Henry Smith, Thomas Cooper, Samuel Chapin, Richard Sikes, & Henry Burt shall have power to deal in all the prudentiall affairs of the towne, to prevent anything they shall judge to be to the damadge of the towne, or to order anything they judge to be for ye good of ye towne, and in these affairs they shall have power for a yeare's space, and what they five or any three of them shall order shall be of full force and virtue; alsoe to here complaynts, to arbitrate controversies, to lay out highways, to make bridges, to repayre highways, especially to order ye making of ye way over the murky meadowe, to see to ye scouring of ditches, and to ye killing of wolves, and to ye trayning up ye children in ye good rallinge, or any other thing they shall judge to be to ye profitt of ye towne."

"Sept. ye 8, 1647.—Henry Smith is chosen Register for ye Town of Springfield."

"Nov. 2, 1647.—At a general Towne-meeting the names of the persons chosen for orderinge the prudentiall affayres of the Towne, to whom the Towne by a joynt consent have conferred full power to order and determine all the prudentiall affayres of the Towne,—Henry Smith, Thomas Cooper, Benj. Cooley, Sam'l Chapin, Hen. Burt. The Surveyors chosen at the same tyme,—Francis Ball, Miles Morgan, For the upper pt.; Jno. Clarke, Jno. Harman, For the lower pt. of ye towne. Henry Smith, Sam'l Chapin, Thomas Cooper, Hen. Burt, selectmen for 164-49."

"Dec. 27, 1649.—There is by joynt consent of the Inhabitants power given to the Select Townsmen and Deacons for the tyme being, and such as shall hereafter succede them, to order the seatinge of persons in ye meeting-house as they in their discretion shall judge most meete.

"It is also ordered y^t ye Select Townesmen, with ye Deacons, shall, in ye behalfe of ye Towne, draw up & send downe to ye Elders a letter desiring y^m to explain ye clearer meaning of ye voates concerning Mr. Moxon's maintenance."

"Nov. 5, 1650.—At a Towne-meetinge there was a choyce made of five Townsmen, viz.: Mr. John Pynchon, Henry Smith, Samuel Chapin, Henry Burt, Thomas Cooper, To whom, by ye major vote of the Inhabitants was comitted power to order all ye prudentiall affayrs of the Towne agreeable to what is expresed in the Court order, which power is given them for a yeare, or till new be chosen in theyre roome. Mr. John Pynchon is chosen to be the Town Treasurer for the yeare ensuinge and till another be chosen in his roome."

The following civil list covers a period of time from the year 1647 to the incorporation of the city, in 1852.

CIVIL LIST.

1647.—Henry Smith, Register.
1650.—John Pynchon, Treasurer.
1652.—John Pynchon, Recorder.
1656.—E. Holyoke, Recorder "until Mr. Pynchon returns."
1659.—John Pynchon, Treasurer and Clark.

SELECTMEN.

1651.—John Pynchon, Henry Burt, Samuel Chapin, Thomas Cooper, George Colton.
1652.—John Pynchon, Samuel Chapin, Benjamin Cooley, George Colton, Henry Burt, Thomas Stebbins, and Joseph Parsons.
1653.—George Colton, Benjamin Cooley, Thomas Stebbins, Robert Ashley.
1654.—Thomas Cooper, Henry Burt, George Colton, Robert Ashley, Benjamin Cooley.
1655.—Miles Morgan, John Dumbleton, Thomas Cooper, Robert Ashley, Benjamin Cooley.
1656.—Thomas Cooper, George Colton, Thomas Gilbert, Benjamin Cooley, and Robert Ashley.
1657.—Robert Ashley, John Dumbleton, Thomas Gilbert, Miles Morgan, and Jonathan Burt.
1658.—Thomas Cooper, Benjamin Cooley, Jonathan Burt, William Warriner, and Robert Ashley.
1659.—Thomas Gilbert, Benjamin Parsons, Miles Morgan, John Dumbleton, and John Pynchon.
1660.—Mr. Holyoke, Sevia Cooley, Ens. Cooper, and Robert Ashley.
1661.—Capt. John Pynchon, Nathaniel Ely, Elizur Holyoke, George Colton, and Miles Morgan.
1662.—Capt. Pynchon, Benjamin Cooley, Robert Ashley, Ens. Cooper, S. Samuel Marshfield.
1663.—Deacon Chapin, Nath. Ely, George Colton, Rowland Thomas, and Elizur Holyoke.
1664.—John Pynchon, Benjamin Cooley, Lawrence Bliss, George Colton, Samuel Marshfield.
1665.—Ens. Cooper, Robert Ashley, John Dumbleton, Benjamin Parsons, Elizur Holyoke.
1666.—George Colton, Benjamin Cooley, Nathaniel Ely, Rowland Thomas, Samuel Marshfield.
1667.—Lieut. Cooper, John Dumbleton, Miles Morgan, Benjamin Parsons, and Elizur Holyoke.
1668.—John Pynchon, George Colton, Samuel Marshfield, Nath. Ely, Lawrence Bliss.
1669.—Elizur Holyoke, Lieut. Cooley, Benj. Cooley, Benjamin Parsons, Henry Chapin.
1670.—Capt. John Pynchon, George Colton, Samuel Marshfield, John Dumbleton, Rowland Thomas.
1671.—Esq. Cooley, Nathaniel Ely, Anth. Dorchester, Benjamin Parsons, and Elizur Holyoke.
1672.—George Colton, John Dumbleton, Thomas Cooper, Henry Chapin, Samuel Marshfield.
1673.—Elizur Holyoke, Nath. Ely, Esq. Cooley, John Keepe, and Benjamin Parsons.
1674.—George Colton, Samuel Marshfield, John Dumbleton, Henry Chapin, Jeremy Horton.
1675.—Ens. Cooley, Jonathan Burt, John Keepe, John Hitchcocke, Capt. Elizur Holyoke.

At a Towne-meeting, Feb. 23, 1675. This meeting being called to make supply of a selectman, and also of one to enter things,—God having taken away Capt. Holyoke, Samuel Marshfield was by a cleane vote chosen a selectman to make up ye number for the year ensuing.

1676.—George Colton, John Dorchester, Benjamin Parsons, John Dumbleton, Henry Chapin.
1677.—Samuel Marshfield, Japhet Chapin, John Hitchcocke, Nathaniel Burt, John Holyoke.
1678.—John Dumbleton, Benjamin Parsons, George Colton, Henry Chapin, John Holyoke.
1679.—Benjamin Cooley, Samuel Marshfield, John Hitchcock, Jonathan Burt, Japhet Chapin.
1680.—Quartus Colton, Mr. Holyoke, Daniel Denton, Deacon Parsons, John Dumbleton.*
1681.—Joseph Parsons, Jonathan Burt, Thomas Day, John Hitchcocke, John Holyoke.
1682.—Samuel Marshfield, Deacon Parsons, John Dumbleton, Japhet Chapin, James Warriner.
1683.—Deacon Jonathan Burt, Henry Chapin, John Hitchcocke, Samuel Ball, and John Holyoke were chosen Selectmen to order (God assisting) the prudentiall affairs of the towne.
1684.—Quartermaster Colton, Samuel Marshfield, Benjamin Parsons, John Dumbleton, Samuel Bliss, Sr.
1685.—Japhet Chapin, John Hitchcocke, Samuel Ball, Thomas Stebbins, John Holyoke.
1686.—Deacon Jon. Burt, Deacon Benjamin Parsons, Henry Chapin, Jr., John Dumbleton, Luke Hitchcocke.
1687.—Samuel Marshfield, Japhet Chapin, John Hitchcocke, Samuel Ball, John Holyoke.
1688.—Japhet Chapin, John Hitchcocke, Samuel Ball, Lieut. Thomas Colton, Jas. Warriner, Thomas Stebbins.
1689.—John Dumbleton, Deacon Burt, Deacon Parsons, Henry Chapin, Abel Wright.
1690.—Japhet Chapin, John Hitchcocke, James Warriner, Thomas Stebbins, John Holyoke.
1691.—Deacon Jon. Burt, Henry Chapin, John Dumbleton, Isaak Colton, John Holyoke.
1692.—Japhet Chapin, Capt. Thomas Colton, Samuel Bliss, Sr., Thomas Stebbins, John Barber.
1693.—Lieut. John Hitchcocke, Eliakim Cooley, Joseph Stebbins, Jon. Ball, John Holyoke.
1694.—Mr. Peletiah Glover, John Dorchester, Joseph Stebbins, Nathaniel Bliss, David Morgan.
1695.—Thomas Cooper, Capt. Thomas Colton, Daniel Cooley, Charles Jeffrey, Sr., John Holyoke.
1696.—Mr. John Pynchon, Jr., Jas. Warriner, Luke Hitchcocke, Edward Stebbins, Benjamin Leonard.
1697.—Deacon Jon. Burt, Henry Chapin, James Warriner, Samuel Bliss, Jon. Warner.
1698.—Lieut. John Hitchcock, Benjamin Stebbins, John Warner, Mr. Peletiah Glover, Lieut. Abel Wright.
1699.—Clark Colton, Lieut John Hitchcocke, John Murrick, Samuel Bliss, Sr., Ensign Jos. Stebbins.
1700.—Joseph Stebbins, Edward Stebbins, Japhet Chapin, James Warriner, Sr., Capt. Thomas Colton.
1701.—Henry Chapin, Mr. Pelatiah Glover, John Barber, David Morgan, Ebenezer Parsons.
1702.—Mr. John Pynchon (2d), Mr. Pelatiah Glover, John Barber, John Warner, Samuel Ely.
1703.—Eliakim Cooley, Ens. Joseph Stebbins, Edward Stebbins, John Warner, Nathaniel Munn.
1704.—Luke Hitchcock, Sr., James Warriner, Sr., Edward Stebbins, Benjamin Leonard, Joseph Wollaston.
1705.—John Pynchon, Jr., Lieut. Joseph Stebbins, Luke Hitchcock, Sr., Joseph Cooley, John Murrick.
1706.—Mr. John Pynchon, Jr., Eliakim Cooley, Ebenezer Parsons, John Miller, Nathaniel Burt, Jr.

* Tithingmen were made choice of Feb. 7, 1680. Sergt. Morgan, Thomas Day, and John Warner for this side, and Jonathan Ball for ye other side of the River.

1707.—Capt. Thomas Colton, John Mirrick, Samuel Bliss, Benjamin Leonard, John Holyoke.

1708.—John Hitchcock, Sr., Edward Stebbins, John Stere, Henry Burt, John Holyoke.

1709.—John Hitchcock, Sr., John Mirrick, John Day, Pelatiah Bliss, John Holyoke.

1710.—Mr. John Pynchon, Jr., Edward Stebbins, John Burt, Sr., Nathaniel Munn, Samuel Bliss.

1711.—Joseph Cooley, Sr., Tilly Mirrick, John Miller, Thomas Horton, John Holyoke.

1712.—Luke Hitchcock, Sr., Joseph Stebbins, Sr., John Mirrick, Sam'l Bliss (3d), John Ferry.

1713.—Mr. Pelatiah Glover, Ebenezer Parsons, Nathaniel Burt, Jr., Henry Burt, John Day.

1714.—Mr. Pelatiah Glover, Lieut. John Mirrick, Sergt. Joseph Cooley, Sergt. John Terry, Thomas Terry.

1715.—Capt John Pynchon, James Mirrick, Samuel Bliss (3d), Luke Hitchcock, Sheriff, Mr Pelatiah Glover.

1716.—John Ferre, Sr., James Warriner (2d), Samuel Ely, Capt. John Pynchon, Lieut. John Stebbins.

1717.—Lieut Joseph Stebbins, Lieut. John Mirrick, Samuel Bliss, Lieut. John Ferre, Samuel Day.

1718.—Lieut. John Ferre, Samuel Bliss (3d), Joseph Parsons, Ensign Henry Burt, John Worthington.

1719.—Samuel Day, Samuel Ely, Deacon Ebenezer Parsons, Lieut. John Day, Ensign James Mirrick.

1720.—Capt. Luke Hitchcock, Lieut. John Ferre, Samuel Bliss (3d), Ens. Henry Burt, James Warriner.

1721.—Lieut. Joseph Cooley, Samuel Bliss (2d), Lieut. Joseph Stebbins, Thomas Bliss, Sr., Increase Sikes.

1722.—Capt. John Mirrick, Lieut John Ferre, Increase Sikes, Lieut. Ephraim Colton, John Worthington.

1723.—Samuel Bliss, Lieut. Joseph Stebbins, Lieut. Ephraim Colton, Samuel Day, Lieut. John Day.

1724.—Lieut. John Ferre, Lieut. James Warriner, Samuel Bliss (2d), Ens. Nathaniel Sikes, Increase Sikes.

1725.—Capt. Luke Hitchcock, Lieut. John Ferre, Lieut. Ephraim Colton, Samuel Bliss (2d), Joseph Williston.

1726.—Lieut. James Warriner, Sergt. John Bagg, Henry Burt, Ens John Hitchcock, Joseph Williston.

1727.—Samuel Bliss (2d), Lieut. John Ferre, Ens. John Worthington, Lieut. Ephraim Colton, Lieut. John Day.

1728.—Samuel Bliss, Ebenezer Warriner, Lieut. John Ferre, Lieut. Ephraim Colton, Capt. John Day.

1729.—Lieut. James Warriner, Capt. John Day, Ebenezer Warriner, John Burt, Lieut. Ephraim Colton.

1730.—Lieut. James Warriner, Ebenezer Warriner, John Burt, Thomas Colton, Thomas Stebbins.

1731.—Mr. Samuel Bliss, Joseph Williston, Lieut. James Warriner, Thos. Colton, Thomas Stebbins.

1732.—Joseph Williston, John Worthington, Pelatiah Bliss, Thomas Stebbins, John Day.

1733.—John Burt, Luke Hitchcock (2d), John Ely, James Warriner, Ebenezer Warriner.

1734.—Lieut. Pelatiah Bliss, John Burt, John Ely, Luke Hitchcock (2d), Ebenezer Warriner.

1735.—Pelatiah Bliss, Ebenezer Warriner, John Ely, John Burt, Luke Hitchcock (2d).

1736.—John Burt, Luke Hitchcock (2d), Benjamin Chapin, Wm. Pynchon, Esq., Capt. John Day.

1737.—Wm. Pynchon, Esq., Capt. John Day, John Burt, Luke Hitchcock (2d), Thomas Colton.

1738.—Wm. Pynchon, Capt. John Day, Lieut. Pelatiah Bliss, Thomas Stebbins, Luke Hitchcock (2d).

1739.—Capt. John Day, Thomas Colton, Thomas Stebbins, Lieut. John Burt, John Harmon.

1740.—John Harmon, Thomas Colton, Thomas Stebbins, Maj. John Day, Luke Hitchcock.

1741.—Joseph Pynchon, Thomas Colton, Thomas Stebbins, John Harmon, Jonathan Chapin.

1742.—Joseph Pynchon, Thomas Colton, Joseph Miller, Jonathan Chapin, James Warriner.

1743.—James Warriner, Joseph Miller, Thomas Stebbins, Thomas Colton, Jonathan Chapin.

1744.—James Warriner, Francis Ball, John Burt, Thomas Colton, Thomas Stebbins.

1745.—John Burt, James Warriner, Thomas Stebbins, Francis Ball, William Stebbins.

1746.—James Warriner, Francis Ball, William Stebbins, Joseph Pynchon, Luke Hitchcock (2d), Ebenezer Hitchcock, Jonathan Church.

1747.—Deacon Jonathan Church, Francis Ball, Luke Hitchcock (2d), James Warriner, William Stebbins.

1748.—Deacon Jonathan Church James Warriner, Francis Ball, Wm. Stebbins, Josiah Dwight.

1749-51.—James Warriner, William Stebbins, Francis Ball, Jonathan Church, Josiah Dwight.

1752-53.—Josiah Dwight, William Stebbins, Jonathan Church, James Warriner, Samuel Ely.

1754-56.—Josiah Dwight, James Warriner, Jonathan Church, Nathaniel Burt, Samuel Ely.

1757.—Josiah Dwight, Jonathan Church, James Warriner, Samuel Ely, and Nathaniel Ely.

1758.—Josiah Dwight, Jonathan Church, Samuel Ely, Nathaniel Ely (2d), Nathaniel Brewer.

1759.—Josiah Dwight, Jonathan Church, Nathaniel Ely, Jos. Miller, Nathaniel Brewer.

1760.—Luke Bliss, Luke Hitchcock, Joseph Miller, Josiah Dwight, Aaron Colton.

1761.—John Worthington, Capt. Ebenezer Hitchcock, Benj. Day, Aaron Colton, Edward Pynchon.

1762.—John Worthington, Edward Pynchon, Aaron Colton, Maj. Benjamin Day, Luke Hitchcock.

1763.—John Worthington, Edward Pynchon, Benjamin Day, Josiah Dwight, Aaron Colton.

1764.—John Worthington, Josiah Dwight, Edward Pynchon, Maj. Benj. Day, Nathaniel Ely (2d).

1765.—John Worthington, Josiah Dwight, Edward Pynchon, Benjamin Day, Nathaniel Ely, Capt. Samuel Mirrick.

1766-67.—John Worthington, Josiah Dwight, Edward Pynchon, Benjamin Day, Nathaniel Ely (2d), Robert Harris, Samuel Mirrick.

1768.—John Worthington, Josiah Dwight, Edward Pynchon, Benj. Day, Robert Harris, Nathaniel Ely, John Leonard.

1769.—John Worthington, Edward Pynchon, Lieut. Robert Harris, Nathaniel Brewer, Benj. Day, Nathaniel Ely.

1770.—John Worthington, Edward Pynchon, Benjamin Day, Nathaniel Ely (2d), Nathaniel Brewer, Robert Harris, John Leonard.

1771.—John Worthington, Edward Pynchon, Benjamin Day, Nathaniel Ely (2d), John Leonard, Moses Bliss, Daniel Harris.

1772.—John Worthington, Edward Pynchon, Nathaniel Ely, John Leonard, Daniel Harris, Moses Bliss, Jonathan White.

1773.—John Worthington, Col. Benj. Day, Nathaniel Ely, Dr. Charles Pynchon, John Leonard, Dr. Jon. White, Lieut. John Leonard, Dr. Aaron Colton, Benjamin Ely.

1774.—John Worthington, Moses Bliss, John Hale, Phineas Chapin, Daniel Harris.

1775.—Daniel Harris, Phineas Chapin, Aaron Colton, James Sikes, William Pynchon, Jr.

1776.—Aaron Colton, Jas. Sikes, William Pynchon, Jr., Edward Chapin, Daniel Harris.

1777.—Aaron Colton, Edward Chapin, Thomas Stebbins, Daniel Harris, William Pynchon, Jr.

1778.—Wm. Pynchon, Jr., Edward Chapin, David Burt, Thomas Stebbins, Phin. Chapin, Thomas Williston.

1779-80.—Phineas Chapin, Thomas Stebbins, David Burt, William Pynchon, and Thos. Williston.

1781-82.—Phineas Chapin, Thos. Stebbins, William Pynchon, Thos. Williston, David Burt.

1783.—Wm. Pynchon, Phineas Chapin, Thos. Stebbins, Thomas Williston, David Burt.

1784.—William Pynchon, Moses Bliss, Reuben Bliss, Ephraim Chapin, Thomas Williston.

1785-86.—Moses Bliss, William Pynchon, Reuben Bliss, Ephraim Chapin, Capt. Thos. Stebbins.

1788.—Moses Bliss, William Pynchon, Reuben Bliss, Ephraim Chapin, Thomas Stebbins, John Hale, Moses Field.

1789.—Moses Bliss, Reuben Bliss, Thos. Stebbins, Wm. Pynchon.

1790.—Moses Bliss, Reuben Bliss, Wm. Pynchon.

1798.—William Pynchon, Josiah Dwight, Francis Dwight, George Bliss.*

1800.—William Pynchon, Jon. Dwight, Thos. Dwight, George Bliss, Phineas Chapin.

1801.—Wm. Pynchon, Thos. Dwight, Geo. Bliss, Capt. J Byer, Rufus Sikes, Moses Chapin, Isaack Bliss.

1802-3.—Wm. Pynchon, Thos. Dwight, Geo. Bliss, Rufus Sikes, Moses Chapin.

1804-8.—Geo. Bliss, John Hooker, Thos. Dwight, Rufus Sikes, Moses Chapin.

1809-11.—Thos. Dwight, Geo. Bliss, Geo. Blake, John Hooker, Moses Chapin.

1812.—Joshua Frost, Moses Chapin, Judah Chapin, Eleazer Wright, Edward Pynchon, Jonas Coolidge, Daniel Lombard, Phineas Chapin, Asher Bartlett.

1813-16.—Moses Chapin, Edward Pynchon, Wm. Sheldon, Geo. Blake, Jonas Coolidge.

1817.—Wm. Sheldon, Edward Pynchon, Jonas Coolidge, Jacob Bliss, Jos. Pease.

1818-19.—Edward Pynchon, Jacob Bliss, Jonas Coolidge, Thos. Sargeant, Joseph Pease.

1820.—Edward Pynchon, Joshua Frost, Harvey Chapin, Solomon Hatch, Justin Lombard.

1821.—Edward Pynchon, Justin Lombard, Solomon Hatch, Wm. Childs, Jesse Pendleton.

1822.—Jesse Pendleton, Solomon Hatch, Wm. Childs, Joseph Carew, Simon Sanborn.

1823.—John Hooker, Robt. Emory, Joseph Pease, Israel E. Trask, Jonathan Dwight.

1824.—Jesse Pendleton, Solomon Hatch, Wm. Rice, Geo. Colton, Allen Bangs.

1825.—Solomon Hatch, Geo. Colton, Wm. Rice, Allen Bangs, Bridgman Chapin.

1826.—Wm. Rice, Joshua Frost, Bridgman Chapin, Henry Chapin, Solo. Hatch.

* A few omissions occur, in consequence of defective records.

1827-28.—Oliver B. Morris, Geo. Colton, Charles Stearns, Horace King, Orange Chapin.

1829.—Geo. Colton, Chas. Stearns, John B. Kirkham, Orange Chapin, Elijah Blake.

1830.—John Howard, Elijah Blake, Allen Bangs, Wm Rice, Silas Stedman.

1831.—Wm. Bliss, Allen Bangs, Edwin Booth, Orrin Dimmick, Downer Chapin.

1832.—Geo. Bliss, Allen Bangs, Orange Chapin, Orrin Dimmick, Edwin Booth.

1833-34.—Allen Bangs, Orange Chapin, Geo. Colton, James W. Crooks, Harvey Chapin.

1835.—Geo. Ashmun, Stephen C. Bemis, Walter H. Bowdoin, William Childs.

1836.—Geo. Ashmun, Stephen C. Bemis, William Cadwell.

1837.—Wm. Dwight, Walter Warriner, Ephraim S. Howard, Elihu Adams, Wm. Chapin, Samuel Reynolds, Lewis Gorham.

1838.—William Dwight, Sylvester Taylor, Gideon Gardner, James Christie, Saml. Reynolds, William Chapin, Thomas I. Shephard.

1839.—William Dwight, Samuel Reynolds, Sylvester Taylor, Simon Sanborn, Silas Stedman, James Christie, Francis M. Carew.

1840-41.—William Dwight, Samuel Reynolds, Simon Sanborn, Francis M. Carew, Otis Skeele, William Cadwell, Pliny Chapin.

1842.—Otis Skeele, Chester W. Chapin.

1843.—Otis Skeele.

1844.—Gibs S. Chapin, Charles Howard, Benning Leavitt, John B. Kirkham, Joseph Lunbard, Rufus Chandler, Theodore Williams.

1845.—Henry Morris, Allen Bangs, Titus Amadon, Austin Chapin (2d), Adolphus G. Parker.

1846.—Henry Morris, Austin Chapin, Adolphus G. Parker, Titus Amadon, John B. M. Stebbins, Harvey Butler, Bildad Belcher.

1847.—Adolphus G. Parker, Bildad B. Belcher, Titus Amadon.

1848.—Solomon Hatch, Jonathan Pease, Jr., William E. Montague, Wantstill Hastings, Levi C. Skeele, Edward Rannev.

1849-51.—No choice.

1852.—E. D. Beach, Ephraim W. Bond, Henry Gray, Simon Sanborn, Oliver B. Bannon.

The following entry closes the town records of Springfield:

"SPRINGFIELD, May 25, 1852.—This day ends the Town and commences the City Government, Having been a Town just Two Hundred and Sixteen years to a day. And now we go from an old town to an Infant City.

"JOSEPH INGRAHAM,

"*Last Town Clerk, and first City Clerk and Treasurer of the old Town and new City of Springfield.*"*

TOWN CLERKS.

1660-76, E. Holyoke; 1676-80, John Holyoke; 1680, Daniel Denton; 1681-96, John Holyoke; 1696, John Pynchon, Jr.; 1697-1703, Jonathan Burt; 1701, John Pynchon; 1702-12, John Holyoke; 1712-15, P. Bliss; 1715-16, J. Warriner; 1717-27, P. Bliss; 1728-46, William Pynchon; 1746-72, Edward Pynchon; 1773, Benjamin Day; 1774-75, Edward Pynchon; 1776-1801, William Pynchon; 1804-29, Edward Pynchon; 1830-38, William Bliss; 1838-41, Richard Bliss; 1841, Walter H. Bowdoin; 1842-52, J. Ingraham.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT.

1636, Maj. Pynchon. At a town-meeting May 15, 1636, Sergt. Luke Hitchcock was chosen representative for the next Great and General Assembly or Court to be held at Boston, beginning on the 27th of May, 1636; reelected in 1637; 1637-38, first session, Sergt. Luke Hitchcock; second session, Ensign Joseph Stebbins; 1638, Lieut. John Hitchcock; 1701-5, Lieut John Hitchcock; 1706, Joseph Parsons; 1707, Lieut. Joseph Stebbins; 1708, Joseph Parsons; 1709-12, Maj. John Pynchon; 1713, Luke Hitchcock; 1714, Col. John Pynchon; 1715-16, Luke Hitchcock; 1717, Lieut. Joseph Stebbins; 1718-20, Luke Hitchcock; 1721, Lieut. Joseph Stebbins; 1722, Luke Hitchcock; 1723, John Pynchon; 1724-25, Mr. William Pynchon; 1726-29, Samuel Day; 1730, William Pynchon; 1731, Wm. Pynchon, Esq., and Mr. Wm. Pynchon, Jr.; 1732-33, Capt. John Day; 1734-35,† Capt. William Pynchon; 1748, John Worthington; 1762, John Worthington and Josiah Dwight; 1773, John Worthington and John Bliss; 1775, John Hale and William Pynchon, Jr., Capt. George Pynchon, Dr. Charles Pynchon; 1776, Edward Chapin, Moses Field, William Pynchon, Jr; 1777, Wm. Pynchon, John Hale, Edward Chapin; 1779, William Pynchon, Jr., Col. Jon. Hart, Jr.; 1780, Thomas Williston, Luke Bliss, and Chauncey Brewer; 1800, Ebenezer Mattoon; 1802, Thomas Dwight; 1804, Wm. Ely; 1805, Jona. Dwight; 1806, Jacob Bliss, Jonathan Dwight, Jr., Moses Chapin; 1807, John Hooker; 1808, Moses Chapin, Jacob Bliss, Jona. Dwight; 1809, Moses Chapin, Jonathan Dwight, Oliver B. Morris; 1810-11, Moses Chapin, Jacob Bliss, Oliver B. Morris, Edmund Dwight; 1812, Wm. Sheldon, Moses Chapin, Edmund Dwight, 1813, Moses Chapin, Edmund Dwight, Oliver B. Morris; 1811, Sam'l Ohne, Edmund Bliss, Jos. Pease; 1815, Edmund Dwight, Edmund Bliss, Jos. Pease; 1816, Elijah Wells; 1817, Jacob Bliss; 1818-19, Jacob Bliss; 1820, Daniel Bontecou; 1821, Geo. Bliss; 1822, Thos. Dickman; 1823, Justin Willard; 1824, Jesse Pendleton, Solomon Hatch; 1825, Wm. B. Calhoun; 1826, George Bliss, Jon. Dwight, Jr., Wm. H. Foster, Jesse Pendleton, and Wm. B. Calhoun; 1827, Wm. B. Calhoun, Jesse Pendleton, George Bliss, Jr., Wm. Childs, Simon Sanborn, David Rice, and Wm. H. Foster; 1828, Wm. B. Calhoun, George Bliss, Jr., Wm. H. Foster, Jesse Pendleton, Wm. Childs, Simon Sanborn, Frederick A. Packard; 1829, Wm. B. Calhoun, Jesse Pendleton, Ebenezer Williams, Thomas Goodman, Charles Howard, Wm Rice, Wm. H. Foster; 1830, Isaac C. Bates; 1831, Wm. B. Calhoun, Wm. Childs, Ebenezer Williams, Silas Stedman, George Bliss, James Byers; 1832, Wm. B. Calhoun, George Bliss, Jonas Coolidge, Joseph Pease, Geo. Ashmun, Thos. Bond, Chas. Packard; 1833, Wm. B. Calhoun, Walter Warriner, and Walter H. Bowdoin, Joseph Pease, Benj. Day, Chas. Stearns, Joel Brown, Elihu Goodman; 1834, Wm. Childs, Walter Warriner, Orange Chapin, Walter H. Bowdoin, George Ashmun, Joel Brown, Wells Southworth, and Elihu Goodwin; 1835, William Childs, Orange Chapin, George Ashmun, Wells Southworth, Lemuel W. Blake, Charles Stearns, Joel Miller, Saml. Stebbins, Richard D. Morris, Saml. B. Spooner; 1836, Joel Miller, Stephen C. Bemis, Edmund Palmer, Austin Chapin (2d), Samuel H. Stebbins, David Bemis, Samuel Bowles, Daniel W. Willard, Chauncey Chapin, Alpheus Nettleton; 1837, Daniel W. Willard, Alpheus Nettleton, Josiah Hooker, William Dwight, Samuel H. Stebbins, Luke Bemis, Jr.; 1838, George Bliss, Orange Chapin, William Childs, Elijah Blake, Sylvester Taylor, Charles McClellan; 1840, George Ashmun, Wm. Cadwell, Wm Dwight, Silas Mossman, Francis M. Carew; 1844, Chester W. Chapin, Edmund Freeman; 1845, Walter Warriner, Henry Morris, Joseph B. Carew, George Dwight, Robert G. Marsh; 1846, Henry Morris, Walter Warriner, George Dwight, Timothy M. Carter, Alfred White; 1847, Wm. Dwight, Timothy M. Carter, Silas Mossman, Titus Amadon, Joseph A. Decrest; 1848, Frederick A. Barton, Wm. Stowe, Lester Dickinson, John Wells, and Joseph C. Pynchon; 1849, William W. Boyington, Lester Dickinson, Thos. J. Shepard; 1850-53, no choice; 1854, Thomas W. Wason, Alanson Hawley, William Foster, William Bodurtha; 1855, William Bodurtha, Alanson Hawley, William Foster, and Thomas W. Wason; 1856, Henry Vose, Eliphalet Trask, Daniel L. Harris, John H. Fuller; 1857, Marvin Chapin, Henry Vose, Hiram Q. Sanderson; 1858, Joseph Stone, Philo F. Wilcox, Otis A. Seamans; 1859, Richard Bliss, Daniel Gay, Ezra Kimberly; 1860, William B. Calhoun, Simeon Newell, Oliver B. Bannon; 1861, William B. Calhoun, Simeon Newell, and O. B. Bannon; 1862, Eliphalet Trask, Daniel L. Harris, Harvey E. Mosely; 1863, Daniel L. Harris, Titus Amadon (tie in the Third District between W. C. Sturdevant and E. W. Bond); 1864, W. C. Sturdevant, Daniel L. Harris, Titus Amadon; 1865, Horace J. Chapin, C. A. Winchester, Pliny Wood; 1866, B. C. English, T. W. Wason, Daniel L. Harris, Titus Amadon; 1867, Charles L. Shaw, Tilly Haynes, George Walker, John Severson; 1868, Tilly Haynes, Emerson Wight, Horace Smith, W. W. Amadon; 1869, Emerson Wight, J. M. Cooley, Daniel L. Harris, David Powers; 1870, J. M. Cooley, Emerson Wight, Gurdon Bill, Joseph M. Hall; 1871, James Parker, John W. Phelps, W. C. Sturdevant, and C. C. Merritt; 1872, Chas. R. Ladd, H. M. French, A. L. Soule, Henry W. Phelps; 1873, T. D. Beach, C. L. Shaw, James Alde, A. M. Copeland; 1875, Stephen E. Seymour, Charles W. Richards, James Alde, C. C. Merritt; 1876, S. E. Seymour, C. W. Richards, Jas. Alde, C. C. Merritt; 1877, C. W. Richards, E. A. Perkins, Leonard Clark, T. W. Ellis, John C. Perry; 1878, Wm. Pynchon, John E. Shipman, Charles R. Ladd, E. B. Maynard

VALUATION OF PROPERTY—POPULATION.

The following is the assessor's valuation of property from the incorporation of the city to the present time:

1852.—Total valuation			$5,180,240 00
1853.— " "			5,501,660 00
1854.— " "			7,762,250 00
1855.— " "			8,409,870 00
1856.— " "			8,284,060 00
1857.— " "			8,558,720 00
1858.—Real estate	$5,702,040 00		
Personal estate	2,670,100 00	——	8,381,140 00
1859.—Real estate	5,791,500 00		
Personal estate	2,845,640 00	——	8,640,230 00
1860.—Real estate	5,962,180 00		
Personal estate	2,955,800 00	——	8,918,280 00
1861.—Real estate	6,117,060 00		
Personal estate	3,067,920 00	——	9,185,580 00
1862.—Real estate	6,749,500 00		
Personal estate	3,089,390 00	——	9,758,890 00
1863.—Real estate	7,211,620 00		
Personal estate	3,711,790 00	——	10,956,110 00
1864.—Real estate	8,636,980 00		
Personal estate	2,871,130 00	——	11,407,926 00
1865.—Real estate	9,007,850 00		
Personal estate	3,781,910 00	——	12,792,760 00
1866.—Real estate	10,241,540 00		
Personal estate	4,755,480 00	——	14,997,020 00
1867.—Real estate	12,758,420 00		
Personal estate	5,110,810 00	——	17,869,230 00
1868.—Real estate	15,175,520 00		
Personal estate	5,272,640 00	——	20,448,160 00
1869.—Real estate	17,065,610 00		
Personal estate	5,901,570 00	——	23,567,180 00
1870.—Real estate	18,143,980 00		
Personal estate	6,070,070 00	——	24,214,060 00
1871.—Real estate	20,962,100 00		
Personal estate	6,789,870 00	——	27,751,970 00
1872.—Real estate	26,098,320 00		
Personal estate	7,412,830 00	——	33,511,150 00
1873.—Real estate	29,180,520 00		
Personal estate	8,060,300 00	——	37,440,820 00
1874.—Real estate	30,489,850 00		
Personal estate	7,846,928 00	——	38,336,778 00
1875.—Real estate	31,125,660 00		
Personal estate	8,498,912 40	——	39,624,572 40
1876.—Real estate	27,047,560 00		
Personal estate	7,161,896 85	——	35,109,456 85
1877.—Real estate	23,737,000 00		
Personal estate	6,955,776 66	——	30,692,776 66
1878.—Real estate	22,716,430 00		
Personal estate	6,667,845 72	——	29,384,175 72

CITY OFFICERS.

The following is a list of the mayors, aldermen, and clerks, common councilmen, clerks, city clerks, and treasurers, mar-

* A few omissions occur, in consequence of defective records.

† There is an omission in the town records from 1735 to 1748.

shals, etc., from the incorporation of the city in 1852 to the present time (1879):

1852.

Mayor.—CALEB RICE.

Aldermen.—Ward One, Samuel S. Day; Ward Two, Eliphalet Trask; Ward Three, E. D. Beach; Ward Four, George Dwight; Ward Five, Albert Morgan; Ward Six, Charles G. Rice; Ward Seven, Oliver B. Bannon; Ward Eight, F. A. Barton.

Clerk.—Joseph Ingraham.

Common Councilmen.—President, Henry Morris; Ward One, J. B. M. Stebbins, Eleazer Ripley, John V. Jones; Ward Two, W. C. Sturtevant, Francis Bates, Henry Fuller, Jr.; Ward Three, Charles Merriam, Willis Phelps, Cicero Simons; Ward Four, Henry Morris, Alexander H. Avery, Benjamin F. Warner; Ward Five, William Hitchcock, Hiram O. Sanderson, Nathaniel Cate; Ward Six, Henry Adams; Ward Seven, Ezra Kimberly; Ward Eight, Rodney Holt.

Clerk.—Alanson Hawley.

City Clerk and Treasurer.—Joseph Ingraham.

Marshal.—David A. Adams.

1853.

Mayor.—CALEB RICE.

Aldermen.—Ward One, John B. Stebbins; Ward Two, Eliphalet Trask; Ward Three, Willis Phelps; Ward Four, Henry Vose; Ward Five, Titus Amadon; Ward Six, Drayton Perkins; Ward Seven, Joseph N. Sollace; Ward Eight, Harvey Foster.

Clerk.—Joseph Ingraham.

Common Councilmen.—President, Henry Morris (resigned May 16), William Stowe; Ward One, Daniel Hitchcock, William Pynchon, Addison Day; Ward Two, Joseph C. Pynchon, Orrin Baker, E. W. Bond; Ward Three, Lombard Dale, T. M. Walker, William Stowe; Ward Four, Henry Morris, Alexander H. Avery, Edmund Palmer; Ward Five, Nathaniel Cate, William Dickinson, Daniel Collins; Ward Six, Henry Adams; Ward Seven, Ezra Kimberly; Ward Eight, William S. Barker.

Clerk.—Alanson Hawley (resigned March 7), Samuel O. Gay.

City Clerk and Treasurer.—Joseph Ingraham.

Marshal.—David A. Adams.

1854.

Mayor.—PHILOS B. TYLER.

Aldermen.—Ward One, Wilson Eddy; Ward Two, Eliphalet Trask; Ward Three, Elkanah Barton; Ward Four, William L. Washburn; Ward Five, Edward F. Moseley; Ward Six, Roderick Lombard; Ward Seven, Joseph Lombard; Ward Eight, Rodney Holt.

Clerk.—Joseph Ingraham.

Common Councilmen.—President, Samuel S. Day; Ward One, Asa Clark, Samuel S. Day, Thomas W. Wason; Ward Two, George H. Roberts, Henry A. Robinson, Roderick Ashley; Ward Three, Philo F. Wilcox, Lombard Dale, Frederick H. Harris; Ward Four, Daniel L. Harris, Tilly Haynes, Joseph B. Hopkins; Ward Five, Daniel Collins, G. W. Harrison, A. H. Clark; Ward Six, Edwin S. Hall; Ward Seven, Harris B. Johnson; Ward Eight, Horace Pease.

Clerk.—Charles O. Chapin.

City Clerk and Treasurer.—Joseph Ingraham.

Marshal.—Sylvester Churchill.

1855.

Mayor.—ELIPHALET TRASK.

Aldermen.—Ward One, James M. Blanchard; Ward Two, W. C. Sturtevant; Ward Three, David Smith; Ward Four, Daniel Reynolds; Ward Five, William E. Montague; Ward Six, Henry Adams; Ward Seven, James P. Chapman; Ward Eight, Harvey Foster.

Clerk.—Joseph Ingraham.

Common Councilmen.—President, John M. Stebbins; Ward One, E. B. Haskell, John M. Stebbins, Stephen Morse; Ward Two, O. W. Wilcox, John Hooker (2d), D. H. Brigham; Ward Three, Francis S. Graves, Rufus Elmer, E. W. Dickinson; Ward Four, Abel B. Howe, John W. Hunt, Jeremiah R. Caldwell; Ward Five, Nathaniel Howard, S. S. Holmes, E. F. Moseley; Ward Six, J. G. Capron; Ward Seven, Luther S. Lewis; Ward Eight, Samuel Webber.

Clerk.—Thomas Chubbuck.

City Clerk and Treasurer.—Joseph Ingraham.

Marshal.—L. P. Rowland.

1856.

Mayor.—ANSEL PHELPS, JR.

Aldermen.—Ward One, Samuel S. Day; Ward Two, Henry Fuller, Jr.; Ward Three, Edmund Freeman; Ward Four, Stephen C. Bemis; Ward Five, Thomas H. Allen; Ward Six, Henry Alexander, Jr.; Ward Seven, Henry Reynolds; Ward Eight, Samuel Webber.

Clerk.—Joseph Ingraham.

Common Councilmen.—President, James Kirkham; Ward One, Charles O. Russell, Chauncey L. Covell, Hervey Hills; Ward Two, O. W. Wilcox, Henry A. Chapin, Dexter H. Brigham; Ward Three, Dr. Nathan Adams, Charles L. Shaw, George Whitney; Ward Four, James Kirkham, George Walker, John W. Hunt; Ward Five, Otis A. Seamans, E. F. Moseley, Nelson Tyler; Ward Six, Elbridge Barton; Ward Seven, William Smith; Ward Eight, Milton Foster.

Clerk.—Charles O. Chapin.

City Clerk and Treasurer.—Joseph Ingraham.

Marshal.—Sylvester Churchill.

1857.

Mayor.—ANSEL PHELPS, JR.

Aldermen.—Ward One, Samuel S. Day; Ward Two, Henry Fuller, Jr.; Ward Three, Henry Alexander, Jr.; Ward Four, Stephen C. Bemis; Ward Five, Joseph Hannis; Ward Six, James Warner; Ward Seven, Henry Pomroy; Ward Eight, Samuel Webber, Jr.

Clerk.—Joseph Ingraham.

Common Councilmen.—President, George Walker; Ward One, Charles O. Russell, Chauncey L. Covell, James Stebbins; Ward Two, Erastus Hayes, Lyman King, Francis B. Bacon; Ward Three, Marvin Lincoln, Henry Avery, John R. Hixon; Ward Four, George Walker, Samuel Leonard, William Birnie; Ward Five, Chas. Woodman, Luther Upton, Geo. A. Otis; Ward Six, Elbridge Barton; Ward Seven, William Smith; Ward Eight, George A. Cooley.

Clerk.—Charles O. Chapin.

City Clerk and Treasurer.—Joseph Ingraham.

Marshals.—George Ellsworth (deceased), Wells P. Hodgett.

1858.

Mayor.—ANSEL PHELPS, JR.

Aldermen.—Ward One, Samuel S. Day; Ward Two, Henry Fuller, Jr.; Ward Three, Henry Alexander, Jr.; Ward Four, Stephen C. Bemis; Ward Five, Jos. Hannis; Ward Six, James Warner; Ward Seven, Henry Pomroy; Ward Eight, Samuel Webber, Jr. (resigned), E. A. Fuller.

Clerk.—Joseph Ingraham.

Common Councilmen.—President, John R. Hixon; Ward One, Wilson Eddy, William Pynchon, William L. Smith; Ward Two, Randolph E. Ladd, Ambrose N. Merrick, Charles B. Trask; Ward Three, John R. Hixon, Henry A. Chapin, Gordon Bill; Ward Four, Samuel Leonard, John W. Hunt, R. G. Shumway; Ward Five, Charles Woodman, George Swetland, John Brooks; Ward Six, Elbridge Barton; Ward Seven, Joseph Wheelock, Jr.; Ward Eight, Erastus King.

Clerk.—Charles O. Chapin.

City Clerk and Treasurer.—Joseph Ingraham.

Marshal.—Wells P. Hodgett.

1859.

Mayor.—WILLIAM B. CALHOUN.

Aldermen.—Ward One, Chauncey L. Covell; Ward Two, Roger S. Moore; Ward Three, Edmund Freeman; Ward Four, Daniel L. Harris; Ward Five, William Hitchcock; Ward Six, J. G. Capron; Ward Seven, Horace Smith; Ward Eight, George W. Holt.

Clerk.—Joseph Ingraham.

Common Councilmen.—President, A. N. Merrick (resigned in May), Samuel Leonard; Ward One, Joshua M. Harrington, James M. Cooley, John Y. Jones; Ward Two, George H. Roberts, Lewis H. Taylor, Gordon C. Judson; Ward Three, A. N. Merrick, Daniel Gay, Hosea C. Lombard; Ward Four, Samuel Leonard, Alfred Rowe, Reuben T. Safford; Ward Five, Theodore Bishop, Walter Maynard, Walter North; Ward Six, Isaac D. Gibbons; Ward Seven, Ransley Hall; Ward Eight, Warren L. Shaw.

Clerk.—Lucius E. Ladd.

City Clerk and Treasurer.—Joseph Ingraham.

Marshal.—Otis Childs.

City Solicitor.—A. N. Merrick.

1860.

Mayor.—DANIEL L. HARRIS.

Aldermen.—Ward One, Edmund B. Haskell; Ward Two, Erastus Hayes; Ward Three, Franklin Chamberlain; Ward Four, John W. Hunt; Ward Five, William Hitchcock; Ward Six, John G. Capron; Ward Seven, William Foster; Ward Eight, George W. Holt.

Clerk.—Horace C. Lee.

Common Councilmen.—President, N. A. Leonard; Ward One, Joshua Harrington, H. S. Noyes, J. H. Demond; Ward Two, Lewis H. Taylor, George R. Townsley, Charles A. Winchester; Ward Three, William L. Wilcox, John Hamilton, Clark W. Bryan; Ward Four, N. A. Leonard, William Birnie, Alfred Rowe; Ward Five, William Higley, A. F. Strong, Charles Woodman; Ward Six, Robert Crossett; Ward Seven, Orrin Lombard; Ward Eight, Andrew J. Plumer.

Clerk.—Lucius E. Ladd.

City Clerk and Treasurer.—Horace C. Lee.

Marshal.—Otis Childs.

1861.

Mayor.—STEPHEN C. BEMIS.

Aldermen.—Ward One, Henry Gray; Ward Two, Ephraim W. Bond; Ward Three, H. N. Case; Ward Four, Nathaniel Howard; Ward Five, Charles Woodman; Ward Six, Amos Call; Ward Seven, William Smith; Ward Eight, A. J. Plumer.

Clerk.—Horace C. Lee.

Common Councilmen.—President, N. A. Leonard; Ward One, H. J. Chapin, J. M. Cooley, J. H. Demond; Ward Two, Lewis H. Taylor, D. H. Brigham, F. B. Bacon; Ward Three, William L. Wilcox, John Hamilton, James M. Skiff; Ward Four, N. A. Leonard, John W. Bliss, Alfred Rowe; Ward Five, William Higley, Otis A. Seamans, A. W. Allen; Ward Six, Aaron C. Barton; Ward Seven, Henry Reynolds; Ward Eight, H. E. Moseley.

Clerk.—Lucius E. Ladd.

City Clerk and Treasurer.—Horace C. Lee.

Marshal.—A. W. Lamb.

1862.

Mayor.—STEPHEN C. BEMIS.

Aldermen.—Ward One, Henry Gray; Ward Two, E. W. Bond; Ward Three, H. N. Case; Ward Four, T. W. Wason; Ward Five, Horace Kilbe; Ward Six, Horace Smith; Ward Seven, William Smith; Ward Eight, H. S. Evcans.

Clerk.—S. B. Spooner, Jr.

Common Councilmen.—President, N. A. Leonard; Ward One, Horace J. Chapin, L. O. Hanson, L. J. Powers; Ward Two, Sylvester Day, Tim Henry, Eli H. Patch;

Ward Three, James M. Skiff, J. E. Taylor, A. F. Jennings; Ward Four, N. A. Leonard, Alfred Rowe, T. M. Walker; Ward Five, P. V. B. Havens, George K. Jacobs, George K. Charter; Ward Six, Aaron C. Barton; Ward Seven, Ezekiel Keith; Ward Eight, H. E. Moseley.

Clerk.—Lucius E. Ladd.

City Clerk and Treasurer.—Samuel B. Spooner, Jr. (resigned September 30), A. T. Folsom.

Marshal.—L. H. Pease.

1863.

Mayor.—Henry Alexander, Jr.

Aldermen.—Ward One, Justin M. Cooley; Ward Two, William Patton; Ward Three, William K. Baker; Ward Four, Daniel L. Harris; Ward Five, William Bodurtha; Ward Six, Horace Smith; Ward Seven, Virgil Perkins; Ward Eight, Andrew J. Plumer.

Clerk.—A. T. Folsom.

Common Councilmen.—President, N. A. Leonard; Ward One, N. W. Talcott, George S. Haskell, Luther Clark; Ward Two, O. H. Greenleaf, G. R. Townsley, John West; Ward Three, Aaron G. Lord, James M. Skiff, Francis S. Graves; Ward Four, N. A. Leonard, A. L. Soule, Henry S. Lee; Ward Five, Cheney Bigelow, George K. Charter (resigned), Charles Phelps, Orlando Chapin (resigned), William Collins; Ward Six, J. G. Chase; Ward Seven, C. P. L. Warner; Ward Eight, Hiram Warner.

Clerk.—Lucius E. Ladd.

City Clerk and Treasurer.—Albert T. Folsom.

Marshal.—Henry Clark.

1864.

Mayor.—Henry Alexander, Jr.

Aldermen.—Ward One, Norman W. Talcott; Ward Two, William Patton; Ward Three, Albert D. Briggs; Ward Four, Frederick H. Harris; Ward Five, Charles Barrows; Ward Six, Warren H. Wilkinson; Ward Seven, Virgil Perkins; Ward Eight, Harvey E. Moseley.

Clerk.—A. T. Folsom.

Common Councilmen.—President, N. A. Leonard; Ward One, Henry S. Hyde, John Mulligan, Charles H. Allen; Ward Two, O. H. Greenleaf, G. R. Townsley, J. F. Tannatt; Ward Three, Charles A. Winchester, W. H. Smith, A. N. Merrick; Ward Four, N. A. Leonard, A. L. Soule, Henry S. Lee; Ward Five, Charles Phelps, William Collins, S. W. Porter; Ward Six, L. H. Taylor; Ward Seven, Peter Valentine; Ward Eight, George Foster.

Clerk.—Lucius E. Ladd.

City Clerk and Treasurer.—Albert T. Folsom.

Marshal.—Henry Clark (resigned), Luke H. Pease.

1865.

Mayor.—Albert D. Briggs.

Aldermen.—Ward One, Henry S. Hyde; Ward Two, George R. Townsley; Ward Three, Otis Childs; Ward Four, Frederick H. Harris; Ward Five, Charles Barrows; Ward Six, Warren H. Wilkinson; Ward Seven, Virgil Perkins; Ward Eight, Andrew J. Plumer.

Clerk.—A. T. Folsom.

Common Councilmen.—President, Henry S. Lee; Ward One, John Mulligan, W. H. Allis, B. S. Noyes; Ward Two, Gideon Wells, John Olmsted, J. F. Tannatt; Ward Three, William H. Smith, J. F. Tapley, H. N. Tinkham; Ward Four, N. A. Leonard, Henry S. Lee, S. J. Hall; Ward Five, Charles Phelps, S. W. Porter, J. Q. A. Sexton; Ward Six, Gustavus D. Tapley; Ward Seven, Rawson Hathaway; Ward Eight, George Foster.

Clerk.—Lucius E. Ladd.

City Clerk and Treasurer.—Albert T. Folsom.

Marshal.—Luke H. Pease.

1866.

Mayor.—Albert D. Briggs.

Aldermen.—Ward One, William Pynchon; Ward Two, D. H. Brigham; Ward Three, Tim Henry; Ward Four, F. H. Harris; Ward Five, G. W. Harrison; Ward Six, W. H. Wilkinson; Ward Seven, John G. Taylor (died), Rawson Hathaway; Ward Eight, John Severson.

Clerk.—A. T. Folsom.

Common Councilmen.—President, William L. Smith; Ward One, J. H. Demond, Warren Emerson, J. C. McIntosh; Ward Two, Gideon Wells, H. M. Morehouse, George Dwight, Jr.; Ward Three, H. N. Tinkham, William H. Smith, Joseph H. Damon; Ward Four, D. B. Wesson, William L. Smith, W. S. Marsh; Ward Five, Charles Phelps, S. W. Porter, Charles Chapman; Ward Six, Gustavus D. Tapley; Ward Seven, John M. Megget; Ward Eight, Samuel Mills.

Clerk.—Lucius E. Ladd.

City Clerk and Treasurer.—Albert T. Folsom.

Messenger.—J. D. Bigelow.

Superintendent of Schools.—E. A. Hubbard.

Marshal.—Luke H. Pease.

Assistant Marshal.—S. P. Howard.

1867.

Mayor.—Albert D. Briggs.

Aldermen.—Ward One, John Mulligan; Ward Two, Tim Henry; Ward Three, H. N. Tinkham; Ward Four, F. H. Harris; Ward Five, Samuel W. Porter, Ward Six, Amos Call; Ward Seven, Rawson Hathaway; Ward Eight, John Severson.

Clerk.—A. T. Folsom.

Common Councilmen.—President, William L. Smith; Ward One, J. C. McIntosh, Warren Emerson, J. H. Demond; Ward Two, H. M. Morehouse, C. S. Hurlbut, L. A. Tifft; Ward Three, Charles Marsh, H. K. W. Dickinson, P. S. Bailey; Ward Four, W. L. Smith, W. S. Marsh, L. J. Powers; Ward Five, Charles Chapman, A. H. Clark, J. S. Brown; Ward Six, Charles A. Call; Ward Seven, E. W. Clark; Ward Eight, Samuel Mills.

Clerk.—Lucius E. Ladd.

City Clerk and Treasurer.—Albert T. Folsom.

Messenger.—J. D. Bigelow.

Superintendent of Schools.—E. A. Hubbard.

City Marshal.—Luke H. Pease.

Assistant Marshal.—Stephen P. Howard.

1868.

Mayor.—Charles A. Winchester.

Aldermen.—Ward One, John Mulligan; Ward Two, Tim Henry; Ward Three, H. N. Tinkham; Ward Four, W. S. Marsh; Ward Five, Samuel W. Porter; Ward Six, Amos Call; Ward Seven, E. W. Clark; Ward Eight, Milo Chapin.

Clerk.—A. T. Folsom.

Common Councilmen.—President, Henry S. Lee; Ward One, Warren Emerson, Josiah Bumstead, Roswell Lee; Ward Two, O. H. Greenleaf, Charles R. Ladd, Lewis A. Tifft; Ward Three, E. H. Patch, A. J. McIntosh, William H. Smith; Ward Four, Henry S. Lee, E. G. Norton, M. A. Clyde; Ward Five, Cyrus E. Buckland, Alden Warner, William R. Purple; Ward Six, George E. Howard; Ward Seven, Charles Gage; Ward Eight, George Swetland.

Clerk.—Lucius E. Ladd.

City Clerk and Treasurer.—Albert T. Folsom.

Messenger.—J. D. Bigelow.

Superintendent of Schools.—E. A. Hubbard.

City Marshal.—Luke H. Pease.

Assistant Marshal.—E. S. Crosier.

1869.

Mayor.—Charles A. Winchester.

Aldermen.—Ward One, J. M. Cooley; Ward Two, George Dwight; Ward Three, William H. Smith; Ward Four, W. S. Marsh; Ward Five, Joseph M. Hall; Ward Six, George E. Howard; Ward Seven, Charles Gage; Ward Eight, Charles J. Goodwin.

Clerk.—A. T. Folsom.

Common Councilmen.—President, Henry S. Lee; Ward One, George M. Atwater, Josiah Bumstead, John Olmsted; Ward Two, Charles R. Ladd, O. H. Greenleaf, C. C. Smith; Ward Three, A. J. McIntosh, E. H. Patch, J. H. Appleton; Ward Four, Henry S. Lee, E. G. Norton, L. J. Powers; Ward Five, Alden Warner, E. B. Haskell, W. P. Taylor; Ward Six, I. P. Dickinson; Ward Seven, William H. Pinney; Ward Eight, George Swetland.

Clerk.—Lucius E. Ladd.

City Clerk and Treasurer.—Albert T. Folsom.

Superintendent of Schools.—E. A. Hubbard.

Messenger.—J. D. Bigelow.

1870.

Mayor.—William L. Smith.

Aldermen.—Ward One, J. A. Rumrill; Ward Two, Eliphalet Trask; Ward Three, Dr. John Hooker; Ward Four, Willis Phelps; Ward Five, Joseph M. Hall; Ward Six, I. P. Dickinson; Ward Seven, William H. Pinney; Ward Eight, George Foster.

Clerk.—A. T. Folsom.

Common Councilmen.—President, Henry S. Lee; Ward One, Albert Holt, A. D. Day, C. B. Holbrook; Ward Two, George Dwight, Jr., James S. Bourke, David Legro; Ward Three, James E. McIntire, George W. Tapley, George S. Lewis; Ward Four, Henry S. Lee, Gordon Bill, S. R. Phillips; Ward Five, Charles Phelps, William B. Miller, T. B. Wilson; Ward Six, George E. Howard; Ward Seven, John A. Hall; Ward Eight, Alfred S. Packard.

Clerk.—Lucius E. Ladd.

City Clerk and Treasurer.—Albert T. Folsom.

Superintendent of Schools.—E. A. Hubbard.

Messenger.—J. D. Bigelow.

1871.

Mayor.—William L. Smith.

Aldermen.—Ward One, Josiah Bumstead; Ward Two, Charles R. Ladd; Ward Three, Lawson Sibley; Ward Four, James M. Thompson; Ward Five, Richard F. Hawkins; Ward Six, Isaac P. Dickinson; Ward Seven, John A. Hall; Ward Eight, Noyes Barstow.

Clerk.—Albert T. Folsom.

Common Councilmen.—President, Henry S. Lee; Ward One, Albert Holt, P. W. Brewster, F. J. Donahue; Ward Two, Milton Bradley, Tilly Haynes, R. Warren; Ward Three, B. C. English, S. B. Spooner, N. C. Newell; Ward Four, Henry S. Lee, Henry M. Phillips, E. A. Perkins; Ward Five, T. B. Wilson, J. C. Perry, E. B. Maynard; Ward Six, George E. Howard; Ward Seven, J. W. Lull; Ward Eight, George Swetland.

Clerk.—Lucius E. Ladd.

City Clerk and Treasurer.—Albert T. Folsom.

Superintendent of Schools.—E. A. Hubbard.

Messenger.—J. D. Bigelow.

1872.

Mayor.—Samuel B. Spooner.

Aldermen.—Ward Two, Charles R. Ladd; Ward Three, William H. Smith; Ward Four, Emerson Wight; Ward Five, Joseph M. Hall, R. F. Hawkins; Ward Six, George E. Howard; Ward Seven, William H. Pinney; Ward Eight, Noyes Barstow.

Clerk.—Albert T. Folsom.

Common Councilmen.—President, M. P. Knowlton; Ward One, F. J. Donahue, L. H. Powers, N. W. Fisk; Ward Two, O. H. Greenleaf, George W. Ray, Henry F. Trask; Ward Three, N. C. Newell, Samuel Palmer, George M. Smith; Ward

Four, L. A. Perkins, H. M. Phillips, V. N. Taylor; Ward Five, M. P. Knowlton, E. B. Maynard, P. H. M. Brooks; Ward Six, E. A. Newell; Ward Seven, J. W. Ladd; Ward Eight, W. L. Converse.

Clerk.—Lucius E. Ladd.

City Clerk and Treasurer.—Albert T. Folsom.

Superintendent of Schools.—E. A. Hubbard.

City Messenger.—J. D. Bigelow.

Superintendent of Streets.—J. Q. A. Sexton.

City Engineer.—Stockwell Bettes.

1873.

Mayor.—Samuel B. Spooner.

Aldermen.—Ward One, H. S. Hyde; Ward Two, George W. Ray; Ward Three, E. H. Patch; Ward Four, Emerson Wight; Ward Five, B. F. Hawkins; Ward Six, George E. Howard; Ward Seven, L. A. Tifft; Ward Eight, Noyes Barstow.

Clerk.—A. T. Folsom.

Common Councilmen.—President, M. P. Knowlton; Ward One, Florence J. Donahue, Noyes W. Fisk, Albert Heyt; Ward Two, O. H. Greenleaf, H. F. Trask, S. C. Warriner; Ward Three, Joseph K. Newell, Charles M. Lee, Charles M. King; Ward Four, Yamuna N. Taylor, E. A. Perkins, H. M. Phillips; Ward Five, M. P. Knowlton, J. D. McKnight, W. G. Chamberlain; Ward Six, E. A. Newell; Ward Seven, E. F. Farrar; Ward Eight, John Warriner.

Clerk.—John A. Hall.

City Clerk and Treasurer.—Albert T. Folsom.

Superintendent of Schools.—E. A. Hubbard (resigned April 1), William Rice (April to September), A. P. Stone.

Superintendent of Streets.—J. Q. A. Sexton.

City Engineer.—Stockwell Bettes.

City Messenger.—J. D. Bigelow.

1874.

Mayor.—John M. Stebbins.

Aldermen.—Ward One, Albert Holt; Ward Two, Hugh Donnelly; Ward Three, A. J. McIntosh; Ward Four, L. J. Powers; Ward Five, Albert W. Allen; Ward Six, I. P. Dickinson; Ward Seven, J. W. Ladd; Ward Eight, Henry C. Fuller.

Clerk.—A. T. Folsom.

Common Councilmen.—President, T. B. Wilson; Ward One, D. J. Curtis, Horace Wheeler, James A. Byrnes; Ward Two, L. B. Lillie, M. L. Tourtellotte, P. J. Ryan; Ward Three, B. S. Haskins, Charles A. King, August Sheppert; Ward Four, J. H. Appleton, Homer Pod, Jr., D. J. Marsh; Ward Five, W. G. Chamberlain, T. B. Wilson, Benjamin Hannis; Ward Six, Daniel Schoonmaker; Ward Seven, E. W. Ladd; Ward Eight, John Warriner.

Clerk.—E. A. Newell.

City Clerk and Treasurer.—Albert T. Folsom.

Superintendent of Schools.—A. P. Stone.

Superintendent of Streets.—Michael Roane.

City Engineer.—George A. Ellis.

City Messenger.—J. D. Bigelow.

1875.

Mayor.—Emerson Wight.

Aldermen.—Ward One, Hinsdale Smith; Ward Two, D. H. Brigham; Ward Three, F. H. Fuller; Ward Four, L. J. Powers; Ward Five, W. G. Chamberlain; Ward Six, Amos Call; Ward Seven, Rawson Hathaway; Ward Eight, H. K. Wight.

Clerk.—A. T. Folsom.

Common Councilmen.—President, Henry S. Lee; Ward One, Horace Wheeler, James A. Byrnes, N. W. Fisk; Ward Two, S. E. Seymour, H. F. Trask, M. L. Tourtellotte; Ward Three, J. K. Newell, A. J. Plumer, J. K. Winter; Ward Four, Henry S. Lee, D. L. Harris, J. S. Carr; Ward Five, B. S. Haskins, Benjamin Hannis, E. S. Stacy; Ward Six, Daniel Schoonmaker; Ward Seven, E. P. Cook; Ward Eight, D. P. Woodson.

Clerk.—E. A. Newell.

City Clerk and Treasurer.—Albert T. Folsom.

Superintendent of Schools.—A. P. Stone.

Superintendent of Streets.—M. Roane.

City Engineer.—George A. Ellis.

City Messenger.—J. D. Bigelow.

1876.

Mayor.—Emerson Wight.

Aldermen.—Ward One, N. W. Talcott; Ward Two, George Dwight; Ward Three, J. K. Newell; Ward Four, Henry S. Lee; Ward Five, N. I. Hawley; Ward Six, D. L. Swan; Ward Seven, Rawson Hathaway; Ward Eight, H. K. Wight.

Clerk.—A. T. Folsom.

Common Councilmen.—President, H. F. Trask; Ward One, John Mulligan, J. M. Cooley, J. J. Moore; Ward Two, Milton Bradley, H. F. Trask, M. L. Tourtellotte; Ward Three, H. N. Tinkham, J. F. Tapley, Elijah Nichols; Ward Four, W. S. Shurtleff, D. L. Harris, J. S. Carr; Ward Five, H. W. Phelps, Edwin McElwain, E. S. Stacy; Ward Six, R. R. McGregor; Ward Seven, Larkin Newell; Ward Eight, Samuel P. Smith.

Clerk.—E. A. Newell.

City Clerk and Treasurer.—Albert T. Folsom.

Superintendent of Schools.—A. P. Stone.

Superintendent of Streets.—T. T. Sprague.

City Engineer.—George A. Ellis.

City Messenger.—J. D. Bigelow.

1877.

Mayor.—Emerson Wight.

Aldermen.—Ward One, John Olmsted; Ward Two, George Dwight; Ward Three, J. F. Tapley; Ward Four, Henry S. Lee; Ward Five, N. I. Hawley; Ward Six, D. L. Swan; Ward Seven, W. H. Pinney; Ward Eight, H. K. Wight.

Clerk.—A. T. Folsom.

Common Councilmen.—President, H. F. Trask; Ward One, John Mulligan, N. W. Fisk, L. H. Powers; Ward Two, H. F. Trask, M. L. Tourtellotte, George E. Frink; Ward Three, H. N. Tinkham, Elijah Nichols, George B. Smith; Ward Four, Daniel L. Harris, William S. Shurtleff, J. K. Newell; Ward Five, Edwin McElwain, John A. Hall, A. J. Wright; Ward Six, H. C. Putter; Ward Seven, E. W. Ladd; Ward Eight, Milo Chapin.

Clerk.—E. A. Newell.

City Clerk and Treasurer.—Albert T. Folsom.

Superintendent of Schools.—A. P. Stone.

Superintendent of Streets.—H. D. Foss.

City Engineer.—George A. Ellis.

City Messenger.—J. D. Bigelow.

1878.

Mayor.—Emerson Wight.

Aldermen.—Ward One, John Olmsted; Ward Two, George Dwight; Ward Three, J. F. Tapley; Ward Four, Henry S. Lee; Ward Five, John A. Hall; Ward Six, D. L. Swan; Ward Seven, W. H. Pinney; Ward Eight, H. K. Wight.

Clerk.—Albert T. Folsom.

Common Councilmen.—President, A. J. Wright; Ward One, John Mulligan, E. Belding, L. H. Powers; Ward Two, Dr. H. G. Stickney,* Dr. A. R. Rice, E. M. Bartlett; Ward Three, Elijah Nichols, J. R. Smith, George B. Smith; Ward Four, W. S. Shurtleff, H. A. Gould, J. K. Newell; Ward Five, N. W. Howard, S. L. Hodgdon, A. J. Wright; Ward Six, George R. Dickinson; Ward Seven, E. W. Ladd; Ward Eight, F. M. Bardwell.

Clerk.—E. A. Newell.

City Clerk and Treasurer.—Albert T. Folsom.

City Messenger.—J. D. Bigelow.

Superintendent of Schools.—A. P. Stone.

1879.

Mayor.—Lewis J. Powers.

Aldermen.—Ward One, John Olmsted; Ward Two, George Dwight; Ward Three, J. F. Tapley; Ward Four, George W. Tapley; Ward Five, Benjamin Hannis; Ward Six, Geo. R. Dickinson; Ward Seven, E. W. Ladd; Ward Eight, H. K. Wight.

Clerk.—A. T. Folsom.

Common Councilmen.—President, J. R. Smith; Clerk, E. A. Newell; Ward One, John Mulligan, E. Belding, J. W. Baldwin; Ward Two, E. H. Phelps, Horace Jacobs, F. A. Judd; Ward Three, J. R. Smith, Elijah Nichols, Frank E. Winter; Ward Four, Henry A. Gould, George B. Holbrook, C. J. Sanderson; Ward Five, N. W. Howard, S. L. Hodgdon, M. J. Chamberlain; Ward Six, E. M. Lombard; Ward Seven, Charles Taylor; Ward Eight, F. M. Bardwell.

Assistant City Clerk.—Henry V. Lewis.

City Auditor.—George H. Deane.

Collector of Taxes.—Francis Norton.

Assessors.—Francis Norton, George S. Lewis, J. G. Capron.

Assistant Assessors.—James M. Arnold, J. Sharrocks, Albert Bishop.

Overseers of the Poor.—The Mayor, C. L. Covill, James H. Lewis, J. Q. A. Sexton, Dr. David Clark.

City Physician.—Dr. David Clark.

City Engineer.—George A. Ellis.

City Messenger.—J. D. Bigelow.

Superintendent of Schools.—A. P. Stone.

School-house Agent.—E. Barton.

School Committee.—Rev. A. D. Mayo, J. E. Taylor, Rev. William Rice, Dr. Sanford Lawton, Jr., T. M. Brown, Rev. L. H. Cone, J. G. Chase, C. J. Goodwin.

Superintendent of Streets.—Henry D. Foss.

MILITARY RECORD, 1861–65.

The lightning had scarcely flashed the intelligence to the expectant North that Major Anderson and his gallant band had surrendered as prisoners of war to the Southern Confederacy ere the patriotic sons of Springfield were rallying to the support of their imperiled country. Men and money were promptly raised, and the record of the town during the whole struggle is one of which her citizens may justly be proud.

The city paid the following items: for soldiers' bounties, $116,924; reimbursed individuals for bounties paid, $37,332.-63; paid the State on account of bounties, $49,772.69; received from the State on said account, $44,680; amount paid in excess of receipts, $5092.69; paid for recruiting expenses, $14,070.23; paid for State aid to Jan. 1, 1866, $98,652.77; number of men furnished, 2625.

* Since dead.

Allen, Eugene A., sergt., enl. 1861, 10th Regt., Co. F.
Ash, Francis, enl. June 15, 1861, 9th Regt., Co. E.
Aiken, Wm. W., 10th Regt., Co. E.
Anderson, Geo. W., 10th Regt., Co. E.
Averill, Lorenzo, 10th Regt., Co. F.
Anderson, John, 18th Regt., Co. K.
Attleton, Lyman, enl. Nov. 8, '61, 31st Regt., Co. G.
Agin, Timothy, 31st Regt., Co. G.
Abbott, Geo. W., enl. Sept. 4, 1861, 1st Cav., Co. E.
Ashley, Nathaniel, Conn.
Armitage, Jos. B., 1st Mass. Cav.
Alden, Augustus D., enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 27th Regt.
Ayres, Wm., 31st Regt.
Ames, E. P., 31st Regt.
Armstrong, Joseph, N. Y.
Allen, Seth, 16th Mass.
Ashley, Henry B., enl. July 19, 1862, 10th Regt.
Armstrong, J. Willard, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 37th Regt.
Armstrong, Jeremiah, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 37th Regt.
Alfred, John B., enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 27th Regt.
Ashwell, James E., enl. July 15, 1862, 27th Regt.
Alde, Cornelius G., enl. July 15, 1862, 27th Regt.
Amigh, W. H., enl. July 30, 1862, 27th Regt.
Allen, Wm., enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 1st Cav., Co. A.
Atherton, J. O., enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 1st Cav.
Atherton, Wm. H., enl. Aug. 8, '62, 1st Cav.
Atherton, Geo. B., enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 1st Cav.
Atherton, Charles P., enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 1st Cav.
Ames, Daniel S., enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 1st Cav., Co. G.
Allison, Charles H., enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 27th Regt.
Allis, Solon M., enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 27th Regt.
Allis, Thomas C., enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 27th Regt.
Angetine, Michael, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 37th Regt.
Aldrich, John J., enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 37th Regt.
Adams, Jas. S., enl. Sept. 25, '62, 46th Regt., Co. A.
Allen, Dexter C., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Regt.
Ames, Benjamin L., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Regt.
Anderson, William, 8th Regt., Co. H.
Adams, Charles, enl. Dec. 21, 1863, 4th Cav.
Allen, John W., enl. Dec. 28, 1863, 57th Regt.
Abbott, Charles, enl. Jan. 7, 1864, 57th Regt.
Adams, Alpheus H., enl. Jan. 8, 1864, 1st Cav.
Aliston, George, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 5th Cav.
Allen, Geo. A., enl. Jan. 14, 1864, 57th Regt.
Atherton, Edmund F., enl. Dec. 30, 1863.
Atkins, Wm., enl. Jan. 26, 1864, 1st Cav.
Avery, Eleazer, enl. Feb. 15, 1864, 4th Cav.
Anderson, John, enl. March 15, 1864, 57th Regt.
Alvord, John C., 1st H. Art.
Alden, Justus B., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, H. Art.
Amsden, Josiah C., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, H. Art.
Andrews, Joseph L., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, H. Art.
Alden, Wm. W., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, H. Art.
Allen, Ethan H., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, H. Art.
Allen, John C., enl. 1864.
Arnold, Smith D., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, H. Art.
Allen, Wm., enl. Nov. 21, 1864, 54th Regt.
Alward, John C., enl. Oct. 7, 1864, 1st H. Art.
Ahern, Wm., enl. Sept. 17, 1864, 61st Regt.
Air, George, enl. July 11, 1864.
Alley, Geo. W., enl. 1864.
Barton, F. A., chaplain, 10th Regt.
Brewer, Alonzo, enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Regt.
Barton, Frederick, capt., 10th Regt., Co. E.
Barton, Henry, 10th Regt., Co. E.
Barton, Daniel M., 10th Regt., Co. E.
Bowles, Roslyn W., enl. April 27, 1861, 10th Regt.
Bigelow, Geo. W., 2d lieut., 10th Regt., Co. F.
Bartlett, Edwin B., corp., 10th Regt., Co. F.
Babcock, Lucien F., corp., 10th Regt., Co. F.
Bliss, Charles, 10th Regt., Co. F.
Burke, Thos., enl. June, 1861, 10th Regt., Co. F.
Burbank, J. H., 10th Regt., Co. F.
Bartlett, Abner T., 10th Regt., Co. F.
Barnard, Mark C., 10th Regt., Co. F.
Barnes, James, col., 18th Regt.
Burke, John, 20th Regt., Co. K.
Brown, Frank C., 24th Regt., Co. F.
Bartholomew, U. G., capt., enl. Oct. 1861, 27th Regt., Co. H.
Bond, Richard, 27th Regt.
Bond, Ames, musician, 27th Regt.
Baker, Rodolphus, enl. Sept. 1861, 27th Regt., Co. E.
Bailey, Peter S., 1st lieut., enl. Sept. 1861, 27th Regt., Co. G.
Bennett, Charles G., enl. Oct. 16, 1861, 27th Regt.
Bartlett, John W., 27th Regt., Co. K.
Baker, Charles, enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 27th Regt., Co. K.
Barnes, Frederick, enl. Jan. 9, 1862, 31st Regt.
Birrell, Chas., Jr., 31st Regt., Co. G.
Butler, Horace M., enl. Sept. 1, 1861, 1st Cav., Co. E.
Burke, Edward, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 1st Cav., Co. E.
Bugby, Franklin A., enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 1st Cav.
Bemis, Reuben F., 1st Cav., Co. E.
Bennett, Daniel, 4th Vt.
Barden, Henry M., enl. June, 1861, 10th Mass.
Bontelle, Henry D., 10th Mass.
Beach, Wm., 27th Regt.
Barrey, Garrett, 9th Conn.
Bliss, Henry L., N. Y.
Bennett, L. M., R. I.
Brown, Franklin H., 1st Cav.
Burton, John W., Jr., enl. 1861, 55th N. Y.
Butler, L. W., Conn.
Birge, John, Conn.
Fall, John B., Conn.
Bacon, H. H., 1st Cav.
Bucksbaum, Wm., enl. 1861, N. J.
Bill, Joseph, 27th Mass.
Bream, Mack, 10th Mass.
Benson, Charles, 10th Mass.
Barker, John, 10th Mass.
Brown, Wm., 62d N. Y.
Ball, Wm., 20th Conn., Co. C.
Barton, Henry M., 10th Mass.
Burk, Edward, Baker's Cal. Regt.
Brown, John, Conn.
Bly, Wm., Harris' N. Y. Cav.
Boyle, C. A., enl. Aug. 1862, 16th Conn.
Burnham, A. V., 1st Conn. Cav.
Burnham, G. M., 31st Mass.
Bunker, John, enl. Aug. 1862, 5th R. I.
Barry, Patrick, 9th Mass.
Burnham, Henry L., 31st Mass.
Beazor, Seymour, 1st Cal.
Barrett, Dwight, N. Y.
Brewer, A. C., N. Y.
Brown, G. W., N. Y.
Bacon, B. F., N. Y.
Briscoll, C. F., N. Y.
Brea, John, N. Y.
Buell, Charles E., N. Y.
Burns, John, N. Y.
Bartlett, Joseph, N. Y.
Brewer, C. E., N. Y.
Barrett, George E., enl. Dec. 24, 1861, 31st Mass.
Blaisdell, John, enl. Dec. 3, 1861, 24th Mass., Co. K.
Bishop, Alfred L., enl. Aug. 30, 1861, 20th Mass.
Brown, Wm., 62d N. Y.
Bliss, Charles W., 27th Mass.
Blackener, Frederick, 27th Mass.
Brady, Wm., 30th Regt.
Baxter, John B., enl. March 13, 1862, 11th Regt., Co. L.
Broughton, Abram, enl. July 19, 1862, 37th Regt.
Broderick, Edward, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 37th Regt.
Blackener, Dexter M., enl. Aug. 20, '62, 27th Regt.
Buckley, Dennis G., enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 37th Regt.
Bennett, Harrison M., enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 39th Regt., Co. B.
Blake, Joseph M., enl. July 24, 1862, 34th Regt.
Burke, Michael, enl. Aug. 17, 1862, 37th Regt.
Barrett, Horace J., enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 37th Regt.
Burnes, James W., enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 37th Regt.
Bryant, Joseph, enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 1st Cav.
Bible, John, enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 1st Cav.
Brooks, George, enl. Sept. 19, 1862, 1st Cav.
Bosworth, Daniel G. F., enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 1st Cav.
Bellew, Robert, enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 1st Cav.
Barker, Wm., enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 1st Cav., Co. H.
Boden, Elisha C., enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 1st Cav.
Babcock, Livingston, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 1st Cav.
Bull, Horace F., enl. July 19, 1862, 34th Mass.
Brewer, Emerson C., enl. July 31, 1862, 34th Mass.
Bruce, Dwight E., enl. July 17, 1862, 27th Mass.
Baker, Daniel, enl. July 15, 1862, 27th Mass., Co. K.
Barlow, Charles, enl. July 25, 1862, 27th Mass.
Brannan, James, enl. July 29, 1862, 27th Mass.
Byrnes, James, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 27th Mass.
Barton, Daniel, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 10th Mass.
Brown, Albert F., enl. July 24, 1862, 37th Mass., Co. E.
Bresnehon, Patrick, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 37th Mass., Co. I.
Brennan, John, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 37th Mass.
Baker, Carnell, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 37th Mass.
Barrett, Charles H., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Bartlett, H. D., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Barton, George F., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Bigelow, John W., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Barnie, Charles A., sergt., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Bliss, Richard, Jr., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass.
Brown, E. B., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass.
Brown, E. W., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass.
Bryant, Andrew L., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass.
Bush, Wm., Jr., enl., Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass.
Bingham, L. D., enl. Sept. 12, '62, 8th Mass., Co. H.
Bickman, Oliver, enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 8th Mass., Co. H.
Burke, Michael, enl. Oct. 9, 1862, 8th Mass., Co. H.
Brown, John, 8th Mass., Co. H.
Barton, Silas A., enl. April 11, 1863, 5th H. Art.
Brown, Edward, enl. May 11, 1863, 5th H. Art.
Bagg, Edward, enl. June 3, 1863, 5th H. Art.
Black, Robert, enl. June 3, 1863, 5th H. Art.
Burlingham, Erin, enl. May 8, 1863, 5th H. Art.
Brown, Orlando W., enl. June 5, 1863, 7th H. Art.
Bailey, Thomas, enl. June 15, 1863, 7th H. Art.
Bright, Albert W., enl. June 13, 1863, 7th H. Art.
Bridge, Weston W., capt., 54th Regt.
Burt, Samuel, drafted July 16, 1863.
Bucklin, Lawrence, drafted July 16, 1863.
Bartlett, Henry, drafted July 16, 1863.
Brooks, Truelove, drafted July 16, 1863, 32d Mass., Co. F.
Blake, James, enl. Aug. 26, 1863.
Barry, Edward, enl. Dec. 14, 1863, 1st Cav.
Brodeur, Victor, enl. Dec. 17, 1863, 4th Cav.
Bergen, Martin, enl. Dec. 19, 1863, 1st Cav.
Blauvelt, Wm. H., enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 57th Mass.
Bryant, Eleazer, musician, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 57th Mass.
Bradbury, Wm., enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 1st Cav.
Bryant, Nahum, corp., enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 57th Mass., Co. E.
Bachelot, Henry C., enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 3d Cav.
Burbank, Horace, enl. Jan. 8, 1864, 1st Cav., Co. A.
Booth, Gustavus, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 5th Cav., Co. D.
Barrett, James, enl. Jan. 13, 1864, 4th Cav.
Barrett, John, enl. Jan. 13, 1864, 4th Cav.
Barton, John H., enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 13th H. Art.
Blackmer, Chas. H., enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
Bacon, Samuel H., enl. Dec. 31, 1863.
Bancroft, Emery O., enl. Dec. 29, 1863.
Berger, Henry, enl. Dec. 31, 1863.
Briggs, Henry J., enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 13th H. Art.
Bathrop, George, enl. Jan. 7, 1864.
Barton, Wm., enl. Jan. 6, 1864.
Bixby, Oliver J., 1st lieut., enl. Jan. 8, 1864, 13th H. Art.
Burns, Geo., enl. Jan. 5, 1864, 13th H. Art.
Barney, Andrew, enl. Jan. 9, 1864, 13th H. Art.
Bradley, Richard, enl. Jan. 23, 1864, 57th Mass.
Bushwell, Abram, enl. Feb. 3, 1864, 2d Cav.
Brown, John, enl. March 5, 1864, 57th Mass.
Barker, John N., enl. Jan. 21, 1864, 27th Mass.
Benton, Geo. M., enl. March 29, 1864, 37th Regt.
Brookings, David J., enl. April 11, 1864, 37th Regt.
Baker, Charles.
Bartlett, John W., 27th Regt.
Burgess, John R., 27th Regt.
Burke, Edward, enl. Dec. 30, 1864, 3d Cav., Co. M.
Brannon, John D., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Bugbee, Hiram D., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Billingham, Wm., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Butler, Lambard, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Bugbee, Stephen E., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Butler, Geo. F., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Baldwin, Edward F., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Block, Hugh, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Barnum, Horace W., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Buckland, Solomon L., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Bates, Geo. S., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.

Bury, Philip, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Bullock, Joseph, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Brown, Geo. W., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Busby, Alonzo, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Blakeledge, John, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Barker, Clement A., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Bailey, Reuben D., enl. March 10, 1865, 61st Regt., Co. B
Brown, Geo. P., enl. Nov. 15, 1864, 11th Pa. Cav.
Bates, Allen, enl. Oct. 27, 1864, 1st H. Art.
Bent, Edward M., enl. Nov. 9, 1864, 61st Mass.
Bailey, Thomas, enl. Nov. 5, 1864, 2d Cav.
Bolls, Edward, enl. Nov. 4, 1864, 58th Mass.
Brightmore, James M., enl. Nov. 1, 1864, 3d H. Art.
Butler, Charles, enl. Nov. 26, 1864, 6th Mass. Batt.
Bryan, Charles C., enl. Nov. 26, 1864, 15th Mass. Batt.
Bristol, Geo. F., Navy.
Brohn, John, enl. Nov. 21, 1864, 28th Mass.
Bank, Henry.
Butler, Pierce J., enl. Sept. 23, 1864, 4th Cav.
Baldwin, John E., enl. Sept. 23, 1864
Brigham, George A., enl. Sept. 16, 1864, 3d Brigade Band, 3d Div., 2d Corps.
Butler, Andrew W., enl. Sept. 21, 1861.
Bishop, John H., enl. Sept. 16, 1864, 29th H. Art.
Burbank, Andrew, enl. Nov. 10, 1864, 61st Mass.
Barrett, Cornelius, enl. 1864, Navy.
Betzler, Henry, enl. 1864.
Barry, Patrick, enl. Dec 30, 1864.
Billings, Geo. P., enl. Feb. 8, 1865, 27th Regt.
Bennett, Charles J., enl. Sept. 15, 1864, 1st H. Art.
Burnsville, Joseph, enl. Sept. 11, 1864, 61st Mass.
Brownelle, Joseph, enl. Sept. 10, 1864, 15th U. S. Inf.
Bugbee, Theodore, enl. Sept. 14, 1864, 29th H. Art.
Berry, Wm., enl. Sept. 24, 1864, 30th Mass.
Belcher, Geo. D., enl. Sept. 12, 1864, 61st Mass., Co. G.
Bruce, John, enl. Aug. 1864.
Broslin, John, enl. July 26, 1864.
Bradshaw, Luke, enl. 1864.
Barry, John, enl. Aug. 1864
Butman, William F., enl. Aug. 1864.
Bryant, Martin D., enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 27th Mass.
Cook, George, 10th Mass., Co. A.
Caldwell, Noah L., enl. July 8, 1861, 10th Mass.
Crawford, Elmer, 10th Mass., Co. E.
Crawford, Samuel, 10th Mass., Co. E.
Crane, Henry E., sergt., 10th Mass., Co. F.
Currier, John W., Jr., sergt., 10th Mass.
Clash, William H., 10th Mass., Co. F.
Colton, Nat. W., 10th Mass., Co. F.
Clash, John W., 10th Mass., Co. F.
Cook, Austin, 10th Mass., Co. I.
Casey, John E., 10th Mass., Co. I
Clapp, Lane, Jr., 18th Mass., Co. A.
Crosby, W. H., enl. Nov. 8, '61, 24th Regt., Co. G.
Cooley, H. K., capt., 27th Regt., Co. K.
Chapin, H. W., 27th Regt., Co. K.
Cooley, W. H., sergt., 27th Regt., Co. K.
Cook, Frank A., pro. to 2d lieut., Oct. 29, 1863, to 1st lieut., June 4, 1864, 31st Regt.
Churchill, James, 31st Regt., Co. G.
Caldwell, H., 31st Regt., Co. G.
Chapman, F. C., 31st Regt., Co. I.
Coomes, J. M., 1st Cav., Co. E.
Clough, Alfred, enl. Oct. 9, 1861, 1st Cav., Co. E.
Curran, Cornelius, enl. Sept. 10, '61, 1st Cav., Co. E.
Crosly, W. B., 1st Cav., Co. E.
Cooley, John, 1st Cav., Co. E.
Coates, William W., 12th Conn.
Caldwell, William H., enl. June, 1861, 62d N. Y.
Cooley, W. H., 62d N. Y.
Campbell, Richard, 27th Mass., Co. K.
Colyer, John N., 4th Conn.
Chapman, R. B., 1st Cav.
Conant, Francis, 11th Mass.
Cooper, Peter, 16th Conn.
Chapman, James M., 62d N. Y.
Carney, James, 10th Mass.
Connor, Patrick, 1st Cav.
Carter, Nelson, 10th Regt.
Colesbury, Christian, N. Y.
Connor, John, 27th Mass.
Collins, Thomas, Harris Cav., N. Y.
Chamovin, Rouf, 10th Mass.
Chamovin, Whily, 10th Mass.
Chamovin, Tancil, 27th Mass.
Clay, Henry, 10th Mass.
Clay, F., 10th Mass.
Coleman, Hugh, 62d N. Y.
Cook, Wells, 18th Mass.
Carr, Thomas, drummer, 27th Mass.
Clark, Robert, enl. Oct. 29, '61, 21th Mass., Co. F.
Converse, Thomas, 62d N. Y.
Clark, Austin, 27th Mass.
Coburn, Andrew, 9th Conn.
Costello, John, 2d Mass.
Calder, Humphrey, 1st Cal.
Comstock, Daniel C., enl. April 10, '62, 27th Mass.
Coates, William, 5th Conn.
Cox, William, enl. April 8, 1862, 2d Mass.
Carpenter, George D., 9th R. I. Battery.
Collins, John, 4th Conn. Cav.
Churchill, William, 10th Mass.
Churchill, Hollis, 31st Mass.
Cochrane, Jeremiah, 11th N. Y.
Cook, L. L. C., 31st Mass.
Coleman, Tim., 1st Cal.
Cook, George, 27th Mass.
Clark, Eben, 27th Mass.
Conner, Jeremiah, 27th Mass.
Cahill, Thomas, N. Y.
Chase, J. B., N. Y.
Carrigan, Rodger, N. Y.
Carter, D. K., N. Y.
Cosgrove, James, N. Y.
Clark, Charles, N. Y.
Casey, William, N. Y.
Clapp, I., N. Y.
Cook, Solomon, 2d Mass
Chapman, W. B., 25th Mass.
Carpenter, A. W., 10th Mass.
Chapman, Henry W., enl. July 12, 1862.
Calhoun, William A., 1st sergt., enl. July 16, 1862, 37th Mass., pro. to 1st lieut., July 31, 1864.
Clymer, Peter, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 37th Mass.
Clary, Michael, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 37th Mass.
Clough, Francis A., enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 27th Mass.
Chalfson, Francis, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 27th Mass.
Cannon, Henry B., enl. July 22, 1862, 27th Mass.
Carlton, Charles W., enl. July 23, 1862, 27th Mass.
Coats, Albert, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 27th Mass.
Chapin, Nathaniel W., enl. Aug. 19, '62, 27th Mass.
Clark, Henry H., enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 27th Mass.
Courtney, John, enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 1st Cav.
Colden, Humphrey, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 1st Cav.
Chapman, Loring B., enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 1st Cav.
Chiles, Alphonzo F., enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 1st Cav.
Chapin, Henry W., enl. Sept. 11, 1862, 10th Mass.
Chandler, George B., enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 37th Mass.
Conn, Charles H., enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 37th Mass.
Carpenter, Albert H., enl. Aug. 19, '62, 37th Mass.
Clark, Albert R., enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 37th Mass.
Coomes, Isaac W., enl. July 17, 1862, 37th Mass.
Cook, Henry, enl. July 12, 1862, 37th Mass., Co. I.
Cosgrove, Frank, enl. July 19, 1862, 37th Mass.
Cahill, Michael, enl. Aug. 5, '62, 37th Mass., Co. E.
Carmichael, James, enl. Aug. 20, '62, 1st Cav., Co. G.
Capron, Eugene D., corp., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Chamberlain, J. F. E., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, Co. A.
Clark, G. E., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, Co. A.
Clark, Horace S., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A; pro. to 2d lieut., 2d H. Art., Aug. 25, 1864; pro. to 1st lieut., June 15, 1865.
Clark, J. H., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Corbin, Lewis D., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass.
Cordis, Thomas T., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass.
Currier, R. B., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass.
Cutter, L. L., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass.
Connors, Thomas, 8th Mass., Co. H.
Contodin, John, enl. Sept. 12, '62, 8th Mass., Co. H.
Crocker, Lewellyn N., enl. May 13, '63, 5th H. Art.
Calkins, Charles, enl. May 19, 1863, 5th H. Art.
Coats, Alexander, enl. June 3, 1863, 5th H. Art.
Cooper, James H., enl. May 28, 1863, 5th H. Art.
Cornish, John, 54th Mass.
Clapp, Zebeneh, 2d Cav.
Cook, O. W., drafted, July 16, 1863.
Coats, Lorenzo B., July 16, 1863, drafted, 32d Mass.
Carey, Daniel, enl. Aug. 21, 1863.
Conway, Thomas, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 57th Mass.
Collin, Patrick, enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 37th Regt.
Col, Jos., enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 37th Regt.
Church, Wm. B., enl. Dec. 29, '63, 37th Regt., Co. A.
Clark, George E., enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 27th Regt.
Coughlin, Michael, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 4th Cav.
Clark, William C., enl. Jan. 11, 1864, 1st Cav.
Cole, Cyrus, enl. Jan. 5, 1864, 10th Mass., Co. F.
Compton, Geo., enl. Jan. 13, 1864, 56th Regt.
Conner, Myron, enl. Jan. 12, 1864, 31th Regt.
Clash, Horace, enl. Jan. 11, 1864, 57th Regt.
Chamberlain, John F. E., enl. Dec. 31, 1863.
Crow, Andrew, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 13th H. Art.
Conboy, Luke, enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 3d H. Art.
Child, Nathaniel, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 13th H. Art.
Cooley, Henry K. (2d), 13th H. Art.
Curtiss, Lewis P., enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 13th H. Art.
Cowen, Lucian C., enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 13th H. Art.
Chapin, Wm. H., enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 13th H. Art.
Chapin, J. A., Jr., enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 13th H. Art.
Chapin, Alonzo B., enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 13th H. Art.
Clark, John W., enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 13th H. Art.
Childs, Wm. H., enl. Jan. 5, 1864.
Crocker, Amasa, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 13th H. Art.
Carey, John, enl. Jan. 6, 1864, 28th Regt.
Cook, Andrew J., enl. Jan. 5, 1864.
Crane, Henry E., enl. Jan. 8, 1864, 3d H. Art.
Clark, John, enl. Jan. 25, 1864, 57th Mass.
Clark, Charles, enl. Feb. 5, 1864, 4th Cav.
Calder, William, enl. Feb. 17, 1864, 1st Cav.
Chotman, Miles, enl. Feb. 29, 1864, 5th Cav.
Cunningham, Henry, 6th L. Batt.
Corrigan, Miles.
Colton, Albert, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Clark, Willis W., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Cowles, Newell M., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Chapin, Andrew J., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Cameron, Wm. W., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Cooley, Chas. G., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Cooley, Geo. W., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Chatteway, John J., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Cornwall, Royal S., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Cox, Seymour W., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Crystal, Walter, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Connell, Henry, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Carter, Edward P., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Chapin, Abel L., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Chase, Charles, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Colton, Seth W., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Chapin, Arthur L., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Cleveland, Horace A., enl. Dec 12, 1864, 4th Cav.
Carpenter, Geo. M., enl. Dec. 31, 1864.
Cady, Lambert W., enl. Dec. 31, 1864.
Clark, Charles H., enl. Sept. 1864.
Clark, Charles K., enl. Sept. 1864.
Callahan, Cornelius, enl. Sept. 4, 1864, 2d H. Art.
Callahan, John, enl. Dec. 30, 1864, 3d Cav., Co. M.
Callahan, John, enl. Nov. 2, 1864, 15th Mass. Batt.
Clough, Wm., enl. Nov. 2, 1864, 15th Mass. Batt.
Curtis, Charles, enl. Nov. 2, 1864, 61st Mass.
Carlton, Hugh, enl. Nov. 5, 1864, 7th Mass. Batt.
Carter, Peter, enl. Nov. 26, 1864, 6th Mass. Batt.
Chatman, Damon F., enl. Nov. 4, 1864, 2d Cav.
Conners, Andrew, enl. Nov. 4, 1864, 15th Batt.
Carlton, Alvin B., enl. Oct. 29, 1864, 61st Mass.
Curry, Wayne, enl. Aug. 30, 1864, Navy.
Cooley, Lewis A., enl. Dec. 30, 1864, 3d Cav.
Clark, Duett C., enl. Dec. 31, 1864.
Cummings, Henry, enl. Dec. 8, 1864, 6th Batt.
Conway, John, enl. Nov. 30, 1864, 2d Cav.
Curtis, George, enl. Nov. 21, 1864, 19th Mass.
Clark, George, enl. Dec. 10, 1864, 2d Mass.
Casey, Wm. J., enl. Feb. 23, 1865, 2d Cav.
Cook, Thomas, enl. Feb. 24, 1865, 2d Cav.
Casey, Patrick, enl. Dec. 30, 1864.
Culligan, Dennis, enl. Feb. 21, 1865, 2d Cav.
Copeley, Hiram H., enl. Feb. 9, 1865, 27th Mass.
Connelly, Patrick, enl. Sept. 17, 1864.
Colton, Charles H., enl. Sept. 16, 1864.
Cain, Wm., enl. Sept. 14, 1864, 29th H. Art.
Cox, James, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 2d H. Art.
Cox, Thomas, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 61st Mass.
Clark, Alfred W., enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 2d H. Art.
Coxswain, James, enl. Sept. 1864.
Cummings, Michael, enl. Sept. 16, 1864, 4th Cav.
Childs, Joram P.
Cameron, Joseph, enl. Aug. 25, 1864, 2d H. Art.

Cole, Nathan A, hosp. steward, enl. Sept. 9, 1864.
Chapin, Daniel E., enl Sept. 1864.
Cannon, James A., enl. Sept. 1864.
Courtney, George, enl. Sept. 1864.
Collim, John, enl. 1861.
Cummings, William W., enl. May 12, 1862, 27th Mass., Co. E.
Coe, Levi B, tinman, enl. Feb. 11, 1864, Navy.
Coon, Chas. W., enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 27th Mass.
Clark, Henry L., enl. July 29, 1862, 27th Mass.
Colton, Edgar S., enl. Sept. 9, 1861, 1st Cav.
Clark, Holly L., enl. Nov. 5, 1863, 37th Mass.
Davis, A. S, musician, enl. June, 1861, 10th Mass.
Dalton, James D., enl. June, 1861, 10th Mass.
Dunbar, Charles, 10th Mass., Co. D.
Day, Charles H, enl. June, 1861, 10th Mass, Co. E.
Day, John, 10th Mass, Co. E.
Dunn, John, 10th Mass, Co. E.
Dresser, George N., 10th Mass., Co. F.
Duncan, George H., enl. June, 1861, 10th Mass.
Damon, S. C., 10th Mass., Co. F.
Donovan, Thomas, 18th Regt., Co. A.
Dunn, John, 21st Regt., Co. B.
Doyle, Lawrence, enl. Nov. 19, 1861, 24th Regt.
Dunbar, Moses C., musician, enl. Oct. 1861, 27th Regt.
Davey, Wm. H., 27th Regt., Co. I.
Dove, Alexander, 27th Regt, Co. K.
Donley, Francis, 31st Regt., Co. C.
Darrows, Frank, 31st Regt., Co. G.
Donovan, Dennis, 1st Cav, Co. E.
Day, Henry F., 1st Cav., Co. E.
Dalton, Hamilton F, 62d N. Y.
Donnelly, Hugh, enl. 1861, 13sth N. Y., Co. K; com'd capt. Co. I, 37th Mass., Aug. 20, 1862.
Davis, Wm, Jr., 27th Mass.
Davis, John, Conn.
Day, Henry M., 27th Mass.
Dakin, Robert, enl. June 21, 1862, 27th Mass.
Dakin, Alexander, enl. Jan. 1, 1862, 27th Mass.
Dudley, H. O., N. H.
Donnelly, Jerry, 32d N. Y.
Donovan, Bartholomew, 63d N. Y.
Day, John, 10th Mass.
Donovan, John, 18th Mass.
Devine, Patrick, 16th Mass.
Derry, William, 27th Mass.
Demon, George, 10th Mass.
Day, John, Conn.
Daley, Jeremiah, 2d Mass., Co. K.
Dickinson, Arthur C., 32d Mass.
Driscoll, Dennis, 16th Conn.
Donovan, Jeremiah, 62d N. Y.
Donovan, Michael, 62d N. Y.
Dalton, John, 62d N. Y.
Drake, N. S., N. Y.
Daniels, George, N. Y.
Donovan, Patrick, N. Y.
Dingman, Josephus, N. Y.
Delmidge, John, N. Y.
Dorephy, Ed, N. Y.
Drake, E. G., N. Y.
Dalinty, Patrick O, 18th Mass., Co. K.
Dakin, Edward, 27th Mass.
Donley, Edward, 27th Mass.
Devereaux, George L. A., enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 37th Mass., Co. I.
Daly, Wm, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 37th Mass., Co. I.
Donovan, John, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 27th Mass.
Dayton, Henry E, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 37th Mass.
Dayton, Franklin O., enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 37th Regt.
Doney, Francis, 31st Mass.
Decker, Clarkson H., enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 37th Mass.
Dunn, Edward, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 37th Mass., Co. I.
Develin, Mark, enl Aug. 19, 1862, 37th Mass, Co. I.
Driscoll, Dennis, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 37th Mass.
Deibl, Henry, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 1st Cav.
Dunham, John M., enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 1st Cav.
Daniels, Milton T, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 1st Cav.
Day, Joseph, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 27th Mass.
Daily, John, enl. July 28, 1862, 37th Mass.
Davidson, H O, enl. Sept 25, 1862, 46th Mass.
Davidson, J. A., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Regt.
Davis, Geo. R, enl. Oct 12, 1862, 8th Mass.
Dowd, Daniel, enl. Oct. 30, 1862, 8th Mass.
Divine, Thomas, 8th Mass.
Decker, John H, enl. April 11, 1863, 5th H. Art.
Day, Edwin M., enl May 2, 1863, 5th H Art.
Duffy, Thomas, enl. April 22, 1863, 5th H Art.
Dwyer, James, enl. June 6, 1863, 7th H Art.
Denver, John J, enl. June 6, 1863, 7th H Art.
Drake, Wm. H., drafted July 16, 1863.
Davis, James, enl. Aug 14, 1863, 16th Regt.
Day, Henry, enl. Aug. 24, 1863.
Down, Gilman A, enl. Dec. 5, 1863, 2d H. Art.
Damon, William H, enl. Dec 22, 1863, 4th Cav.
Dowman, Anson A., enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 57th Mass.
Dorsey, Isaac H., enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 5th Cav., Co. D.
Donnelly, John, enl. Jan. 13, 1864, 57th Mass
Dodge, Walter L., enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 14th H. Art.
Dedrich, William H., enl. Dec. 31, '63, 13th H. Art.
Dudley, Joseph, enl. Dec. 29, 1863.
Dorsett, Philo H., enl. Dec 31, 1863, 13th H. Art.
Duffee, James, enl. Jan. 7, 1864.
Dewey, James W., enl. Jan. 13, 1864, 13th H. Art.
Daggett, Albert, enl. Jan. 18, 1864, 13th H. Art.
Demeris, Henry, enl. Jan. 16, 1864, 57th Mass.
Dinkle, Leonard, enl. Jan. 22, 1864, 1st Cav.
Dows, Adams, enl. Jan. 21, 1864, 57th Mass.
Detrich, Christopher, enl. Jan 25, 1864, 57th Mass.
Davis, William W., enl. Jan. 25, 1864, 2d Cav.
Dandurand, Jacob, enl. Feb. 24, 1864, 57th Mass.
Daley, John, enl. March 12, 1864, 57th Mass.
Day, William, enl. March 7, 1864, 57th Mass.
Dow, Albert W, enl. March 25, 1864, 57th Mass.
Doyle, Joseph, 27th Mass.
Dunn, Thomas, enl. Sept 1, 1864, 30th H Art.*
Damon, John E., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Dennon, Samuel F., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Denner, William C., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Dyer, Henry, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Davis, Jonathan D, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Dever, Michael, enl. Nov. 19, 1864, 2d Cav.
Dwyer, Michael M, enl. July 25, 1864.
Dean, Hiram F., enl. Dec. 31, 1861.
Daniels, Silas W., enl. Feb. 17, 1865, 2d Mass.
Damon, Zachary, enl Dec. 1864.
Dougan, Patrick, enl Feb. 7, 1865, 31st Mass.
Dickinson, Edward P, enl. Aug. 25, '64, 2d H. Art.
Dearborn, Ezra L., enl. Sept. 17, 1864, 61st Mass., Co. C.
Dennis, John M, enl. Sept. 10, 1864, 61st Mass.
Dwyer, Peter F., enl. Sept. 10, 1864, 2d H. Art.
Davis, Michael, enl. Sept 10, 1864.
Donnelly, William, enl. Dec. 1864.
Davis, Laban F., enl. Nov. 11, 1864, 61st Mass.
Dodge, Orville A., enl. Aug. 30, 1864, 2d H Art.
Darling, Samuel B., enl. Aug 24, 1864.
Desmond, Richard, enl. Dec. 14, 1864.
Donovan, Donald, enl. Dec. 21, 1864, 27th Mass.
Davenport, Charles, enl. Dec 9 '64, 6th Mass Batt.
Donly, Joseph, enl. Nov. 19, '64, 13th Mass., Co. G.
Doyle, John F, enl Aug. 30, 1861, Navy.
Dougan, Thomas, enl. 1864.
Davis, George B., enl Sept. 12, '63, 1st Cav., Co. I.
Demerritt, Oliver, enl. Jan 25, 1864, 57th Regt.
Dany, William H, enl. Dec. 23, 1863, 27th Regt.
Edwards, Oliver, adjt, enl June, 1861, 10th Mass.
Eaton, L. O., corp., enl. June, '61, 10th Mass., Co. F.
Ellis, Chester S, enl May 31, 1861, 10th Mass.
Ellis, Byron, 31st Regt., Co. G.
Erhart, John G, 1st Cav., Co. E.
Eaton, Hiram, 2d Mass.
Evans, George, N. Y.
Everett, David W, 27th Mass, Co. A.
Erwin, Wm., enl. Aug 21, 1862, 27th Mass, Co H.
Erwin, John L, enl. Aug 21, 1862.
Eggleston, Eli, enl Aug. 25, 1862, 1st Cav.
Eggleston, William, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 1st Cav.
Emery, Thomas E., enl. July 24, 1863, 31th Mass.
Edward, G. P., enl. July 15, 1862, 37th Mass, Co. I.
Eldridge, B. H., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass.
Ellis, Frederic, enl. Aug. 24, 1863
Ewing, Albert S, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 57th Mass.
Earle, Ralph, enl. Jan. 4, 1864
Elwell, Frederick, enl. Dec. 29, 1863.
East, George, enl Feb 11, 1864, 5th Cav.
Evans, Morvy, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 3d H. Art.
Edetson, Frank, enl. Sept 21, 1864, 5th Cav.

* "The 30th mentioned company of Heavy Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia," as designated in the report of the Adjutant-General of the State

Elwell, Jeremiah R, enl. Aug. 31, 1864, 2d H. Art.
Elliot, Samuel, Vet. Res. Corps.
Eldred, Reuben O., enl Nov. 10, 1864, 1st H. Art.
Eustace, William, Navy.
English, James, enl. Nov. 11, 1864, 3d H. Art.
Eckstadt, Constantine, enl. Feb. 17, '65, 26th Mass.
Earnest, A, enl. 1861.
Fuller, H. A, 2d Mass., Co. G.
Foster, Frank A, enl. June, 1861, 10th Mass., Co. E.
Frain, Hugh, enl June, 1861, 10th Mass, Co. E.
Frary, Joseph, enl. June, 1861, 10th Mass, Co. E.
Fairbanks, Benjamin L, 21st Mass., Co. B.
Forsyth, Robert B, 1st Battalion, Co. C.
Fligh, Oliver, 10th Mass.
Flannigan, Patrick, 10th Mass.
Forsyth, Robert, 32d Mass
Fisher, L. W., enl Oct. 1861, 27th Regt.
Fuller, W E., 10th N. Y.
Fowler, John, N. Y.
French, Henry, N. Y.
Flynn, James, 20th Conn.
Fenauf, Francis, 1st Cav.
Fleming, Ernest, 18th Mass.
Fisher, Morris, 18th Mass.
Flower, Raymond C, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 37th Mass.
Fuller, Norman W., enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 27th Mass.
Farlow, George, enl Sept. 15, 1862, 10th Mass.
Foster, William H, enl. Sept 17, '62, 1st Cav., Co. H.
Frost, Daniel W, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 1st Cav, Co. E.
Felch, Joseph E., enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 1st Cav.
Fuller, William S., enl. Aug 19, 1862, 1st Cav.
Foster, Henry C., enl. July 22, 1862, 27th Mass.
Fay, John, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 27th Mass.
Frost, Augustus S, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 37th Mass.
Follansbee, Joseph, sergt, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 37th Mass., Co. G.
Freeman, Michael, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 37th Mass, Co. K.
Fuller, J Milton, 1st lieut., 37th Mass., Co. E.
Flanagan, Thomas, enl. July 10, 1862, 27th Mass.
Fay, Arthur H., corp., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass, Co A
Fish, W. W, enl Sept 25, 1862, 46th Mass.
Foot, Cleveland, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass.
Foster, F. H, enl Sept 25, 1862, 46th Mass.
Foster, Cyrus H, enl Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass.
Frost, D C, enl Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass.
Ford, W. C., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 8th Mass, Co. H.
Fitzgerald, Edward, enl. Oct 3, 1862, 8th Mass.
Flaherty, Michael, enl Sept 29, 1862, 8th Mass.
Foster, John B, enl Sept. 12, 1862, 8th Mass.
Henry, George, enl. April 18, 1863, 5th H. Art.
Freeman, Cyrus, 54th Mass.
Fahey, Derby, 2d Cav., Co. K.
Ferris, Joseph, enl April 18, 1863.
Farrell, James, drafted July 16, 1863.
Fitzgerald, William, enl. Oct. 23, 1863.
Frincke, Frank, enl. Dec. 19, 1863, 1st Cav., Co. L.
Farrell, Thomas, enl Dec. 30, '63, 57th Mass, Co. E.
Fisher, Frank G, enl Dec. 30, 1863.
Farnum, Greenleaf D, enl Jan. 4, 1864
Fairbanks, Ephraim, enl. Dec. 31, '63, 13th H Art.
Fairbanks, Freeman W., enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 13th H Art.
Fenno, Marcellus, enl. Dec 31, 1863.
Frost, Richard L., enl. Jan. 8, 1864, 13th H. Art.
Fitzgerald, Richard, enl. Feb. 8, 1864, 57th Mass.
Flannegan, Wm, enl March 3, 1864, 57th Mass.
Flagg, William H, enl. Feb. 27, 1864, 57th Mass.
Fitzgerald, Garrett, enl. March 22, 1864, 57th Mass.
Farrett, Hubert, enl. March 31, 1864, 58th Regt.
Foster, Wm. W, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Frizell, Jacob L, enl Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Fall, Lorenzo D, enl Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H Art.
Ford, Wilfred, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Flansberg, John H, enl 1864
Flaherty, Martin, enl. Aug. 1864.
Farrow, Abial, enl Oct 27, 1864, 1st H Art.
Field, Albert H, enl. Dec. 1864.
Fletcher, Richard T., enl. Aug. 1864.
Flora, Samuel, enl Aug. 1864.
Fay, Martin, enl. Nov 10, 1864, 3d Cav.
Fay, John, enl. Nov. 22, 1864, 4th Cav.
Fisher, James L, enl. Sept 2, 1861, 2d H Art.
Fernabl, Wm., enl. Sept 17, 1861, 2d H. Art.
Fogarty, Wm, enl. Sept. 16, 1864, 2d H. Art.
Finn, Edmund, enl. Sept 14, 1863, 2d H. Art.

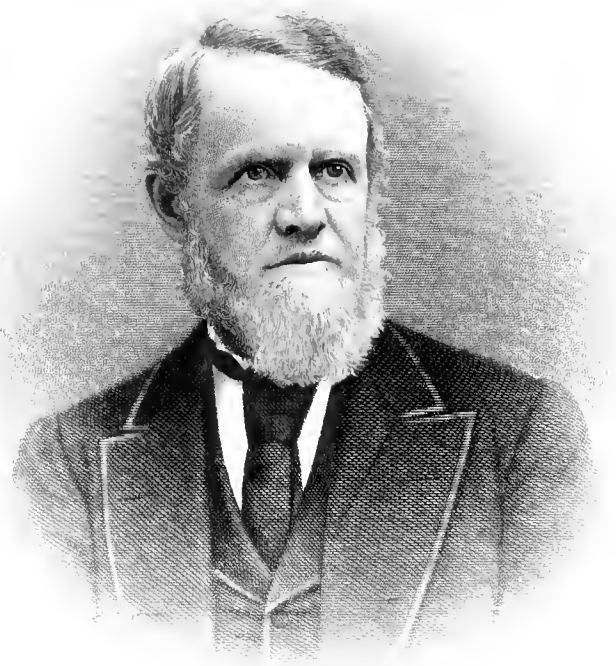
Fisher, Ebenezer B., enl. Dec. 1864
Foley, Alexander, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, Vet. Res. Corps.
Foige, Francis, enl. Sept. 13, '64, 61st Mass., Co. B.
Foley, Bartholomew, enl. 1864.
Ferguson, Theodore H., enl. Aug. 1864.
Falvey, John E., enl. 1864.
Frizell, James, enl. 1864.
Farr, Thomas, enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 22d Regt.
Gassner, James C., sergt., enl. June, 1861, 10th Mass., Co. E.
Green, Isaac W., enl. June, 1861, 10th Mass., Co. E.
Gibson, Thomas, enl. June, 1861, 10th Mass., Co. E.
Gassner, G., Jr., enl. June, 1861, 10th Mass., Co. E.
Gillmore, Homer G., sergt., enl. June, 1861, 10th Mass., Co. F.
Green, George S., corp., enl. June, 1861, 10th Mass.; com. 2d lieut., 57th Regt., March 1, 1864.
Gorman, Hugh L., enl. June, 1861, 10th Mass., Co. F.
Gillmore, Wm. S., 10th Mass., Co. F.
Garland, George, enl. June, 1861, 28th Regt., Co. I.
Gillmore, H. G., 27th Regt., Co. I
Glover, Charles J., 27th Regt., Co. I.
Gage, Alvin A., 27th Regt., Co. I
Goodhue, Charles L., sergt., 27th Regt., Co. K.
Grover, Edwin B., corp., enl. Oct. 9, 1861, 27th Regt., Co. K.
Gathbonbet, Frederick, 27th Regt., Co. K.
Garvey, Andrew, enl. Oct. 21, 1861, 28th Regt.; died Sept. 14, 1863.
Gray, Robert, 31st Regt., Co. I.
Graves, Charles F., 1st Cav., Co. E.
Greer, John B., corp., enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 1st Cav., Co. E.
Gouch, George, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 1st Cav., Co. E.
Goodale, John, 1st Cav., Co. F.
Granger, Edward L., 4th Vt.
Goodwin, William, Conn.
Grohr, George, 68th N. Y.
Gregg, Charles, 10th Mass.
Gleason, Michael, 62d N. Y.
Gordon, Thomas, 10th Mass.
Gillette, Edward, 4th Conn.
Green, Duff, 16th Mass.
Gregg, William, 16th Mass.
Griffin, John, 27th Mass., Co. C.
Gates, Henry, 10th Mass.
Green, E., 10th Mass.
Griffin, A., 1st N. Y.
Green, William, 28th Mass.
Gathofet, John, 27th Mass.
Green, Richard, N. Y
Guy, Lyman E., 10th Mass.
Goss, Elijah N., 1st Cav.
Gillette, Marcus M., 5th N. Y.
Grentner, Henry, 3d Conn.
Gates, Emery B., 10th Mass.
Gowdy, Charles, N. Y.
Grove, A. S., N. Y.
Gowdy, E. M., N. Y.
Gifft, W. G., N. Y.
Genning, Edward, 28th Mass.
Gilene, Francis, enl. July 26, 1862, 57th Mass.
Gray, Robert A., sergt-maj., enl. Sept. 1862, 37th Mass.; pro. to capt., June 7, 1864
Gray, F. Edward, sergt., enl. July 15, 1862, 37th Mass., Co. E; pro. to capt., Co. E, Feb. 18, 1865.
Gash, Thomas, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 37th Mass.
Goodale, Henry U., enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 10th Mass.
Geckler, Charles, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 27th Mass., Co. K.
Goodnow, Silas, enl. July 31, 1862, 34th Mass.
Garvey, John, enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 37th Mass., Co. K.
Gregory, Henry, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 37th Mass.
Gibbons, Wm. Y., enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 37th Mass., Co. I.
Goodson, Dominick, enl. July 24, 1862, 34th Mass.
Gouch, Edwin J., enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 27th Mass.
Gifford, Martin S., enl. July 21, 1862, 37th Mass.
Graves, Francis S., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass.
Gray, E. W., enl. Sept. 27, 1862, 8th Mass., Co. H.
Gilligan, A. E., enl. July 12, '62, 8th Mass., Co. H.
Gary, Michael, enl. Sept. 27, 1862, 8th Mass., Co. H.
Galbroth, Thomas, enl. Sept. 20, 1862, 8th Mass.
Groves, Charles H., drafted July 16, 1862.
Green, Walter A., enl. Dec. 20, 1862, 4th Cav.
Grohe, George, enl. Dec. 21, 1862, 1st Cav.
Goodrich, Charles S., enl. Jan. 2, 1863, 31st Regt.
Gabriel, Thomas D., enl. Jan. 4, 1861, 4th Cav.
Gates, Heberd A., enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 4th Cav.
Gallemore, Wm. E., enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 3d Cav.
Ginn, Charles H., enl. Jan. 7, 1864
Gilbert, Timothy W., enl. Dec. 30, '64, 13th H. Art.
Gendreault, Joseph, enl. Jan. 9, 1864, 13th H. Art.
Gove, Frederick H., enl. Jan. 22, 1864, 1st Cav.
Grout, Galen A., enl. Jan. 28, 1861, 2d Cav.
Gray, James, enl. Feb. 15, 1864, 5th Cav.
Gaskins, Elisha, enl. Feb. 22, 1864, 5th Cav.
Gales, Alexander, enl. Feb. 26, 1864, 5th Cav.
Gaskell, Hubbard, enl. March 19, 1864, 57th Mass.
Gray, Henry, enl. March 31, 1861, 1st Cav.
Garvey, John, enl. April 6, 1864, 1st Cav.
Gormley, Thomas, enl. 1864, 34th Mass.; died of wounds, Jan. 15, 1865.
Gorman, William, enl. 1861, 1st H. Art., Co. A.
Gilmore, Asa D., enl. Sept. 1, 1861, 30th H. Art.
Gary, John, enl. Sept. 1, 1861, 30th H. Art.
Green, Everett, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Grant, Wm. H., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Grant, Lawrence, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Grover, John, enl. Dec. 1864, U. S. Marine Corps.
Gormey, John, enl. Dec. 24, '64, 15th Mass. Batt'y.
Glynn, Peter, enl. Nov. 26, 1864, 6th Mass. Batt'y.
Graves, De Witt C., enl. Sept. 1864.
Goff, John, enl. Oct. 27, 1863, 55th Mass.
Galligan, John, enl. Nov. 30, 1864, H. Art.
Gilhooly, Michael, enl. Sept. 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.
Garrepie, Henry, enl. Sept. 1864, Navy.
Gorman, William, enl. Sept. 22, 1864, 2d H. A.
Gray, Wm. H., enl. Sept. 2, 1861, Navy.
Gould, John, enl. Aug. 1864.
Gumhose, Charles, enl. Dec. 31, 1861, 1st Cav.
Gradhelf, Frederick, enl. Aug. 1864.
Gilleway, Thos., enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 27th Mass.
Hart, John L., 2d Mass., Co. B.
Hosmer, Jesse B., enl. Sept. 11, '61, 10th Mass., Co. B.
Hamill, David, 10th Mass., Co. D.
Hall, Charles M., 10th Regt., Co. E.
Hamill, John J., enl. June, 1861, 10th Regt., Co. E.
Hebert, Eugene, 10th Regt., Co. E.
Hebert, Constantine, 10th Regt., Co. E.
Hale, George D. S. Y., sergt., 10th Regt., Co. F.
Huntington, And. T., drummer, 10th Regt., Co. F.
Holman, Erastus, 10th Regt., Co. F.
Hoar, Charles H., 10th Regt., Co. F.
Hunt, Henry M., enl. June, 1861, 10th Regt., Co. F; died in hospital, 1862.
Hawes, Frank B., 10th Regt., Co. F.
Hyde, James W., 18th Regt., Co. A.
Hein, Enst., 18th Regt., Co. H.
Hopkins, James W., 2d lieut., 21st Regt., Co. B.
Hayward, Asa E., sergt., enl. July 16, 1861, 21st Regt., Co. B; promoted
Hoben, Anthony, enl. Aug. 1861, 21st Regt., Co. B.
Haworth, Jas., enl. Aug. 22, 1861, 21st Regt., Co. B.
Hughes, James, 21st Regt., Co. B.
Hayes, Timothy, 27th Regt., Co. D.
Haggerty, John, Jr., 21th Regt., Co. F.
Howell, John, 25th Regt., Co. E
Hodgett, Samuel B., 27th Regt., Co. D.
Holloway, C. A., 27th Regt., Co. I.
Haling, W. W., 27th Regt., Co. I
Hunt, W. Chapin, 27th Regt., Co. K.
Hale, Charles F., sergt., enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Regt., Co. K.
Harrington, Jerry, 27th Regt., Co. K.
Harrington, Patrick, 27th Regt., Co. K.
Howard, Lysander A., sergt., 29th Regt., Co. A.
Higgins, John, enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 1st Cav., Co. E.
Hosford, B. F., Conn.
Hallett, Joseph L., 31st Mass.
Hersey, John W., enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 10th Mass.
Hubbard, H. A., 27th Mass.
Harrison, William, Harris' N. Y. Cav.
Hart, J. S., 31st Mass.
Hayes, Edward, 21st Conn.
Holloran, Stephen O., 27th Mass.
Higgins, Peter, 5th N. Y. Cav.
Hart, Leonard, 4th Conn.
Hammond, Edward, R. I
Higgins, Michael, N. Y.
Hancock, Sullivan, 69th N. Y
Holley, James, N. Y.
Harrington, J., enl. Aug. 23, '61, 18th Mass., Co. B.
Howard, Charles, N. H.
Howard, Henry O., 2d Mass.
Hayes, Patrick, 27th Mass., Co. H.
Holmes, I. L., N. Y.
Hamms, Joseph, N. Y.
Hanchett, C. F., N. Y.
Hickey, James, N. Y.
Holden, John, 36th N. Y.
Hartwell, Geo. B., enl. July 21, 1862, 37th Mass.
Hickox, Frederick D., enl. July 19, '62, 37th Mass.
Hovey, Eugene B., sergt., enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 37th Mass., Co. E.
Hawks, Josiah B., corp., enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 37th Mass., Co. I.
Hosley, William B., enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 27th Mass.; died in hospital, 1862.
Holmes, Joseph N., enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 27th Mass.; pro. to 1st lieut., May 14, 1862.
Hyde, William, enl. Aug. 19, '62, 37th Mass.; killed May, 1864.
Hogan, Thomas, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 1st Cav.
Hardy, Charles A., enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 1st Cav.
Hammill, John, enl. Sept. 17, 1862, 1st Cav.
Henricks, Gustavus, enl. Sept. 16, 1864, 30th Mass.
Hart, Daniel C., enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 1st Cav.
Horden, Adolphus, enl. Sept. 16, 1864, 2d Mass.
Hensey, Henry W., enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 1st Cav.
Henderson, Henry S., enl. Sept. 17, 1864, 2d H. Art.
Howland, John W., enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 1st Cav.
Hayes, John, enl. 1864.
Harris, John L., enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 1st Cav.
Haley, Morris, enl. Sept. 20, 1864, 2d H. Art.
Hooker, Oliver C., enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 37th Mass.
Hankin, John, enl. Sept. 2, 1864, U. S. Navy.
Huntington, Loring, enl. July 7, 1862, 34th Mass.
Holloway, Eugene, enl. 1864.
Halling, John, enl. July 21, 1862, 34th Mass.
Hall, George G., enl. Sept. 12, 1864.
Hart, David D., enl. July 22, 1862, 27th Mass.
Houghton, E. T., enl. Aug. 1864.
Hosford, Calvin C., enl. July 21, 1862, 27th Mass.
Hirsch, Cleaus J., enl. Sept. 1864.
Hosmer, George C., enl. July 21, 1862, 37th Mass.
Henderson, William S., enl. Sept. 19, 1864.
Hunt, Jared C., enl. Aug. 20, '62, 10th Mass., Co. F.
Hersey, John W., enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 10th Mass.
Headley, Stephen A., 2d H. Art.
Harrigan, Michael, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, pro. to lieut., 37th Mass.
Harrington, Jeremiah, enl. Aug. 16, '62, 37th Mass.
Hills, James B., enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 27th Mass.
Hoyne, Richard, enl. Oct. 22, '62, 46th Mass., Co. K.
Harvey, O. K., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Harvey, O. W., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Hastings, Wm., enl. Sept. 25, '62, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Hazleton, T. M., enl. Sept. 25, '62, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Hinsdale, C. T., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Hood, Wm., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Hosford, C. M., enl. Sept. 25, '62, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Humphrey, P. B., enl. Sept. 25, '62, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Hurlbut, W. H., enl. Sept. 25, '62, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Holman, C. E., enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 8th Mass., Co. H.
Holmes, Horatio, enl. Oct. 10, 1862, 8th Mass., Co. H.
Holloway, Orlando R., enl. April 18, '63, 5th H. Art.
Hills, George N., enl. April 11, 1863, 5th H. Art.
Hyde, Reuben, enl. April 18, 1863, 5th H. Art.
Howard, John, enl. April 25, 1863, 5th H. Art.
Harvey, Thomas, enl. May 19, 1863, 5th H. Art.
Hurley, John, enl. June 13, 1863, 7th H. Art.
Hart, William A., drafted July 16, 1863.
Hutchins, Asahel, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 34th Mass.
Hanselman, John, enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 57th Mass.
Holt, John, enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 34th Mass.
Hale, Frederick, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 4th Cav.
Hawkins, John T., enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 5th Cav.
Howe, George, enl. Jan. 5, 1864, 1st Cav.
Hotchkiss, Arthur N., enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 27th Mass.
Harrington, Michael, enl. Jan. 8, 1864, 25th Mass.
Henry, William, enl. Jan. 9, 1864, 34th Mass; killed March 31, 1865.
Heller, John G., enl. Jan. 9, 1864, 1st Cav.
Hough, Thomas M., enl. Jan. 5, 1864.
Harvey, Ozro K., enl. Dec. 31, 1863.
Holcomb, Hiram G., enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 13th H. Art.
Higgenbotham, James, enl. Jan. 24, '64, 57th Mass.
Harley, Cornelius, enl. Jan. 30, 1864, 57th Mass.

Howe, George, enl. Feb. 16, 1864, 25th Mass.
Hicks, Thompson, enl. Feb. 19, 1864, 57th Mass.
Hamlin, Charles, enl. Feb. 20, 1864, 57th Mass.
Hudson, Ahimas A., enl. March 8, 1864, 57th Mass.
Holbrook, Cyrus, enl. Feb. 29, 1864, 57th Mass.
Harrington, William K., enl. Nov. 3, 1864, 61st Mass., Co. F.
Holmes, William, 1st H. Art., Co. F.
Horner, Charles, 1st Cav.
Holt, Thaddeus K., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Hall, Andrew J., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 39th H. Art.
Hayden, Charles H., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Hall, Noadiah K., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Hess, Theodore, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Hurlbut, Henry A., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Hayden, Edmund S., enl. Aug. 29, 1864, Navy.
Horrigan, Timothy, enl. Aug. 15, 1864, Navy.
Hill, Allen R., enl. Jan. 23, 1865, 19th Mass.
Hopp, Joseph, enl. Dec. 11, 1864, 1st Cav.
Hoerner, Charles, enl. Dec. 31, 1864, 1st Cav.
Haus, Joseph, enl. Dec. 31, 1864, 1st Cav.
Hanson, Charles.
Hazleton, Thomas M.
Harrison, William, enl. Oct. 27, 1864, 55th Mass.
Hays, Michael, enl. Aug. 2, 1864, 1st Cav.
Hoare, Michael, enl. Dec. 9, 1864, 61st Mass.
Harrington, William K., enl. Nov. 3, 1864, 61st Mass., Co. F.
Harris, James, enl. Nov. 26, 1864.
Hinds, Loring F., enl. Nov. 10, 1864, 1st H. Art.
Hucksam, Jacob, enl. Nov. 26, 1864, 1st H. Art.
Haley, Patrick, enl. Nov. 19, 1864, 19th Mass.
Hanaford, William, enl. Oct. 26, 1864, 61st Mass.
Hendricks, Thomas, enl. Nov. 30, 1864, 2d Cav.
Harrold, George J., enl. Oct. 31, 1864, 61st Mass.
Isbell, John D., 18th Mass.
Ingerson, Frederick A., sergt., 27th Mass., Co. K.
Ingerson, F. N., 10th Mass.
Inman, Erastus, enl. Aug. 6, 1863, 27th Mass.
Ingraham, Robert E., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Ives, E. W., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Ingerson, James N., enl. Dec. 31, 1863.
James, Frank, enl. 1864.
Jones, John, enl. Aug. 1864.
Jacobs, Charles, enl May 18, 1864, 23d U. S. Cav., Co. B.
Jameson, Quintain, enl. June, 1861, 10th Mass., Co. E.
Jones, Horace L., 10th Mass., Co. E.
Jones, George H., 20th Mass., Co. A.
Jobes, Asbury, 16th Conn.
Jones, E. P., 27th Mass.
Justin, George R., 10th Mass.
Jones, Lyman, enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
Johnson, James, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 37th Mass.
Jourdie, John, enl. Dec. 24, 1864, 13th Mass. Batt.
Johnson, Joseph H., enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 1st Cav.
James, William, enl. Nov. 2, 1864, 61st Mass.
Jones, Luke, Jr., enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 27th Mass.
Johnston, William, enl. Nov. 1864.
Jenkins, Rosser, Aug. 21, 1862, 10th Mass.
Jones, George W., enl. Sept. 1864.
Johnson, Louis W., enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 1st Cav.
James, Thomas, enl. Sept. 13, 1864, 2d H. Art.
Jones, W. G., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Joslyn, Joseph, enl. Sept. 25, '62, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Johnson, Peter B., 54th Regt.
Johnson, Robert S., enl. Jan. 15, 1864, 57th Mass.
Johnson, Fred'k A., enl. Jan. 9, 1864, 13th H. Art.
Jones, Samuel, enl. Jan. 30, 1864, 5th Cav.
Jordan, Thomas J., enl. Feb. 27, 1864, 57th Mass.
Jackson, George, enl. March 17, 1864, 5th Cav.
Jefferson, Joseph, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Johnson, John D, enl. Sept. 1, 1864. 30th H. Art.
Jones, Charles P., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Jones, George J., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Justin, James, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Johnson, William E., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Joyce, Martin, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, U. S. Navy.
Jarvin, Justin, enl. Dec. 24, 1864, 13th Mass. Batt.
Jurnoss, John, enl. Dec. 24, 1864, 13th Mass. Batt.
Jairdun, Jules, enl. Dec. 24, 1864, 13th Mass. Batt.
Knight, Edwin L., pro. to sergt., enl. June, 1861, 10th Mass., Co. E.
Keith, Hiram A., 1st lieut., enl. June 14, 1861, 10th Mass., Co. F.
Keyes, Wm. D., enl. June 14, '61, 10th Mass., Co. F.
Kenney, Morgan D., enl. June 14, 1861, 10th Mass.
Knight, John L., enl. June 14, 1861, 10th Mass.
Kneeland, Edward S., wagoner, 10th Mass., Co. I
Killom, Thomas, 18th Mass., Co. K.
Kurtz, Frederick, 27th Mass., Co. K.
Knight, Joseph G., 31st Mass., Co. B.
Kirkland, John, 1st Cav., Co. F; died in hospital Dec. 23, 1862.
King, Rory, 10th Mass.
Kenney, Jack, 1st Cav.
Kendall, Ransom, 31st Mass.
Kellogg, N. E., enl. Oct. 5, 1861, 27th Mass., Co. I
Knight, Elijah U., enl. May 7, 1862, 27th Mass.
Kilroy, James, N. Y.
King, Peter S., enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 1st Cav.
Kilkelly, Michael, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 37th Mass.
Kennedy, Jno., enl. Aug. 13, '62, 37th Mass., Co. K.
Kellogg, Edward G., enl. July 22, 1862, 27th Mass.; died in prison, Andersonville, Aug. 1, 1864.
Kellogg, Nelson O., enl. July 8, 1862, 27th Mass.
Kinneston, Benj., enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 27th Mass.
Keefe, William, enl. July 21, 1862, 34th Mass.
Keyes, John F., enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 37th Mass.
Knowlton, Daniel, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 37th Mass.
Kehler, Cornelius, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 10th Mass.
Keogh, Henry, enl. July 16, 1862, 37th Mass., Co. I.
Kenney, John, enl. July 13, 1862, 37th Mass., Co. I.
Kenney, Patrick M., enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 37th Regt.
Kneeland, Edward S., enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 1st Cav.
King, Frank E., enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 1st Cav.
King, Edward S., enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 37th Mass., Co. I; killed May 21, 1864.
Karpellus, Louis, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass.
King, Erasmus D., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass.
King, J. O., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Kingsley, Geo. D., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A; died at Newbern, Feb. 16, 1863.
Kenyon, Walter J., enl. May 9, 1864, 5th H. Art.
Keyes, Charles H., enl. May 16, 1863, 5th H. Art.
King, Henry N., enl. May 6, 1864, 5th H. Art.
Kelley, Michael, enl. June 11, 1863, 7th H. Art.
Kavana, Jerry, enl. June 11, 1863, 7th H. Art.
Keating, John, enl. Jan. 8, 1864, 25th Mass.
Kendall, Theodore R., enl. Jan. 5, 1864, 57th Mass.
King, Zeb, enl. Jan. 13, 1864, 4th Cav.
Keefe, Daniel O., enl. Jan. 11, 1864, 34th Mass.
Kennedy, James E., enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
Kennedy, Dennis, enl. Jan. 5, 1864, 13th H. Art.
Knowlton, Henry C., enl. Jan. 5, 1864.
Kane, Jerry, enl. Jan. 23, 1864, 57th Mass.
Kenney, Samuel, enl. Sept. 13, 1864, 2d H. Art.
Kimball, Frank L., enl. July 31, 1862, 34th Mass., Co. D; killed at Piedmont, June 5, 1864.
Kingston, Richard, 6th L. Batt.
Kent, 19th Mass.
Krantz, E., 19th Mass.
Kurtz, F., 27th Mass.
Knowlton, Austin, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Kelly, John J., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Kilbon, Geo. B., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Kinney, Geo. W., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Kay, Archibald, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Kennedy, Cornelius, enl. 1864.
Kelly, William, enl Sept. 22, 1864, 2d Mass.
Kelly, Michael, enl. Nov. 23, 1864, 12th Mass. Batt.
Kingston, Richard, enl. Dec. 9, 1864, 6th Mass. Batt.
Keller, Charles, enl. Oct. 31, 1864, 28th Mass.
Kennerton, Hubbard B., enl. Nov. 3, 1864, 2d Cav.
Kingsley, James, enl. Aug. 1864.
Kousell, Morris, enl. Sept. 1864.
Kelly, William, enl. Nov. 2, 1864.
King, Wm., enl. Sept. 17, 1864, 61st Mass., Co. C.
Kenney, John, enl. Nov. 7, 1864, 3d H. Art.
Keif, David. No record.
Kearney, James W., sergt., enl. Sept. 30, 1863, 1st Cav.; killed Oct. 1, 1864.
King, Wm. G., enl. Jan. 6, 1864, Mass. Cav., Co. G.
Leicutel, Joseph, 10th Mass., Co. D.
Lontscher, Christian, corp., 10th Mass., Co. E.
Lewis, William, 10th Mass., Co. E.
Lombard, Hosea C., capt., enl. June, 1861, 10th Mass., Co. F.
Loomis, Victor O., 10th Mass., Co. F.
Livingston, James, 10th Mass., Co. I.
Lynch, Jas., enl. Aug 23, 1861, 18th Mass., Co. H.
Lee, Horace C., col., enl. Oct. 1861, 27th Mass.
Lambert, John, 27th Mass., Co. K.
Lachose, Martin, 29th Mass., Co. F
Lynch, Patrick, 31st Mass., Co. G.
Long, Michael, enl. Jan. 9, 1862, 31st Mass., Co. G.
Leban, Timothy, 31st Regt., Co. G.
Lathrop, E. W., 10th Regt.
Leonard, J. N., 27th Mass
Lombard, R. R., 21st Mass.
Lynch, John, Harris' N. Y. Cav.
Lynch, Thomas, 1st Cav.
Lombard, F. O., sergt., 1st Cav.; killed in battle, Nov. 1863.
Lyman, Timothy P., enl 1861, 1st Cav., Co. E.
Lombard, Roswell, 4th N. Y.
Lane, Timothy, 31st Mass.
Lane, Charles, 1st N. Y. Cav.
Loony, Patrick, 27th Mass
Lurey, T. H., N. Y.
Locker, C., N. Y.
Lyman, S. H., N. Y.
Lavanter, Joseph, N. Y.
Ledwith, John, N. Y.
Leonard, Geo. H., 1st Mass.
Larkin, T. G., enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Mass., Co. D.
Lane, William, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 37th Mass.
Loomis, Chester C., enl Aug. 13, 1862, 1st Cav.
Leonard, Nathan C., enl July 4, 1862, 27th Mass.
Leland, Leander F., enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 27th Mass.
Lee, James Oliver, enl. July 24, 1862, 37th Mass.; died Sept. 9, 1864.
Lathrop, Alpheus D., enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 37th Mass.
Luther, Martin, sergt., enl. July 12, 1862, 37th Mass., Co. I; died May 14, 1864.
Lakin, C. J., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Law, John M., enl Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Loomis, S. G., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Lewis, Jason, sergt., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Landon, W. J., lieut., enl. Oct. 12, 1862, 8th Mass., Co. H.
Lothrop, Randolph, enl. April 11, 1864, 5th H. Art.
Leonard, Charles, enl June 6, 1863, 7th H. Art.
Lucas, William, enl. Dec. 16, 1863, 1st Cav., Co. K.
Lecuier, Alfred, enl. Dec. 17, 1863, 4th Cav.
Lockwood, Charles, enl. Dec. 21, 1863, 1st Cav.
Lynch, John, enl. Jan. 5, 1864, 1st Cav.
Lancor, Edward, enl. Jan. 11, 1864, 4th Cav.
Lewis, Leonard, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 10th Mass.
Leonard, Martin, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 13th H. Art.
Ladd, Charles H., enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 3d H. Art.
Lindsey, Alanson T., enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 13th H. Art.
Lewis, Isaiah, enl. Jan. 25, 1864, 5th Cav.
Lee, William, enl. Jan. 26, 1864, 57th Mass.
Lincoln, Sumner, enl. Feb. 8, 1864, 57th Mass.
Lee, Dennis, enl. March 7, 1864, 57th Mass.
Little, Marcus, enl. Jan. 25, 1864, 27th Mass.
Lemon, Joseph, enl. Jan 25, 1864, 58th Mass., Co. K; killed April 2, 1865.
Lippman, Carl H., 27th Mass., Co. K.
Langdon, James C., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Langdon, Walter C., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Ludington, Augustine, enl. Sept. 1, '64, 30th H. Art.
Lewis, Charles F., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Lewis, Albion W., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Lombard, Wm. L. D., enl. Sept. 1, '64, 30th H. Art.
Lyon, James, enl. 1864.
Lee, Edward, enl. Sept. 17, 1864, 61st Mass., Co. C.
Lowry, Wm. J., enl. Dec. 1864.
Long, Howard, enl. Nov. 26, 1864, 5th Cav.
Lamoor, Joseph, enl Dec. 31, 1864, 1st Cav.
Lynch, Michael, enl. Nov. 26, 1864, 17th Mass.
Lee, Timothy, enl. Sept. 17, 1864, 61st Mass.
Lacy, James, enl. Sept. 17, 1864, 61st Mass.
Lewis, Nathaniel S., enl. Nov. 1864.
Lunchin, Thos., enl. Nov. 14, '64, 61st Mass., Co. G.
Lane, William, enl. Sept. 17, 1864, 1st Cav.
Langdon, Perkins W., enl. Aug. 25, 1864, 2d H. Art., Co. A
Lovett, Henry L., enl. Aug. 25, '64, 2d H. Art., Co. A.
Leonard, Wm. H., enl. Aug. 25, 1864; died Nov. 1864.
Lyons, Daniel, enl. 1864.
Lavake, Thomas W., enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 27th Mass.
Matthews, John, enl. Aug. 1864.
McCabe, Patrick, 27th Mass.
Murphy, Michael, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 27th Mass.
McWilliams, Edward, 10th Mass., Co. A.

McGee, H., 10th Mass., Co. A.
Merrill, John H., 10th Regt., Co. A.
McNeil, John, enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Mass., Co. E.
Matthews, Williams, 10th Mass., Co. F.
Morse, James G., 10th Mass., Co. F.
McDonald, James, 10th Mass., Co. G.
Mason, Edward, musician, enl. Sept. 6, 1861, 18th Mass., Co. A.
Murphy, Wm., enl. Aug. 24, 1861, 18th Regt., Co. K.
Mixter, Geo. W., 21st Mass., Co. B.
Mahoney, John, 21st Mass., Co. B.
Murphy, James, 27th Mass., Co. K.
Martin, John A., 31st Mass., Co. F.
Murphy, James, 31st Mass., Co. G.
Miller, Joseph, 31st Mass., Co. G.
Muxter, Gilbert G., enl. Sept. 14, '61, 1st Cav., Co. E.
Mack, Henry, Harris' N. Y. Cav.
Miller, James, Harris' N. Y. Cav.
Moffat, Henry, 10th Mass.
Morgan, Milton, 18th Mass.
Malone, Martin, 31st Mass.
Morse, William, 10th Mass.
Morse, Edward, 20th Mass.
Mokanny, Dennis, 5th N. Y. Cav.
Manners, William, 27th Mass.
Matthews, Charles H., Harris' N. Y. Cav.
Matthews, Warner, 1st Conn. Art.
Miller, George, 10th Mass.
Maroni, John, 1st Cal.
McCarthy, John, enl. Aug. 1862, 7th R. I.
Morrissey, Edward, 10th Mass., Co. A.
Murry, John, 9th Mass.
Maroney, John, N. Y.
Meachem, Thomas, N. Y.
McGrath, M. W., N. Y.
Melrose, Lewis, 27th Mass.
Melrose, Charles, 27th Mass., Co. E.
Millard, R. W., 10th Mass.
McGowan, Peter, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 27th Mass.
Moulton, Albert S., enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 37th Mass.
Mitchell, George H., enl. Aug. 1864.
Murphy, James, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 37th Mass.
McGrath, William, enl. Aug. 30, 1864, 2d H. Art.
Maloney, John, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 37th Mass.
McDermott, enl. Oct. 27, 1864, 1st H. Art.
Mahon, Miles, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 37th Mass.
McDonald, John, enl. Dec. 30, 1864.
Mulloy, Michael, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 37th Mass.
McCarty, John D., enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 37th Mass.
McGlinn, Thomas, enl. Feb. 22, 1865, 30th Mass.
Miner, L. A., enl. Jan. 24, 1865, 55th Mass.
Manning, John, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 37th Mass.
Madden, Joseph, enl. Jan. 21, 1865.
Miller, Marble D., enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 27th Mass.
Marchom, Joseph, enl. Nov. 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.
Manly, Nathaniel F., Aug. 17, 1862, 27th Mass.; died June 3, 1864
Morgan, Henry T., enl. Dec. 1864.
McMahon, John, enl. July 21, 1862, 34th Mass.
McGuire, John, enl. Nov. 1864.
Miller, Jonathan D., enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 27th Mass.; died May 20, 1864.
Morgan, Thomas, enl. Dec. 1864.
Morton, Lyman, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 37th Mass.
Manning, John, enl. Sept. 16, 1864, 4th Cav.
Murphy, John, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 37th Mass.
McGerry, Henry, enl. Aug. 3, 1864, U. S. Navy.
Moran, Thomas, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 37th Mass.
McQuade, Patrick, enl. Sept. 13, 1864, 2d H. Art.
Moore, Henry, enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 27th Mass.
McGuckian, John, enl. Nov. 26, 1864, 12th Mass.
Morgan, William, enl. March 15, 1865, 2d Cav.
Mayans, John, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 37th Mass., Co. E.
McClelland, William, enl. Sept. 14, 1864, 2d Cav.
Morse, Amasa C., enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 1st Cav.
Moelter, John, enl. Sept. 16, 1864, 29th H. Art.
McCrary, Eugene, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 1st Cav., Co. E.
Messer, Charles, enl. Sept. 1864, Navy.
Morin, Joseph, enl. Aug. 18, '62, 37th Mass., Co. K.
Muller, Joseph, enl. Sept. 13, 1864, 61st Mass.
Madden, Patr'k, enl. Aug. 21, '62, 37th Mass., Co. K.
McGlinchy, J., enl. Sept. 17, 1864, 61st Mass., Co. C.
Mulloy, John B., 1st lieut., enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 37th Mass.
McAnally, John, corp., enl. Sept. 14, 1864, Vet. Res.
Moore, John A., enl. Sept. 10, 1862, 10th Mass.
Mack, Colman, enl. Sept. 5, 1864, Navy.
Monahan, Patrick, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 37th Mass.
McAvoy, William H., enl. Aug. 16, 1864, Navy.
McPherson, William, enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 1st Cav.
McCarty, Patrick, enl. July, 1864.
McNamara, T., enl. Aug. 12, '62, 37th Mass., Co. K.
Mayo, A. W., enl. Sept. 1864.
Meekins, Emory, enl. Sept. 25, '62, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Miller, B. F., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Miller, Joseph, enl. Oct. 13, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Moore, A. H., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Morris, Edward, enl. Sept. 25, '62, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Morse, T. P., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Mutell, C. W., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Marsh, Daniel J., sergt., enl. Sept. 25, '62, 46th Mass.
May, Lewis, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 8th Mass., Co. H.
Mellen, George H., 8th Mass., Co. H.
Moore, John, enl. Sept. 12, 1862, 8th Mass., Co. H.
Mott, J. A., enl. Oct. 20, 1862, 8th Mass., Co. H.
Marshall, Newton, enl. May 16, 1863, 5th H. Art.
Miller, William F., enl. April 18, 1863, 5th H. Art.
Mayer, Lewis, enl. April 25, 1863, 5th H. Art.
Munroe, Alex. G., enl. June 13, 1863, 7th H. Art.
McCarthy, Florence, 2d Cav., Co. K.
Merlett, Charles L., enl. April 11, 1863, 2d Cav.
Metcalf, Joseph C., drafted, July 16, 1863.
Mahoney, Jerry, enl. Aug. 27, 1863.
Manning, Chas. D., enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 34th Mass.
Maloney, John, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 27th Mass.
Munier, Barna, enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 4th Cav.
Morrison, Edward, enl. Jan. 8, 1864, 27th Mass.
Manley, William H., enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 57th Mass.
McCoy, Alexander, enl. Jan. 5, 1864, 57th Mass.
Mitchell, Edward J., enl. Jan. 13, 1864, 56th Mass.
McQuade, James, enl. Jan. 6, 1864, 13th H. Art.
McCoy, Robert, enl. Jan. 12, 1864, 57th Mass., Co. E.
Monroe, Charles T., enl. Jan. 15, 1864, 1st Cav.
Moloney, Patrick, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 13th H. Art.
Mixter, Charles H., enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 13th H. Art.
Manze, D. O. E., enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 13th H. Art.
Moore, George, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 13th H. Art.
Miller, Cyrus H., enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 13th H. Art.
Mellows, Ferguson K., enl. Dec. 30, '63, 13th H. Art.
Manning, Loyd W., enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 13th H. Art.
Martin, Fred'k W., enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 13th H. Art.
Michel, Lysander, enl. Jan. 5, 1864, 13th H. Art.
Merriam, George F., enl. Dec. 29, 1864, 13th H. Art.
McKew, George, enl. Jan. 5, 1864, 13th H. Art.
McKeon, James, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 13th H. Art.
McIntire, Melvern H., enl. Dec. 30, '63, 13th H. Art.
McArthur, Robert, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 13th H. Art.
Mattheis, George, enl. Jan. 12, 1864, 13th H. Art.
Merton, Henry, enl. Jan. 22, 1864, 1st Cav.
McGregor, Oscar, enl. Jan. 27, 1864, 57th Mass.
Miller, George N., enl. Jan. 30, 1864, 5th Cav.
Marsh, Hiram P., enl. 1864.
Morrison, Robert, enl. Feb. 8, 1864, 57th Mass.
Malone, John, enl. Feb. 10, 1864, 5th Cav.
Miller, John G., enl. March 17, 1864, 5th Cav.
Mitchell, Charles, enl. March 26, 1864, 57th Mass.
Mason, Alonzo R., enl. March 30, 1864, 57th Mass.
McKeon, Harry, enl. April 8, 1864, 57th Mass.
Maddock, Nicholas, enl. Sept. 15, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.
McCullum, F. J., 19th Mass.
Myett, Joseph, 19th Mass.
McCaffrey, Cornelius, enl. Feb. 23, 1864, 2d Mass.
McClellen, William, 2d Cav.
Martin, John W., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Murray, David, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Mellish, Geo. H., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Meeker, William C., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Miller, Charles S., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Mahoney, John, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Miller, Edward, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Moore, Eugene, enl. Sept 15, 1864, 1st Batt. H. Art.
Mohen, James, enl. 1864.
Morris, Louis, enl. Aug. 1864.
McDonald, John, enl. Aug. 1864.
McQuade, Patrick, enl. Aug. 1864.
McCluskey, ——, enl. Sept. 1864.
Murphy, John, enl. Nov. 23, 1864, 1st H. Art.
Mois, Charles, enl. Nov. 1, 1864, 2d Cav.
Matthews, John, enl. Nov. 26, 1864, 1st H. Art.
Mowry, Rasselas A., enl. Nov. 26, 1864, 1st H. Art.
McGuire, James, enl. Dec. 10, 1864, 2d Mass.
McMahon, Michael, enl. Dec. 10, 1864, 2d Cav.
Michell, John A., enl. Dec. 10, 1864, 4th Cav.
Merriman, Herman G., enl. Nov. 19, 1864, 2d Cav.
Maxwell, Alexander, enl. Nov. 19, 1864.
Meade, George B., enl. Dec. 31, 1864, 3d Cav.
McGreary, James, enl. Dec. 31, 1864.
Nickerson, M. S., 10th Mass., Co. A.
Noble, Wilbur W., 10th Mass., Co. F.
Newell, Joseph K., 1st lieut., enl. June, 1861, 10th Mass., Co. I.
Newell, Barnard, 1st Cav.
Noyes, Edward H., enl. June 14, 1862, 7th R.I. Cav., Co. B.
Niles, Horace L., sergt., enl. May 24, 1861, 1st Cav., Co. A.
Nichols, Henry, N. Y.
Newton, Solomon E., enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 1st Cav.
Newton, James, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 1st Cav.
Newton, John O. H., enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 1st Cav.
Newton, Marcus M., enl. July 19, 1862, 34th Mass., Co. F.
Norton, Thomas W., enl. July 22, 1862, 27th Mass.
Norton, James, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 37th Mass.
Newell, E. A., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Newton, A. S., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Nichols, Chas. A., enl. Sept. 25, '62, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Nichols, A. L., 8th Mass., Co. H.
Noe, Charles, 54th Regt.
Nagle, Richard, enl. Jan. 8, 1864, 13th H. Art.
Nolde, Wilbur W., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Norton, Barney, enl. 1864.
Nolan, Robert, enl. July, 1864, 28th Mass.
Nichols, Joseph, Jr., enl. Dec. 8, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.
Newell, Wm. S., enl. Dec. 8, 1864, 10th Mass., Co. F.
Nichols, Henry R., enl. Sept. 7, 1864.
Nicholson, James H., enl. Dec. 1864, 2d H. Art.
Noble, James F.
Newton, Jerome N., enl. Nov. 10, 1864, 1st H. Art.
Neiss, George R., enl. Sept. 16, 1864, 2d H. Art.
O'Brien, Patrick, 10th Mass., Co. A.
Orne, J. D., 2d lieut., enl. 1861, 18th Mass., Co. A.
Otis, George A., surgeon, 27th Mass.
O'Connor, John, 29th Mass., Co. I.
O'Connor, John, 31st Mass., Co. G.
O'Donnell, John, enl. Jan. 9, 1862, 31st Mass., Co. G.
Oliver, Napoleon, 1st Cav., Co. E.
O'Reilly, Robert, N. Y.
Orr, Alexander, 21st Mass.
Oliver, Sylvester, 27th Mass.
Otis, C. M., N. Y.
O'Harry, H. I., N. Y.
O'Brien, Philip, N. Y.
O'Conner, Patrick, enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 27th Mass.
O'Connor, James, sergt., enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 37th Mass.
Oliver, Sidney S., enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 1st Cav.
Oliver, William, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 37th Mass.
O'Brien, Cornelius, enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 8th Mass.
O'Connor, Thomas, enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 8th Mass.
O'Neil, James, enl. April 18, 1863, H. Art.
Oliver, William H., 54th Mass.
O'Brien, Michael, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 57th Mass.
O'Laughlin, Patrick, enl. Jan. 8, 1864, 13th H. Art.
O'Connor, Daniel, enl. Jan. 28, 1864, 27th Mass.
Olds, George F., 61st Mass.
O'Brien, John, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Owen, Oscar G., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Orchard, Charles H., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Orchard, William T., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
O'Hearn, William, enl. Sept. 15, 1864, 2d Art.
Olds, George F., enl. Sept. 1864.
O'Reilly, Timothy, enl. Sept. 13, 1864, 29th H. Art.
O'Brien, Thomas, enl. Sept. 14, '64, Vet. Res. Corps.
O'Connell, Jere., enl. Sept. 10, 1864, 10th Mass. Batt.
O'Brien, Patrick, enl. Sept. 14, 1864, 2d H. Art.
Parkhurst, William, 2d Mass., Co. D.
Petraeke, Angelo, musician, 10th Mass., Co. A.
Porter, Byron, 1st lieut., enl. June, 1861, 10th Mass., Co. E.
Phillips, Alva C., sergt., 10th Mass., Co. E.
Paddock, Ichabod S., 10th Mass., Co. E.
Porter, Peter, 10th Mass., Co. E.
Potvin, Charles, 10th Mass., Co. E.
Pierce, Edwin C., corp., enl. June, 1861; 10th Mass., Co. F.; pro. to 2d lieut., Maine Regt.
Phelps, Frank H., enl. June, '61, 10th Mass., Co. F.
Putnam, Silas L., enl. June, 1861, 10th Mass., Co. F; killed 1863.

Phelon, John M., 18th Mass., Co. A.
Parker, James, 18th Mass., Co. H.
Powers, James, 20th Mass., Co. K.
Pine, Daniel, enl. Aug. 16, 1861, 21st Mass., Co. B.
Parsons, Edwin D., 27th Mass., Co. K.
Pulver, Martin M., sergt., 31st Mass., Co. F.
Patch, William, 31st Mass., Co. G.
Putnam, Charles H., corp., enl. Nov. 5, 1861, 1st Cav., Co. E.
Preston, Robert, 10th Mass.
Parker, Simeon B., N. Y. Zouaves.
Pooley, John, 10th Mass.
Purcell, Philip, 1st Cav.
Perry, James E., 27th Mass.
Pease, Vashni, 1st Cav.
Packard, Henry A., 62d N. Y.
Pike, Horace, 31st Mass.
Perkin, William, 3d Md.
Plant, Peter, enl. July 28, 1862, 37th Mass.
Pratt, James, enl. Aug. 1864.
Pease, Erastus B., enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 37th Mass., Co. I; killed June 3, 1864.
Pollett, William, enl. Nov. 26, 1864, 1st H. Art.
Pierce, Patrick, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 37th Mass.
Pierce, Edwin, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 1st Cav.
Pike, Robert, enl. Nov. 1, 1864, 15th Mass. Batt.
Paul, Albert G., enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 1st Cav.
Pratt, Roswell A., enl. Sept. 8, 1864.
Plant, John W., enl. July 21, '62, 37th Mass., Co. I.
Patch, John R., enl. Aug. 27, 1864, Navy.
Parent, Lewis, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 37th Mass.
Phillips, Wm. S., enl. Feb. 17, 1865, 2d Cav.
Phelps, Charles, lieut., 37th Mass., Co. I.
Potter, Henry H., enl. 1864.
Pearce, Leander F., enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 1st Cav.
Pansana, Alfred, enl. 1864.
Phelps, Harlan S., enl Aug. 13, 1862, 37th Mass.
Prescott, Warren R., enl. 1864.
Pierce, Stephen D., enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 27th Mass.
Phinney, Prince A., enl. 1864.
Potwine, George C.
Pease, Newton, enl. July 15, 1862, 27th Mass., Co. D.
Plimpton, Wm. P., enl. 1864.
Pease, Wallace, enl. July 15, 1862, 27th Mass.
Pendergast, Peter, enl. Aug. 1864.
Parmelee, Almond G., enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 27th Mass.
Pratt, Elisha, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 27th Mass.
Pease, Augustus E., enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 37th Mass., Co. I; killed Sept. 19, 1864.
Parker, Allen F., enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 37th Mass., Co. I.
Page, Robt. A., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Pease, John A., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Perkins, E. A., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Pratt, George M., enl Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Putnam, C. F., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Pansinou, Jacob, enl. Sept. 15, '62, 8th Mass., Co. H.
Pease, Samuel, enl. Oct. 3, 1862, 8th Mass., Co. H.
Pearson, Harry, enl. May 16, 1863, 5th H. Art.
Preston, Emerson R., enl. April 11, 1863, 5th H. Art.
Perry, J. M., enl. May 30, 1863, 5th H. Art.
Powers, Erskine N., enl. June 10, 1863, 7th H. Art.
Pattee, Delevan M., drafted July 16, 1863.
Perkins, John, enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 57th Mass.
Priny, Wm., enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 1st Cav., Co. M.
Parker, Marshall R., enl. Dec. 26, 1863, 4th Cav, Co. G.
Pearce, Edward P., enl. Jan. 7, 1864, 1st Cav.
Peck, Benjamin B., enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 27th Mass.
Potter, Enos, enl. Nov. 21, 1864, 1st H. Art.
Phelps, Geo. W., enl. Jan. 5, 1864, 13th H. Art.
Preston, Frank, enl. 1863, 13th Regt.
Perkins, George H., enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 13th Regt.
Perven, Orrin, enl. Jan. 6, 1864, 13th Regt.
Pinckney, Asbury C., enl. Jan. 22, 1864, 1st Cav.
Parent, Nepthale, enl. Jan. 26, 1864, 37th Mass., Co. H.
Powers, Michael, enl. Feb. 2, '64, 57th Mass., Co. C.
Prouty, Wm. A., enl. Feb. 6, 1864, 57th Mass.
Parker, Carlos A., enl. Feb 23, 1864, 57th Mass.
Pell, William, enl. March 21, 1864, 5th Cav.
Phettiplace, George H., enl. Aug. 19, 1864, 2d H. Art.
Perkins, Geo. O., sergt., enl. Sept. 1863, 2d H. Art.
Parker, Charles E., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Partridge, Andrew, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Potter, Willson L., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Perkins, George, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.; pro. Nov. 1864, lieut., 8th Regt., U. S. Colored Troops.
Prescott, Morrill, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Plunkett, Patrick, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Prentiss, Henry S., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Parker, Thomas B., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Porter, Wm. M., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Quilty, Michael, corp., enl. Oct. 21, 1861, 28th Mass.
Quinn, P. N., N. Y.
Quilty, Thomas, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 1st Cav., Co. G.
Quimby, George W., enl. Jan. 24, 1865, 26th Mass.
Robinson, Henry S., musician, 10th Mass.
Ring, Joseph, 10th Mass., Co. A.
Ramsdell, Henry L., 10th Mass., Co. E.
Rice, Newell S., 10th Mass., Co. E.
Ross, Levi, corp., enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Mass., Co. F.
Russell, Charles, 10th Mass., Co. H.
Riley, David, 10th Mass., Co. I.
Rogers, Edwin F., 18th Mass., Co. H.
Richardson, Edwin, 19th Mass., Co. E.
Ring, Geo. H., enl. Oct. 19, 1861, 27th Mass., Co. K.
Ryan, Rhodes, 31st Mass., Co. G.
Remington, Robert A., enl. Sept. 1, 1861, 1st Cav, Co. E; died at Andersonville, July 10, 1864.
Rohner, William, enl. July, 1862, 20th Conn.
Rohner, Emory, enl. July, 1862, 20th Conn.
Reigher, Charles, 18th Mass.
Ring, Thomas, enl. June 5, 1862, 27th Mass.
Royle, Auguste, 10th Mass.
Ripley, Herbert S., Mich.
Rea, Charles, N. Y.
Richards, John, 27th Mass.
Riley, Robert, N. Y.
Richmond, Reuben, 62d N. Y.
Richmond, A. J., 62d N. Y.; killed May 12, 1864.
Richmond, Thomas, 18th Mass.
Rodgers, Edgar, 18th Mass.
Robinson, George, 10th Mass.
Rood, Henry, 1st Cav.
Rust, ——, Cav.
Roy, Augustus, Cav.
Rice, Charles E., 21st Conn.
Robbin, James, 12th Conn.
Roach, J. M., 27th Mass.
Rigsby, Burr, 1st Cav.
Riddle, E. R., 71st N. Y.
Ripley, William, enl. 1862, 3d Vt.
Richards, R. A., N. Y.
Row, J. W., Maine.
Reed, David W., 1st Mass.
Ryan, Timothy, 27th Mass.
Richards, Reuben, 27th Mass., Co. K.
Richardson, J. C., enl. Oct. 9, 1861, 27th Mass., Co. K.
Rowley, Charles S., enl. July 15, 1862, 37th Mass., I.
Rowe, Jacob F., enl. July 4, 1862, 1st Cav.
Richards, Marshall, enl. July 6, 1862, 37th Mass.
Richardson, George, enl. July 13, 1862, 37th Mass.
Rice, Wm. A., enl. July 19, 1862, 38th Mass.
Roach, John M., enl. July 31, 1862, 34th Mass., Co. D.
Rawson, Charles B., enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 36th Mass.
Raftis, Richard, enl. July 21, 1862, 27th Mass.; died in prison.
Ryan, Timothy A., enl. July 30, 1862, 27th Mass., Co. K.
Rawson, John, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 10th Mass.
Rhodes, Edward B., enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 10th Mass.
Ryan, Patrick, enl. July 25, 1862, 37th Mass.
Rood, Henry, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 1st Cav.
Russell, Francis C., enl. Sept. 9, 1862, 51st Mass.
Richardson, A. H., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Richardson, E., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Ripley, James F., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Rodier, Louis C., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Rogers, E. C., sergt., enl. Sept, 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Richmond, D. B., enl. Sept. 12, 1862, 8th Mass., Co. H.
Rice, Henry H., enl. Oct. 20, 1862, 8th Mass., Co. H.
Roach, John, enl. Sept. 12, 1862, 8th Mass., Co. H.
Rock, Thomas, enl. June 10, 1863, 7th H. Art.
Rice, James W., enl. Aug 18, 1863.
Robinson, John W., enl. Dec. 4, 1863, 2d H. Art.
Redican, Patrick, enl. Dec. 24, 1863, 1st Cav.
Reed, Thomas R., enl. Dec. 28, 1863, 57th Mass.
Riley, William, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 57th Mass.
Rogers, Michael, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 27th Mass.
Reed, Nathaniel, enl. Jan. 5, 1864, 57th Mass.
Riley, John, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 1st Cav.
Rice, G. Marshall, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 27th Mass.
Robinson, Henry S., enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 4th Cav.
Robins, Henry M., enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 4th Cav.
Ryan, James, enl. Jan. 9, 1864, 1st Cav.
Roy, Ezra, enl. Jan. 13, 1864, 13th H. Art.
Roney, George E., enl. Jan. 15, 1864, 13th H. Art.
Ridgeway, Geo. E., enl. Jan. 7, 1864, 13th H. Art.
Ray, Thomas H., enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 13th H. Art.
Rass, Franklin C., enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 13th H. Art.
Rollins, Francis J., enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 13th H. Art.
Russell, Loren, enl. Jan. 22, 1864, 57th Mass.
Ryan, Morris R., enl. Feb. 5, 1864, 4th Cav.
Rodier, Louis N., enl. Feb. 18, 1864, 57th Mass., Co. C.
Rumney, Edward E., enl. Feb. 29, 1864, 57th Mass.
Rodes, Wesley, enl. March 17, 1864, 5th Cav.
Russell, James, enl. March 25, 1864, 5th Cav.
Ryan, William, 28th Mass.
Robinson, John, 3d H. Art.
Ryle, Edmund, 1st H. Art.
Rogers, John, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Rose, Hubert G., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Rice, Urban B., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Rand, Levi T., enl Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Rice, Alonzo M., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Reed, Benjamin D., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Remington, Franklin B., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Richards, Stephen, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Reed, Myron, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Robertson, George W., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Robinson, Marvin P., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Reynolds, Wm. P., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Ryan, Patrick, enl. Aug. 1864, 28th Mass.
Rose, Henry, enl. Aug. 1864.
Read, Roman, enl. Dec. 1864.
Rice, Frank, enl. Dec. 1864.
Russell, Edwin L., enl. Jan. 21, 1865, 26th Mass.
Ryle, James J., enl. Nov. 30, 1862, 3d Cav.
Rice, John, enl. Nov. 19, 1864, 19th Mass.
Rourke, Bernard, enl. Nov. 29, 1864, 61st Mass., Co. G.
Rowell, J. M., enl. 1864.
Rice, Asaph, enl. Sept. 12, 1864, Vet Res. Corps.
Rogers, George E., enl. Sept. 19, 1864.
Roberts, John, enl. Sept. 14, 1864, 11th Mass. Batt.
Radcliff, Andrew, enl. Sept. 10, 1864, Navy.
Rand, George E., enl. Sept. 9, 1861, 2d H. Art.
Roberts, Jerome E., enl. March 22, '64, 56th Mass.
Streeter, Albert L., drummer, enl. 1861, 27th Mass.
Sullivan, John, 9th Mass., Co. E.
Shehan, Timothy, enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Mass., Co. E.
Shem, James, enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Mass; Co. E.
Scott, James L., enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Mass., Co. E.
Shaw, Alvin D., enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Mass., Co. F.
Sackett, Alonzo F., enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Mass., Co. F.
Strickland, George G., enl. June 21, 1861, Co. F; died Aug. 8, 1862.
Skinner, John F., enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Mass., Co. F.
Smith, Wm. S., 10th Mass., Co. I.
Shay, Peter, 10th Mass., Co. I.
Sullivan, Jerry, 10th Mass., Co. I.
Sullivan, Michael, 10th Mass., Co. I.
Squires, John C., 10th Mass., Co. I; died.
Smith, David P., surg., 18th Mass.; pro. to brig.-surg.
Stebbins, Jackson N., enl. Aug. 1861, 18th Mass., Co. K.
Stewart, John, corp., enl. Aug. 16, 1861, 21st Mass., Co. B.

Sheridan, Martin, enl. Aug. 27, 1861, 21st Mass., Co. B.
Somerville, John, enl. Aug. 16, 1861, 21st Mass., Co. B.
Sullivan, Dennis, enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 27th Mass., Co. K.
Sullivan, Thomas, 27th Mass., Co. K.
Sporham, Francis, enl. Oct. 12, 1861, 27th Mass., Co. K.
Scott, E. R., enl. Feb. 3, 1862, 31st Mass., Co. F
Swallow, Hugh R., corp., enl. Nov. 1861, 31st Mass., Co. G
St. Peter, Peter, 31st Mass., Co. H.
Smith, Lewis, 1st Cav., Co. E.
Smith, Lucius, 1st Cav., Co. E.
Scott, Henry E., 1st Cav., Co. E.
Stevens, Joseph L., enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 1st Cav., Co. F.
Stevens, Sidney F., enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 1st Cav., Co. G.
Shattuck, Fred., 12th Mass.
Swan, Wm. D., 32d Mass.
Smith, George H., 2d Mass.
Strowd, E., 14th Conn.
Stetson, V. S., Conn.
Simpson, Herbert I., 27th Mass.
Sampson, Ira B., 27th Mass.
Swan, George M., 62d N. Y.
Sullivan, Daniel, 31st Mass.
Sholes, Austin D., 62d N. Y.
Spooner, Horatio B., corp., 25th Mass., Co. K.
Steele, Horace, 16th Conn.
Shehan, Richard, N. H.
Shannan, Richard, Conn.
Smith, J. C., 27th Mass.
Sackett, Charles, enl. 1861, 27th Mass., Co. K.
Sackett, U. U., 27th Mass., Co. K.
Styles, Augustus, 1st Cav.
Smith, Otis B., 4th Vt.
Snow, Francis M., 1st Cav.
Southwick, Farnum, enl. Aug. 16, 1862 1st Cav.
Scott, Lunban, 10th Mass.
Stevens, Egbert M., 15th Mass.
Shepard, Joseph, 2d Mass.
Stamus, Wm., enl. Aug. 1862, Conn.
Smith, Newton W.
Spellman, C. E., 1st Cav.
Shaw, William, N. Y.
Scott, Peter, N. Y.
Sheon, William, N. Y.
Sanders, John, N. Y.
Shehan, Timothy, N. Y.
Smith, H. M., 21st Mass.
Sullivan, J., 21st Mass.
Stockwell, Wm. C., enl. July 15, 1862, 37th Mass., Co. I; killed June 18, 1864.
Stockwell, Charles E., 37th Mass., Co. I; died in hospital, April, 1864.
Shannon, Philip, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 57th Mass., Co. I.
Sears, Edward S., enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 37th Mass., Co. I.
Speight, John, 37th Mass., Co. D.
Smith, Timothy D., 37th Mass., Co. D; killed April 6, 1865.
Shaw, I. D., 37th Mass.
Shaw, William, 37th Mass.
Scully, Michael, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 37th Mass.
Sheehan, John, enl. Aug 12, 1862, 37th Mass.
Sparks, George H., enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 10th Mass.
Spooner, George O., enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 27th Mass.
Stone, Benjamin, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 27th Mass.
Severance, Chas. H., enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 27th Mass.
Squires, George, H., enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 27th Mass., Co. K.
Smith, Charles H., enl. July 12, 1862, 27th Mass.
Snow, Elmore P., enl. July 14, 1862, 27th Mass., Co. D.
Smith, Edward, enl. July 31, 1862, 27th Mass., Co. G.
Sargent, Stephen, enl. July 19, 1862, 34th Mass., Co. D.
Shay, Daniel, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 37th Mass., Co. I.
Seel, Charles, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 37th Mass., Co. E.
Shay, John S., enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 37th Mass.
Smith, Henry D., enl Aug. 8, 1862, 1st Cav.
Smith, Edwin F., enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 1st Cav.
Smith, Reuben C., enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 1st Cav.
Smith, Wm. L., enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 1st Cav.
Shaw, L. R., enl. July 17, 1862, 37th Mass., Co. I.
Sullivan, Dennis, enl. July 21, 1862, 37th Mass.
Strong, Leander, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 37th Mass.
Southwick, Farnum, enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 1st Cav., Co. A.
Smith, Ebenezer, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 1st Cav.
Stevens, Sidney F., enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 1st Cav.
Snow, Francis M., enl. May 21, 1861, 1st Cav.
Stockwell, David S., enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 37th Mass.
Scovill, James, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Sikes, Rufus, Jr., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Sprague, E. L., enl. Sept. 25, '62, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Stebbins, G. S., enl. Sept. 25, '62, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Stewart, Frank H., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Stimson, Chas. M., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Strong, E. O., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Strong, W. H., enl. Sept. 25, '62, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Sturtevant, H. D., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Spooner, Samuel B., capt., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass.; pro. to maj., Feb. 5, 1863.
Shuttleff, Wm. S., 1st lieut., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass.; pro. to lieut.-col., Oct. 27, 1862; to col, Feb. 1863.
Scanlin, James, enl. Sept. 27, '62, 8th Mass., Co. H.
Searles, Charles, enl. Oct. 11, '62, 8th Mass., Co. H.
Sullivan, Eugene, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 8th Mass., Co. H.
Smith, Wm., enl. May 30, 1863, 5th H. Art.
Simer, Joseph, enl. May 12, 1863, 5th H. Art.
Sabine, Wm., enl. May 16, 1863, 5th H. Art.
Stanton, Edward A., enl. May 16, 1863, 5th H. Art.
Stanton, James, enl. June 13, 1863, 7th H. Art.
Smith, Henry, enl. Feb. 10, 1863, 2d Cav., Co. I.
Smith, James M., enl. April 9, 1863, 2d Cav., Co. I.
Snow, Billings, drafted July 16, 1863, 32d Regt.
Swan, Charles, drafted July 16, 1863.
Symmes, Jefferson, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 1st Cav.
Shay, John, enl. Jan. 15, 1864, 57th Mass.
Strickland, Leroy S., enl. Jan. 6, 1864, 13th H. Art.
Stevens, Wm. H., enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 13th H. Art.
Sheldon, Abner, enl. Jan. 8, 1864, 13th H. Art.
Strickland, Emery, enl. Jan. 5, 1864, 13th H. Art.
Stowell, Geo. M., enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 13th H. Art.
Sheehey, John, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 13th H. Art.
Sackett, William, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 13th H. Art.
Sollace, Albert N., enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 13th H. Art.
Sollace, Giles M., enl. Jan. 18, 1864, 13th H. Art.
Snow, Wm., enl. Jan. 14, 1864, 27th Mass.
Stafford, Robert, enl. Jan. 21, 1864, 1st Cav.
Sherwin, Waldo, enl. Jan. 15, '64, 57th Mass., Co. C.
Shuler, Joseph N., enl. Feb. 11, 1864, 57th Mass.
Smith, Frank, enl. Feb. 26, 1864, 57th Mass.
Snell, Warren T., enl. Feb. 26, 1864, 27th Mass.
Simpson, John H., enl. March 7, 1864, 57th Mass.
Sargent, Joseph A., 3d Cav.
Stillings, Rufus, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Smith, Benj. F., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Simmons, Frank T., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Siskron, Edward, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Shanley, Barnard, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Sill, Samuel, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Stuigess, Warren, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Shaw, Artemus C., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Shaw, John, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Scurrah, Thomas, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Smith, George A., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Sikes, George F., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Spooner, Wm. A., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Siskron, Samuel F., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Snow, Franklin A., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Sturtevant, Henry C., enl. Sept. 1, '64, 30th H. Art.
Simmons, Leroy, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Seagers, Henry, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Sumner, Samuel L., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Stow, Barnard, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Smith, John, 28th Mass.
Sherman, William, enl. July, 1864.
Stickel, Jacob, enl. July, 1864.
Shopland, Frank, enl. Aug. 1864.
Sage, R. C., enl. 1864.
Smith, Christian, enl. Nov. 29, 1864, 7th Mass. Batt.
Shea, John, enl. Nov. 23, 1864, 4th Cav.
Shultz, William, enl. Nov. 23, 1864, 1st Cav.
Shea, Cornelius, enl. Dec. 27, 1864, 9th Mass. Batt.
Swartz, James, enl. Nov. 1, 1864, 2d Cav.
Smith, George H., enl. Nov. 4, 1864.
Swartz, Karl, enl. Nov. 1, 1864, 2d Cav.
Starr, Edward, enl. Dec. 28, 1864, Cav.
Smith, Joseph D., enl. Aug. 10, 1864, Cav.
Sackett, Cornelius, enl. Dec. 31, 1864.
Sanderson, Lewis, enl. Aug. 30, 1864, 2d H. Art.
Shepardson, Simon P., enl. Oct. 29, 1864, 61st Mass., Co. F; died Aug. 22, 1865.
Scanlan, Patrick, enl. Oct. 31, 1864, 2d Cav.
Smith, George, enl. Nov. 5, 1864, 15th Mass. Batt.
Stimson, Horace W., enl. Dec. 30, 1864.
Sargent, Alonzo, enl. Sept. 17, 1864, 2d H. Art.
Smyth, William, enl. Aug. 1864.
Sullivan, Patrick, enl. Jan. 24, 1865, 20th Mass.
Sullivan, John, enl. Feb. 1, 1865, 17th Mass.
Smith, Charles A., enl. Feb. 8, 1865, 27th Mass.
Sperry, Thomas B., enl. Feb. 17, 1865, 2d Mass.
Sullivan, John, enl. Feb. 2, 1865, 27th Mass.
Simpson, Edward F., enl. Feb. 23, 1865, 19th Regt.
Sullivan, Jerry, enl. March 2, 1865, 2d Cav.
Stewart, David W., enl. Sept. 21, 1864, 61st Mass., Co. E.
Snow, Charles J., enl. Sept. 21, 1864, 2d H. Art.
Spears, Joseph, enl. Sept. 22, 1864, 3d Cav.
Seavers, Elbridge G., enl. Sept. 1864, V. R. Corps.
Stevens, Charles E., enl. 1864.
Sanders, Lewis, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 5th Cav.
Smith, Wm. C., enl. Sept. 13, 1864, 61st Mass.
Sullivan, Matthew, enl. Sept. 9, 1864, 61st Mass.
Smith, John C., enl. Sept. 14, 1864, 3d H. Art.
Stanley, Wm. E., enl. Sept. 16, 1864, 29th H. Art.
Stanley, Joseph, enl. Sept. 16, 1864, 29th H. A.
Thompson, Wm. enl. June, 1861, 10th Mass., Co. E.
Talbot, Geo. W., enl. June, 1861, 10th Mass., Co. E.
Tomtellotte, J. E., enl. June, '61, 10th Mass., Co. F.
Titcomb, Wm. P., enl. June, '61, 10th Mass., Co. F.
Taylor, Francis W., enl. June, 1861, 10th Mass., Co. G.
Trudence, Napoleon, enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Mass., Co. G.
Thomas, Charles H., 18th Regt., Co. A.
Trafton, John W., 1st lieut., 27th Mass., Co. E.
Twinkler, Joseph, 27th Mass., Co. I.
Tiffany, Wm. S., enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 27th Mass., Co. K.
Tucker, John, 27th Mass., Co. K.
Taunatt, George F.
Tobin, Michael, 62d N. Y.
Tredeau, George, 10th Mass.
Tye, Bartholomew, 10th Mass.
Tett, William, 10th Mass.
Towman, Thomas, 27th Mass.
Tunney, John, Harris' N. Y. Cav.
Tittle, John, 10th Mass.
Twiss, B. F., 8th N. H.
Thayer, C. H., enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 1st Cav., Co. E.
Trash, Samuel B., corp., enl. July 15, 1862, 37th Mass., Co. E.
Tuttle, Reuben G., enl. July 24, 1862, 34th Mass.
Tanner, Vincent W., enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 37th Regt., Co. G; killed Sept. 19, 1864.
Taylor, Nathaniel W., enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 27th Mass.
Tifft, Lewis A., 2d lieut., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Tappan, G. A., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Towner, W. M., enl. Sept. 27, 1862, 8th Mass., Co. H.
Tinden, Wm. P., enl. Oct 9, 1862, 8th Mass., Co. H.
Turner, C. M., enl. Sept. 27, 1862, 8th Mass., Co. H.
Thomas, Milton A., enl. April 11, 1863, 5th H. Art.
Timothy, Michael, enl. June 3, 1863, 5th H. Art.
Townsend, Ralson R., 54th Mass.
Tempest, Henry, enl. April 9, 1863, 2d Cav.
Turner, Richard S., enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 57th Mass.
Turner, Henry, enl. Jan. 13, 1864, 1st Cav.
Thompson, George W., enl. Jan. 13, 1864, 10th Mass.; killed Sept. 19, 1864.
Thrall, Henry C., enl. Dec. 28, 1863, 13th H. Art.
Thomas, George H., enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 13th H. Art.
Taft, Philip W., enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 13th H. Art.
Taylor, Albert H., enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 13th H. Art.
Thomas, John W., enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 13th H. Art.
Teboilo, Alvin, enl. Jan. 13, 1864, 13th H. Art.
Tyler, Titus, enl. Feb. 20, 1864, 57th Mass.
Thompson, George, 34th Mass.
Taylor, Charles M., 2d Cav.



Henry Morris

Tucker, Charles M., enl. Sept. 1, 1864.
Tiffany, Patrick, enl. Sept. 1, 1864.
Tyler, Charles A., enl. Sept. 24, 1864.
Thomas, Edward, enl. Sept. 24, 1864.
Taubert, Emilu, enl. Aug. 1864.
Tyne, John E., enl. Aug. 1864.
Terbriggan, Peter A., enl. Sept. 23, 1864, 10th Mass. Batt.
Thieman, Henry C., enl. Aug. 30, 1864, Navy.
Thompson, Pearlin, enl. Dec. 30, 1864, 1st Battalion Cav.
Taylor, Charles M., enl. Dec. 8, 1864, 2d Cav.
Twiss, Dallas, enl. Oct. 10, 1864.
Thompson, Charles, enl. Nov. 30, 1864, 2d Cav.
Tierney, Jerry, enl. Aug. 13, 1864, 34th Mass.
Tinkham, N. A., enl. Oct. 19, 1864, 61st Mass., Co. F.
Taylor, George C., enl. Aug. 24, 1864.
Upton, George H., 24th Mass., Co. F.
Ufford, Edwin M., enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 37th Mass.
Ufford, Morris, enl. Feb. 29, 1864, 1st Cav.
Udell, Matthews R., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Vancaver, William, 25th Mass.
Valentine, Peter, enl. Aug. 1862, Conn.
Vinton, Andrew, 19th Mass.
Vaughan, Albert N.
Veasie, Elbridge, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Veyrassett, Eugene, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Veirbacher, William, enl. Nov. 26, 1861, 19th Mass.
Willcox, Edward K., sergt., enl. June, 1861, 10th Mass.; pro. 1st lieut., 27th Mass.; pro. to capt., Feb. 1862.
Williams, Samuel, 10th Mass., Co. B.
Wiggins, H. A., enl. June 21, '61, 10th Mass., Co. E.
Wiggins, Francis H. B., enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Mass., Co. E.
Williams, Preserve N., 10th Mass., Co. E.
Woodman, Henry W., 10th Mass., Co. E.
Winslow, Shubael M., Jr., 10th Mass., Co. E.
Wright, George E., 10th Mass., Co. F.
Wilson, Edwin C., 10th Mass., Co. F.
Wheeler, Norman F., 10th Mass., Co. F.
Watson, T. J., enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Mass., Co. F.
Williams, Tyler F., 10th Mass., Co. G.
Wolcott, James N., 10th Mass., Co. I.
Willey, Leander F., 10th Mass., Co. I.
Walker, George, 15th Mass., Co. I.
Wiley, William, sergt., 17th Mass., Co. A.
Willard, Wills, 1st lieut., enl. July, 1861, 21st Mass.
Warriner, George, 21st Mass., Co. B.
Watson, Albert B., enl. July 25, 1861, 21st Mass.
Welch, John, 21st Mass., Co. B.
Way, Frederick, enl. Oct. 8, 1861, 25th Mass., Co. G.
Winslow, Charles W., 27th Mass., Co. I.
Warner, George, 1st lieut., 27th Mass., Co. K.
White, William, sergt., 27th Mass., Co. K.
Whitehead, William H., enl. Dec. 28, 1861, 31st Mass., Co. G.
Worthington, Wm. R., enl. Aug. 22, '62, 10th Mass.
Whittaker, John, 10th Mass., Co. I.
Wheelock, George A., 10th Mass., Co. I.
Waters, Nathaniel, 16th Conn.
Westthorpe, Thomas, N. Y.
Wheelock, W. A., 62d N. Y.
Waterman, Robert, 62d N. Y.
Wait, ——, 32d Mass.
Wardwell, Robert, Balloon Corps.
Wheelock, George W., 27th Mass.
Winn, John C., enl. Aug. 1862, Conn.
Watkins, Milton, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 11th Mass.
Williams, John, enl. Aug. 1862, 16th Conn.
Wheeler, William, enl. Aug. 1862, N. Y.
Wade, Franklin, 1st Cav.
Welch, John, 5th N. Y.
Woodward, Sherman, 31st Mass.
Washburn, Albert, Harris' N. Y. Cav.
Worcester, W. H. H., Conn.
Welch, Patrick, 10th Mass.
Wight, A. R., N. Y.
Williams, Austin, N. Y.
Winn, Albert, N. Y.
Woodruff, Leander, 27th Mass.
Willson, Thomas, 16th Mass.
Westerfield, John, 27th Mass.
Whipple, John M., enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 27th Mass.; died July 22, 1863.
White, John, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 27th Mass.
Winslow, Henry L., enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 37th Mass.
Wadsworth, Samuel C., drummer, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 37th Mass.
Wilbur, L. S., enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 37th Mass., Co. I.
Whitney, W., enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 37th Mass., Co. G.
Wade, George, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 37th Mass.
Woodward, John, enl. July 17, 1862, 27th Mass.
Wellspeck, Louis, enl. July 14, 1862, 27th Mass., Co. G.
Willard, Charles A., enl. July 17, 1862, 27th Mass., Co. K.
Walch, Patrick J., enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 37th Mass.
Wyatt, David H., enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 10th Mass.
Worthington, William R., enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 10th Mass.
Wickersham, B. F., enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 10th Mass.
Winans, John M., corp., enl. July 22, 1862, 34th Mass., Co. D.
Winans, William H., enl. July 31, 1862.
White, William O., enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 1st Cav.
Willson, Frederick L., enl. July 26, 1862, 34th Mass.
Ward, Patrick E., enl. July 21, 1862, 37th Mass.
Wentworth, Edwin O., enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 37th Mass.; killed May, 1864.
Warner, John, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 27th Mass., Co. K.
Walker, H. E., enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 27th Mass.
Walker, Gerry R., enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 1st Cav.
Wardwell, Harlan, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 1st Cav.
Wallace, George, Jr., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Webster, Daniel F., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Wood, Albert H., enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 13th H. Art.
Warren, John B., enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 13th H. Art.
Whitehouse, Thomas H., enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 13th H. Art.
Wright, Onias G., enl. Jan. 10, 1864, 13th H. Art.
Webster, Luther, enl. Jan. 21, 1864, 1st Cav.
Wales, David, enl. Jan. 25, 1864, 5th Cav.
Wilson, Henry, enl. Jan. 25, 1864, 5th Cav.
Welsh, Daniel, enl. Jan. 20, 1864, 57th Mass., Co. G.
Welton, Walter B., enl. Jan. 28, 1864, 57th Mass.
Wright, William, enl. Feb. 5, 1864, 4th Cav.
Wood, William, enl. Feb. 6, 1864, 57th Mass.
Williams, Jordan, enl. Feb. 10, 1864, 5th Cav.
Walker, John, enl. Feb. 15, 1864, 57th Mass.
Woodville, William, enl. March 9, 1864, 57th Mass.
Winy, Joseph, enl. March 23, 1864, 57th Mass.
Warriner, George P., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Woodworth, George D., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Whitman, James B., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Warner, Benjamin F., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
White, Daniel, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Wilkins, Isaac, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Wentworth, Henry, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
West, William E., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Wallace, George, Jr., sergt., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
West, Henry E., enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
Wilson, Thomas, enl. Aug. 1, 1864, 30th H. Art.
White, Jean, enl. Sept. 16, 1864, 3d Brigade.
Wood, Jefferson, enl. Sept. 24, 1864, 30th Mass.
Wallace, Daniel E., enl. Sept. 22, 1864, U. S. Navy.
Wheeler, William N., enl. Sept. 13, 1864, 2d H. Art.
Wilson, William, enl. Aug. 1864, 28th Mass.
Williams, Reuben, enl. Aug. 1864.
Wright, A. A., enl. 1864.
Williams, Henry, enl. 1864.
Walter, Louis, enl. Nov. 19, 1864, 12th Mass. Batt.
Ward, John, enl. Nov. 23, 1864, 1st Cav.
Weld, John A., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Wells, Gideon, sergt., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Wheeler, F. H., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Withey, William A., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Williams, A. C., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Wood, A. B., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Wright, Andrew J., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Mass., Co. A.
Waterman, William H., enl. Sept. 27, '62, 8th Mass., Co. H.
Walker, Sylvanus, enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 8th Mass., Co. H.
Walker, Sylvanus A., enl. 1862, 8th Mass., Co. H.
West, A. A., 8th Mass., Co. H.
Wood, Charles L., enl. Oct. 16, '62, 8th Mass., Co. H.
Wild, J. B., enl. Sept. 12, 1862, 8th Mass., Co. H.
Witt, Charles N., enl. Oct. 6, 1862, 8th Mass., Co. H.
Whipple, Joseph, enl. Sept. 30, '62, 8th Mass., Co. H.
Willard, Frank A., enl. June 3, 1863, 5th H. Art.
Willis, Henry W., enl. April 11, 1863, 5th H. Art.
Washburn, William H., enl. May 2, 1863, 5th H. Art.
Walker, John, enl. June 6, 1863, 7th H. Art.
Wilson, Eli, 54th Mass.
Warriner, Charles N.
White, William, drafted June 16, 1863.
Williams, George, enl. Aug. 27, 1863.
Wyncoop, John R., enl. Dec. 1, 1863, 54th Mass.
Waters, S. Alfred, enl. Dec. 3, 1863, 1st Cav.
Ware, Asa, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 27th Mass.
Wardwell, Joseph W., enl. Dec. 31, '63, 7th H. Art.
Whittemore, Joel E., enl. Dec. 24, 1863, 57th Mass.
Wetherbee, Warren S., enl. Jan. 4, '64, 57th Mass.
Wright, Samuel E., enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 5th Cav.
Whitney, John, enl. Jan. 7, 1864, 27th Mass.
Weston, William L., enl. Jan. 8, 1864, 26th Mass.
Willey, Leander, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 4th Cav.
Williams, John, enl. Jan. 13, 1864, 56th Mass.
Walker, Henry F., enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 13th H. Art.
White, Prescott E., enl. Dec. 31, '63, 13th H. Art.
Walker, William, enl. Dec. 10, 1864, 4th Cav.
Watt, Colin C., enl. Nov. 4, 1864, 1st H. Art.
Woodward, Abethat M., enl. Nov. 4, '64, 61st Mass.
Wilkinson, Michael, enl. Nov. 1, 1864, 61st Mass.
Webster, D. G., enl. Nov. 10, 1864, 58th Mass.
White, Charles N., enl. Dec. 8, 1864, 6th Mass. Batt.
Woodbridge, Oliver, enl. Dec. 16, 1864, 27th Mass.
Woods, Rufus N., enl. Dec. 16, 1864.
Whelden, George H., enl. Sept. 10, 1864.
Williams, Seth A., enl. Oct. 3, 1864.
Walker, Benjamin, Jr., enl. Sept. 12, 1864, 14th Mass. Batt.
White, William H., enl. Sept. 14, 1864, 3d H. Art.
Williams, Francis, enl. Sept. 13, 1864, Navy.
Washburn, Alfred L., enl. Sept. 14, 1864, 22d Mass.
Watts, John M., enl. Sept. 15, 1864, 2d H. Art.
Williams, Sardine G., enl. Aug. 25, 1864, 2d H. Art.
Ward, Albert S., enl. Dec. 30, 1864.
Young, Albert, A.M.L., enl. Dec. 30, 1864, 4th Cav.
Young, Jeremiah J., enl. Aug. 29, 1864, 2d H. Art.
Yoke, John, enl. Sept. 16, 1864, 15th Mass. Batt.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. HENRY MORRIS, LL.D.,

son of Oliver B. Morris and Caroline Bliss, daughter of Hon. George Bliss, was born in Springfield, Mass., June 16, 1814. He attended the schools of his native city, which have ever ranked among the best in the State, and, having decided upon a collegiate course, in 1828 he entered Amherst College, from which he was graduated with honor in the class of '32, which has furnished four judges, two members of Congress, and two trustees of alma mater.

He chose the legal profession for his life-work, and began the study of the law in the office of his father, Hon. Oliver B. Morris, a leading practitioner in Springfield. He also

attended the Cambridge law-school, and in 1835 was admitted to the Bar, and commenced the practice of the law in his native city.

Judge Morris, as he is familiarly known, has ever commanded the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and has been honored with various official positions within their gift, always discharging the duties in a truly conscientious manner, and to the satisfaction of all.

In the years 1846 and 1847 he represented Springfield in the Legislature, and aided in procuring the first grant from the State to Amherst College. In 1852, when Springfield was made a city, he was the president of the council, which office he held for two years.

The marked ability displayed by him in the various positions to which he had been chosen attracted the attention of the people, and in 1854 he was elected a member of Congress. Before the time arrived, however, for taking his seat, he was tendered by the Governor of the State the position of judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and, this being more in accordance with his tastes and habits, he resigned his seat in Congress and accepted the judicial office. In 1859 the Legislature abolished the Court of Common Pleas, and, his judicial services having thus terminated, he returned to the practice of his profession, in which he still continues.

Judge Morris has manifested a deep interest in religious matters, and became a member of the College Church in his junior year. After graduation, he transferred his relation to the First Church, in his native city, of which he is still a member, and during several years has been a deacon.

In 1854 he was elected a member of the corporation of Amherst College, and in 1869 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from his alma mater at the same time with his classmate and co-trustee, Judge Perkins.

In the multifarious duties incident to the legal profession, Judge Morris has found time to study the history of the Connecticut Valley and of Springfield, and has added many valuable contributions to the historic literature of this locality. In addition to various historical addresses which he has delivered from time to time, he is also the author of a thorough history of the old or First Church of Springfield; also, History of Springfield, etc. At present he is president of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society.

May 16, 1837, he united in marriage with Mary, daughter of Col. Solomon Warriner. They have four children living, viz., Mary W., wife of Charles K. Calhoun; Edward, who was admitted to the Bar in 1864 and is now practicing law in Springfield; Frederick W., a bookseller in Springfield; and Helen.

Politically, Judge Morris is a Republican, and although always manifesting an interest in public men and measures he has never been a partisan, caring more for the success of right principles, and the election of good men, than for party or personal gain.

HON. CHESTER W. CHAPIN

was born in Ludlow, Dec. 16, 1798. He is a direct lineal descendant, in the sixth generation, from Deacon Samuel Chapin, the founder of the family in this country. His grandfather, Ephraim Chapin, was one of the largest land-owners of his day in this section, his estate covering lands in Chicopee, Ludlow, and Springfield. His father (also Ephraim by name) occupied a portion of the old Chapin estates, which at the time of his death had not been divided. Though rich in lands, these early settlers were otherwise possessed of small means, and cultivated habits of the strictest economy. Yet these were days of families inversely proportionate to the ready means of the householder, Chester being the youngest of a family of seven children. In such circumstances are often found the beginnings of the amplest fortunes, and that strength of character which gives the widest influence.

Already, then, had there been instilled into the mind of the boy those lessons which have served him so well, when at a tender age his father died and left the family, then at Chicopee Street, to manage for themselves. His older brother, Ephraim, having been sent to college, the duty of remaining at home to care for the interests of his mother and her farm devolved upon Chester. While doing so he attended the district school at Chicopee, which ranked high as a school of its kind in those days, and was afterward sent to the academy at Westfield, from which he entered upon the active pursuits of life.

At twenty-one he went to Springfield, and first found employment at the hotel known as the Old Williams House, kept then by his brother Erastus. Not relishing the business, he was next found keeping a store of his own at Chicopee Street.

Just across the way was another store, kept by the late Stephen C. Bemis, and the two soon formed a copartnership, which continued several months. At this time Mr. Chapin was married to a daughter of Col. Abel Chapin, of Chicopee. He was next found at work upon the construction at Chicopee of the first mill ever built in this country where paper was made by machinery. He took the contract for the foundation and masonry of this factory for the Ameses, and did the work in so satisfactory manner that, when a few years later the mill was burned, they urged him to undertake a renewal of the job; but other engagements then intervened to prevent him from complying. A change in business then occurred, which turned the attention of the young man in the direction of his real life-work. At the solicitation of Jacob W. Brewster, of Hartford, he was induced to take an interest in the extensive stage-lines in the Connecticut Valley. Here he first made the acquaintance of his life-long friend, the late Maj. Morgan, of Palmer, who was engaged in the stage-line running east and west from Springfield. Occasionally holding the reins on the Hartford and Brattleboro' line, Mr. Chapin was soon found to be more needed in developing the general interests of the route, which so prospered under his management as to yield him large returns on his investment.

Soon after the demonstration had been satisfactorily made by Thomas Blanchard that steamboats could run from Hartford to Springfield, Mr. Chapin grasped the idea and utilized it. He bought out Blanchard soon after 1830, and for a dozen years controlled the passenger traffic between the two places. Ever since he has maintained his business relations with boating lines, until he now controls largely the New York and New Haven lines of steamers. Two of his vessels were in government employ during the war of the Rebellion.

Meanwhile, having, largely by his personal efforts, secured a connection between Springfield and Hartford by rail, he became a director in the corporation, and took active interest in its management. Extensive postal contracts having been taken by him on the route from Terre Haute to St. Louis, he sent the stages there, and used the rail as the means of transporting mails under his charge from Hartford to Stanstead, Canada.

In 1850, Mr. Chapin became a director of the Western Railroad, but resigned the position to accept the presidency of the Connecticut River Railroad in the same year. In 1854, having attracted attention by successful management of that road, he was elected president of the Western road, and accepted. In two years fifty miles of rails had been renewed; the bridge over the Connecticut River rebuilt; twelve first-class locomotives, one hundred and forty-five freight-cars, and six passenger-coaches had been added to the rolling stock of the road. The interests of the company called him to England in 1855, where he was successful in negotiating a loan of half a million dollars for further improvements. Very soon the road began to pay handsome dividends. The Albany bridges, the

Truly Yours
C W Chapin

new iron bridge at Springfield, the continuous double track, and more particularly the grand consolidation of the Western and Boston and Worcester roads into the Boston and Albany, with magnificent tide-water facilities, the huge elevator at Boston, and the grand depot at Worcester, have been enterprises owing a large share of their success to the shrewd management of Chester W. Chapin. At various times during his presidency of the Western road he has been solicited to take the management of other large railroad interests, but has always refused. In business relations elsewhere, we find Mr. Chapin mentioned as a stockholder and director in the Hudson River and New York Central Railroads; director of the Western Union Telegraph Company; a prominent manager and owner of the Collins Paper Company property and business at Wilbraham; the Agawam Canal Company at West Springfield; and president of the Chapin Banking and Trust Company, of Springfield (having been formerly founder and president of the Agawam Bank of the same place). He has been honored with a seat in the national House of Representatives. The honor thus conferred precludes the necessity of extended remarks concerning Mr. Chapin's personal excellencies. He is kind and obliging, of unblemished reputation, cool and decided, but considerate, and one whose "promise is as good as his bond."

While Mr. Chapin is a prudent and somewhat conservative man, a careful observer of his career will find that he has always been among the foremost to accept every improvement in the onward march of civilization. At first a stage-owner, he was quick to see and utilize the application of steam,—first upon the waters of the Connecticut, and then upon its banks. Instead of resisting the march of events as bringing into the field an element of rivalry—and perhaps destruction—to his interests in old methods, he was the foremost to contribute his capital and practical experience to the development of each new and improved project in the direction of cheap and rapid transportation. Now, at the age of eighty, Mr. Chapin has retired from active life and is enjoying the fruits of a green old age.

HON. JAMES M. THOMPSON.

Among the men of force and character, well-directed and indefatigable energy, fidelity, and genius, who make their mark in the world, and set an example worthy the imitation of their juniors, is Col. James M. Thompson, of Springfield. He has reached his present enviable position through his own keen foresight, industry, and adherence to principle. He was born in Pembroke, N. H., July, 1811; was one of a family of nine children, of whom Hon. Newell A. Thompson (deceased), of Boston, is another. In their early life their father, who was engaged in cotton and woolen manufacturing, lost his property by the disasters of the war of 1812, which ruined, financially, most of those engaged in that business. It thereafter became necessary for "the boys" to do all in their power for the support of the family, and they did it. Col. Thompson received his early education in the common schools of New England, and commenced his business education in a country store in 1825. At the age of twenty he began business for himself, in which he was prosperous for four years, when, through the failure of another, his business was broken up, but his characteristic resolution and energy soon won him once more a place in business circles.

In 1835 he married the youngest daughter of the late Gurdon Steele, Esq., a lady of culture, pleasing manners, and general excellence. She died in 1866.

Mr. Thompson resided in New York City from 1838 to 1840, and then returned to Boston. A year or two previous W. F. Harnden had established the first express in the country, and in 1840 employed Mr. Thompson in his Boston office. In 1842 he appointed him agent at Springfield, where he has since resided. In the year 1843, Mr. Thompson purchased the line between Boston and Albany of Harnden & Co., with all its stock, and continued the business alone until 1852, when he admitted as partners two of his clerks, Mr. Melcher, of Boston, and Mr. Johnson, of Albany. Thompson & Co. subsequently sold out their interest to the American Express Company, Mr. Thompson holding a position in that company until its consolidation with the Merchants' Union. About the year 1852 the Adams Express Company bought out the Harnden and other lines. Mr. Thompson, in pursuance of his previous interests, became, upon its new organization, one of the first directors, and its secretary, which places he still occupies.

In 1849 a charter for the John Hancock Bank of Springfield was obtained through his influence, and of that bank he was the president for thirteen years following, and has been a director since. For many years he has been connected with the Springfield Institution for Savings; one of the soundest and best-conducted savings-banks in the State, and since the decease of Mr. Hooker, its presiding officer, he has been its president, during which time its assets have increased from about seven hundred thousand to about seven million dollars. He is one of the original directors of the Chapin Banking and Trust Company, and was elected its president in July, 1878, Mr. Chapin declining a re-election. He was also one of the incorporators of the City Library, and contributed, and liberally, toward the erection of the Unitarian Church of Springfield, acting for some two years during its construction as chairman of the building committee. His connection with the Springfield Gas-Light Company has been as a director since 1861, and president since 1870. During the Harrison campaign and after, while the Whig party existed, Col. Thompson was a very active member of the party, but always declined political office. Upon the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he was anxious to take the field and share his fortunes with our brave soldiers, but the nature of his business and the counsel of his friends, touching the important service he could render at home in the furtherance of the Union cause, kept him from the field, and subsequently, as chairman of the committee of finance and information, he freely responded in time and money in contributing to the benefit of volunteer soldiers and their families, to as great an extent as any other man in the State. In the fall of 1861 he received the unanimous nomination of both the Democratic and Republican conventions for Senator for the Eastern Hampden District, and at the election received every vote cast, except five or six. His doctrine in that hour of the country's peril was, "No man, however humble, has a right to stand back when there is so much to be done to put down this unholy rebellion,—every man can and must do something."

In the Senate he was appointed chairman of the joint standing committee of the Legislature on the militia, and was also a member of several other committees. In these positions he served with marked ability, and brought to bear that consideration, knowledge, experience, and sound judgment which the emergency required. Having in former years had much experience in military matters as aid to Gov. Clifford, who was president of the Senate at the time Col. Thompson was a member, he was the better able to render important service in the position he was called to fill.

For his second wife Col. Thompson married Anna, daughter of Hon. Tracy Beadle, of Elmira, N. Y. His life has been one of active business, and among other monuments to his energy in Springfield is an elegant residence on an eminence commanding "a view unsurpassed for beauty of inland scenery," which, with its spacious grounds, adds much to the beauty of that part of the city, an engraving of which may be seen on another page of this work.

HON. WILLIS PHELPS

was born in Granby, Conn., Feb. 25, 1806, and is a lineal descendant, through his father, Horace, and grandfather, Ebenezer, of William Phelps, who, with his four sons, William, Samuel, Nathaniel, and Joseph, and his brother George, with their families, one hundred and forty persons in all,—including Rev. John Warham, of Exeter, and Rev. John Maverick, from near Exeter, England,—embarked at Plymouth, England, on the ship "Mary and John," and landed on an island in Boston Harbor, New England, May 30, 1630. Thus the members of this large family were among the early pioneers of the Eastern States on the Atlantic coast. The emigrant, William, Sr., lived nearly five years at Dorchester, Mass., when he removed to Windsor, Conn., in the fall of 1635. He was a member of the first General Court held in Connecticut in 1636 and 1637,—which last declared war against the *Pequots*,—and a magistrate from 1638 to 1642. In 1643 he was the foreman of the first grand jury; was deputy from 1645 to 1657, with the exception of six years, and, with Mr. Welles, of Hartford, was appointed a committee on *lying*. He represented Dorchester in the first Legislature of Massachusetts, and Windsor in the first Legislature of Connecticut. His brother George removed with him to Windsor, and they bought their land from the Indians. He died July 14, 1672. The grandson of William Phelps was elected twenty-eight times to represent Simsbury in the Legislature of Connecticut. His father, Horace Phelps, removed to West Springfield about the year 1811, to Westfield in 1812, and to Springfield in 1816, which latter has been the home of Willis Phelps since, except from 1831 to 1842, when he resided at Longmeadow. His father died in 1848, at the age of seventy-nine. Mr. Phelps spent his boyhood days in various occupations,—on the farm, in the meat business, driving ox-team, and making brick; the brick-yard being located on Carew Street, where the bricks were made in 1822 for the old "Thompson House." At the age of nineteen he bought the grocery business of N. B. & J. O. Mosely, on the corner of State and Walnut Streets, and then first began business as a merchant. Thus early in life he became schooled in the business operations which, later, developed judicious management and sagacity. From meagre earnings amid the struggles of early life he has risen to the control of large business operations in building railroads and establishing stock companies. In 1838, Mr. Phelps contracted to grade a section of the Western (now Boston and Albany) Railroad, in Dalton, Mass., and soon after contracted for five other sections, between Albany and Springfield, of the same road. He built the Council Bluffs and St. Joseph Railroad, raising the funds for its construction; built the Rome and Watertown and the Potsdam and Watertown Railroads; and for some forty years was engaged in the construction of railroads in various parts of the United States, with several of which he has been officially connected as president and stockholder. It is said that Mr. Phelps has been more extensively connected with the construction of railroads than any other man in the United States.

Notwithstanding his extensive business relations, Mr. Phelps has been somewhat actively interested in the great political questions of the day. In 1844 he was elected commissioner for Hampden County, and was chairman of the board for three years. In 1848 he was in the Massachusetts Senate. Upon the organization of Springfield as a city he became a member of the council; the following year he was elected alderman, and again a few years afterward. He has been a candidate of the minority party four times for mayor of the city.

In 1856 he represented Springfield in the General Court.

Mr. Phelps has been associated with some of the important interests of the city; assisted in obtaining the charter for the Five-Cent Savings Bank, and was its first president. He was influential in obtaining the charter for the Pynchon Bank, and owned one-tenth of the stock of the Fire and Marine Insurance Company at the time of its organization, being also a director for many years.

On the 1st of March, 1828, he married Miss Mariah Bartlett, of Springfield. To them were born four children,—three sons and one daughter. The daughter and one son died in infancy. Henry W. resides in Springfield, and is the superintendent of the Athol Railroad. John W. also resides in Springfield.

JAMES D. BREWER

was born in Springfield, Mass., April 24, 1819. He traces his descent from Daniel Brewer, the emigrant ancestor of the name, who came from London or Birmingham, England, and settled in Roxbury, Mass., in 1634.

His father, James Brewer, made mercantile operations his life business, was one of the originators of the Chicopee Bank of Springfield, and as a stockholder retained his interest until his death. He was largely interested in the manufacture of cotton goods in various mills; was an active business-man, possessing that sagacity and business ability not uncommon among self-made men, and a man well read in the current literature of the day. He married Harriet, daughter of Dr. Jabez Adams, of Mansfield, Conn., and to them were born four sons and four daughters, of whom James D. Brewer was the second child. In the year 1840 he engaged as a merchant with his father in Springfield, which business was subsequently conducted as a hardware business, and continued for some thirty-two years. During this time he was interested in many of the enterprises of the city, as treasurer of the Indian Orchard Canal Company, originator of the Springfield Gas-Light Company, and director and treasurer of the same works, one of the directors of the Springfield Car- and Engine-Works, and committee in closing up its affairs; one of the directors of the Agawam Canal Company's mill, director of the Chicopee Bank; and director of the Hampden Watch Company, of Springfield. He was the first chief-engineer of the fire department of the city, after its organization.

Mr. Brewer has led a strictly business life, preferring its independence and activity to the bickerings and strife connected with public affairs, never seeking publicity or political preferment. He has been closely identified with church and kindred interests, has been warden of the Episcopal Church of Springfield for several years, and vestryman for some thirty years. In 1842 he married Sarah, second daughter of Col. Solomon Porter, of Hartford, Conn. Their children living are Edward L., a resident of Hartford, Conn., and Mrs. Dr. Luke Corcoran, of Springfield, Mass.

LEWIS J. POWERS.

It is always a pleasure to the historian to place upon his page "passing incidents" in the life of one who has been solely the architect of his own fortune. Such a one is the subject of this sketch, Hon. Lewis J. Powers. He was born in Springfield, Mass., Jan. 15, 1837, and received his education at the common schools of his native city, and in a private school which he attended several terms. Early in life he entered on a business career for himself, his first work being to deliver to patrons in the city the *Sentinel*, then published by Alanson Hawley. Soon after he went into the employ of a Mr. Brocket, one of the pioneer newsdealers of Springfield, and subsequently engaged with Mr. Bessey, whose news-room was under the Massasoit House, and who also supplied the trains with papers. Young Powers had exhibited such unusual energy and activity in the prosecution of his business that Mr. Bessey placed him on the train as "newsboy," where he worked incessantly from "early morn till dewy eve," at the rate of two

Willis Phelps

Jas L. Brewer.

dollars and fifty cents per week. After two or three years he left the train and took a position in the store, and in 1857 purchased a one-third interest in the establishment, and in 1861 became sole proprietor. In 1857, while in company with Mr. Bessey, they started the stationery trade in a small way. This business was commenced by young Powers, who packed a little bag with samples, and, boarding a freight-engine, went to Huntington, Mass., and made his *first sale* to L. B. Williams, who then resided in Huntington, and is now one of the leading business-men of Northampton. He also traveled as agent for their business in 1861 and 1863. About this time the rapidly increasing trade demanded more commodious quarters, and the business was removed to the Goodrich Block, and still further increased by the addition of the notion trade. It was also about this time (1863) that they took of Samuel Bowles & Co. the Western agency for the sale of albums, which then were being extensively manufactured. They also took the Western agency for the Glasgow Paper Company.

In 1865, Mr. Powers purchased an interest in the old Berkshire Paper-Mills, at Dalton, Mass., and the whole business was consolidated under the firm-name of the Powers & Brown Paper Company. In 1867 he disposed of his interest in the Dalton Mills, and purchased a part of the Riverside Paper Company, at Holyoke, and for several years was its president. In 1870 he built the northern part of the granite building known as the Agawam Bank building. These commodious quarters were, however, soon found to be too small for the increasing business, and in 1875 he erected the substantial and commodious structure now occupied by him on Lyman Street. It is a fine brick building fifty by one hundred feet, seven stories high, with factory in the rear. Upon his removal to Lyman Street, in 1875, Mr. Powers still further increased his business by commencing the manufacture of blank-books, paper, envelopes, papeteries, etc. Here the same energy, indomitable will, and keen business foresight that characterized his early life again displayed itself, and he has increased his business, until now he has a resident agent for the sale of his goods in New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco, besides sending traveling agents into every State in the Union and the Canadas, and the annual sales of the establishment amount to nearly a million dollars.

Although his business has always been of an onerous nature, requiring a large portion of his time, he has manifested a lively interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his native city, and was a member of the council when only twenty-three years of age. He was elected to the council again in 1867 and 1869. He was chosen alderman in 1874 and '75, and in 1878, the people, recognizing his public services in the past, and knowing well his remarkable energy and executive ability, nominated him for mayor, and he was elected by a handsome majority over his opponent, a member of the same party, who received the "regular" Republican nomination.

Mr. Powers is largely interested in the general business interests of the city; he is a director in the Agawam National Bank; trustee of the Hampden Savings-Bank; director in the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company; also in the Clark W. Bryan Manufacturing Company, the Springfield Telephone Company, the Wason Manufacturing Company, etc. He is also president of the Hampden Park Association, and treasurer of the National Trotting Association.

Mr. Powers is essentially a self-made man. Early in life he learned that the way to success was no royal road, but was open to stout hands and willing hearts. While yet a mere boy, he bravely stepped into the arena of active business life, and his great success has been the natural result of ability to speedily comprehend any subject presented to him, power to decide promptly, and courage to act with vigor and persistency.

The Huntington trip, with a little sack of paper, has grown into a business amounting to over three-quarters of a million dollars annually, and the little newsboy of 1848 is one of the substantial business-men of the Connecticut Valley, and mayor of his native city.

"Honor and fame from no condition rise:
Act well your part; there all the honor lies."

REV. WILLIAM RICE, D.D.,

was born in Springfield, Mass., March 10, 1821. He is a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of Edmund Rice, who was born about 1594, emigrated from England, and settled at Sudbury, Mass., in 1639; removed to Marlboro', and died there May 3, 1663. His grandfather, Nathan Rice, was, when a young man, a soldier in the war of the Revolution. He was an honest and industrious farmer, lived to the age of seventy-seven, and died in 1838. His wife, Hepzibah (Allen), a relative of the famous Ethan Allen, was a native of Concord, Mass., and resided there at the time of the "Concord fight." She died at the age of ninety-one, in the year 1854.

Dr. Rice's father, William Rice, was born in Belchertown, Mass., in 1788. He went to Wilbraham when a boy, and lived there till he was nearly thirty years of age, when he removed to Springfield and engaged in business as a merchant. His intelligence, integrity, and public spirit soon gave him prominence in public affairs, and he was chosen year by year to various town offices. In 1830 he was elected register of deeds for the county, and held the position twenty-nine years. In 1838 he was chosen county treasurer, and that office he held for eighteen years. Through all the mutations of party his fitness for public service and his faithful and popular discharge of official duties carried his election successfully. He rarely had a rival candidate for either of these offices, and when he did the response was usually faint and the opposition was a failure. He was a conspicuous Methodist, but generous in thought and action toward all Christian denominations and all Christian effort: liberal in charities and earnest for every good and noble work. Early and late he was the friend of popular and Christian education. He was one of the founders of the Wesleyan Academy, the first Wesleyan school in New England. When it was established he gave it one-third of all he owned at the time, and on occasions afterward contributed liberally to its enlargement. His life afforded a rare example of simplicity, truth, fidelity, and usefulness. He died at the age of seventy-five.

The mother of Dr. Rice, Jerusha (Warriner), was a lineal descendant of William Warriner, who settled in Springfield in 1640. She died in 1869, at the age of eighty-four.

Of their children (two sons and two daughters) Dr. Rice is the only survivor. He was educated in the schools of Springfield, and at the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, graduating from the latter institution with honor at the age of nineteen. After one year of rest on account of overwork and ill health, he entered the ministry, in 1841, and joined the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Under the system of itineraney adopted by that denomination, he was successively appointed to the following churches, viz.: North Malden, Saugus, Marblehead, North Russell Street Church, Boston; South Street Church, Lynn; Park Street Church, Chelsea; Chicopee; Bromfield Street Church, Boston; and again to Park Street Church, Chelsea. Here his health became impaired, and, assuming a supernumerary relation to the Conference, he removed to Springfield. He subsequently resumed his active relation to the Conference, but received an appointment to a chaplaincy, and continued to reside in Springfield. He was a popular preacher, and a successful pastor during the years of his active ministerial life, and has always maintained an influential position in his Conference and in the Church. He is also favorably known among the other Christian denominations, having frequently occupied their pulpits since his residence in Springfield.

He was elected to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1856, and was one of the leaders on the anti-slavery side in the great controversy then going on in relation to slavery in the church. He was also a delegate to the General Conference of 1876, taking an active part in its proceedings, and serving on various important committees. At this session, provision was made for the appointment of a committee to revise the Methodist hymn-book. Dr. Rice was selected as a member of this committee, and devoted much time and attention to the work. When the revision was completed, he was appointed chairman of the editorial committee, under whose supervision the hymnal was published. This revised hymnal has received the commendation of the bishops, and the high appreciation in which it is held by the Methodist Church is indicated by its immense circulation.

Dr. Rice has given attention, also, to other literary work. He published, some years ago, a "Pastor's Manual," for the use of clergymen, and an octavo volume of "Moral and Religious Quotations from the Poets," containing more than four thousand selections, topically arranged. These works have been highly commended by the press, and widely circulated. He also prepared and published the excellent catalogue of the Springfield City Library, still in use.

In 1853 the Wesleyan University conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M., and in 1876 the degree of D.D.

For eighteen years Dr. Rice has been secretary of the trustees of the Wesleyan Academy, and for many years a trustee of the college at Middletown. He has been a member of the school committee of the city of Springfield for the past fifteen years, and a member of the State board of education for sixteen years. During that period he has devoted much time and labor to the work of popular education.

Dr. Rice has been very closely connected with the history of the City Library in Springfield. In its early days he was untiring in his labors in its behalf, soliciting subscriptions to its funds, donations of books, and seeking, by persistent and self-sacrificing efforts, to secure its growth and permanent establishment. Later in its history he co-operated heartily with the few noble men whose zeal and labor to secure a suitable building for the ingathered literature resulted in the erection of the beautiful library edifice on State Street. Having been the librarian since the year 1861, almost from the beginning of the present library, the selection and purchase of books, and their arrangement and classification, have devolved entirely upon him. His wide range of reading, liberal views, cultivated literary taste, and sound judgment eminently fitted him for this work, and have given to the library in a great degree its present high position and established reputation.

In the year 1845, Dr. Rice was married to Caroline L., daughter of Wm. North, of Lowell, Mass. She was a lady of superior culture, and has been a helpmeet to her husband in all his varied work. Their children are Rev. Wm. North Rice, Ph.D., professor in the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; Edward H. Rice, Ph.D., classical teacher in the Worcester High School; Rev. Charles F. Rice, A.M., a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church; and Caroline L. Rice, a member of the senior class in the Wesleyan University.

ORRICK HERMAN GREENLEAF

was born in Nunda, N. Y., July 18, 1823. He was one of the nine children of William Greenleaf, of Nunda, N. Y., and Almira Sanford, of Vermont, and is one of the ninth generation after Edmund Greenleaf, who came from England and settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1634, from whom all of the Greenleafs in America are believed to have descended. The family is of Huguenot stock originally. Mr. Greenleaf's line of descent in America is as follows: Edmund, who settled in Newbury in 1634; Stephen, who came to America with his father; Stephen, Jr., Rev. Daniel, Dr. Daniel, Jr., Israel (who had two wives and was the father of twenty-two children), Tilly, William, and Mr. Orrick H. Early in life he learned the business of tanning leather in Nunda, and afterward that of currier in Seneca Falls, N. Y., where he was for some time employed. Moving to Springfield, Mass., in September, 1845, he engaged as foreman in Mr. Bliss' tannery, but began dealing in "paper stock" in 1847, and opened the first paper warehouse in the Connecticut Valley, in 1848, at Springfield, under the firm-name of "Greenleaf & Taylor" (Mr. Taylor being his brother-in-law). They soon did the largest business in Western Massachusetts in their line, and in 1853 they built a mill at Huntington, Mass., for the manufacture of printers' paper. In 1854, Mr. Greenleaf organized the "Greenleaf & Taylor Manufacturing Company." In 1859, Mr. Taylor retired from the company. They purchased in Springfield the mill formerly owned by D. and J. Ames, and changed the Huntington mill to one for fine writing-paper. While the business was under the management of Mr. Greenleaf it proved very successful, but in 1868 he disposed of his interest, having become previously largely interested in the manufacture of paper elsewhere. In 1865 he purchased of Stephen Holman and others a controlling interest for himself and friends in the "Holyoke Paper Company," since which time its business has been under his management.

Soon after this purchase he began the enlargement of the mill to a capacity of seven tons per day, being a larger amount of fine writing-paper than is manufactured by any other single mill in the country. This corporation has been eminently successful, owing largely to Mr. Greenleaf's careful oversight and business ability, its goods standing at the head of the market.

During the present year it received a gold medal at Paris for these specialties (linen and parchment papers). Mr. Greenleaf has been a director in the First National Bank of Springfield since its organization, and is interested in other enterprises. He began the erection of his present fine residence in 1872, and finished it the following year. It is situated on Crescent Hill, Springfield, overlooking the city and adjacent country toward the Berkshire Hills, and commanding a charming view both up and down the Connecticut Valley, the one to the south extending many miles into Connecticut. This residence is one of the finest in Western Massachusetts. Mr. Greenleaf has been a member of the Baptist Church for many years, and of the First Baptist Church of Springfield thirty-four years. Unlike many of our wealthy men, he has believed that while living he could dispose of his income in part, and during the last dozen years has given more than seventy thousand dollars for various public and private purposes. In 1847 he was married to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Robert Baldwin, Esq., of East Windsor, Conn.

DANIEL B. WESSON

was born in Worcester, Worcester Co., Mass., May, 1825. The family of Wesson settled in the town of Worcester over a century ago. Abel, great-grandfather of Mr. D. B. Wesson, was the first settler, and for four generations they were among the prominent families of that place. His father, Rufus Wesson, followed the occupation of making wooden plows during his early days, and only abandoned the trade when iron plows came into use. He spent the remainder of his days as a farmer. He lived to be eighty-seven years of age, and died in his native town in the year 1874. His mother, Betsy Baird, who was descended from one of the oldest and most prominent families of Worcester, survived her husband about two years, and died at the age of eighty-eight, in the year 1876.

The children of this family were five sons and five daughters, of whom four sons and three daughters are living. The eldest son, Edwin, died in Hartford thirty years ago. His name

O H Greenleaf

George R. Dickinson

D. D. Warren

was associated with the celebrated Wesson rifle, of his manufacture. Mr. D. B. Wesson spent his minority, until he was eighteen years of age, in the routine of school- and farm-work, at which time he was regularly apprenticed to learn the gunsmith trade with his eldest brother, Edwin, with whom he served until he reached his majority, and two years thereafter.

In the year 1849, Mr. Wesson commenced business for himself, and began the manufacture of pistols in Grafton, Mass., on a small scale. He there spent two years, and afterward two years as superintendent of the Leonard pistol-manufactory, at Charleston, Mass. When in partnership with Horace Smith, he established a pistol-manufactory at Norwich, Conn., which they carried on for two years, and then sold out, Mr. Wesson continuing to superintend the works there for two years.

In the year 1856, Messrs. Smith & Wesson came to Springfield, and began again the manufacture of pistols on Market Street, where they remained only three years, and removed their business to their new buildings on Stockbridge Street, where the business was largely increased, so that it furnished employment to about 600 persons. Mr. Smith retiring from the business in July, 1874, Mr. Wesson conducted it alone. From a business confined to small dimensions and a local trade, the Smith & Wesson firearms are known in every State of the Union, and have reached large sales in every country of Europe, in parts of Asia, on the Pacific coast, the islands of the sea, Canada, and South America. The superiority of these firearms is owing to the fact that the manufacturers were the patentees of the metallic cartridge,—the first in the world to be used in breech-loading. This feature gave that class of arms a great preference over others in market, and led to a large demand for them during the war of the Rebellion of 1861–65.

In the year 1847, Mr. Wesson married Cynthia, daughter of Luther Hawes, of Northborough, Mass.

Early in life he was trained in the business which he has followed for a lifetime, and taught that shrewdness and sagacity since characteristic of his business operations. He has risen from an apprentice-boy to be one of the largest manufacturers in his branch of trade in the world.

Mr. Wesson has never been active in the political field, but has given his life to business. He has encouraged every enterprise of a local nature tending to elevate and educate the rising generation.

DANIEL D. WARREN.

was born in Hoosick, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Jan. 21, 1825. He was fourth son in a family of ten children, of Moses and Mary (Russell) Warren. The former, a native of Peterboro', N. H., was a merchant the most part of his life, extensively interested in slate quarries, and opened the first quarries at Hoosick. Spent some time as a farmer, was the first sheriff of Rensselaer Co., N. Y., and a member of the Senate two terms. He died in 1844, aged sixty-five. His wife died in 1875, at the age of eighty-three, at the residence of her son, Mr. D. D. Warren, in Springfield.

Mr. Warren left school at the age of fifteen, and spent the remainder of his minority as a clerk for various wholesale grocery merchants. In March, 1846, he came to Springfield, Mass., and was engaged for the first sixteen years as a wholesale grocery merchant, was interested in paper-making, and for a short time was engaged in the stove and hardware business. In 1864 he became a contractor, and with Hon. Willis Phelps constructed most of the Council Bluffs and St. Joseph Railroad, and the Missouri Valley road. Mr. Warren alone built the Watertown and Carthage road, and, in connection with Mr. Phelps, constructed the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad and the Connecticut Central road, the latter of which he has been president of since 1876. In partnership with William Birnie he built the Springfield and New London road, and a portion of the Troy and Greenfield road in its reconstruction. Since 1864, Mr. Warren has been largely interested in the manufacture of paper, was stockholder and president of the Union Paper and Manufacturing Company, of Holyoke, stockholder and director of the Worthy Paper Company, of Mittineague, and is the sole owner and carries on the paper-mills at Bondsville and Pepperell, Mass. Mr. Warren has not been an idle spectator of the great political questions of the day; as a life-long Democrat he has taken an active part in local and State politics, and his counsel has been fixed and valuable in his party. Never seeking any honor or emolument that office can confer, nor accepting any position at the hands of his friends, he chose rather the unostentatious ways of business to that of public favor.

In the year 1847 he married Mary Louise, daughter of Joseph Weatherhead, of Springfield. His children living are Joseph W., a graduate of Harvard University, and now a student in the Medical University of Bonn, Germany; Thomas B., a graduate of Harvard University, and now an attorney and counselor-at-law in Springfield; and Louise M. His wife died in 1861. For his second wife he married, in 1873, Mary L., daughter of O. E. Watson, of Oswego, N. Y. Their children are Grace Evans and Daniel D. Warren.

GEORGE RICHARD DICKINSON

was born in Readsboro', Vt., Dec. 15, 1832, and is a son of Caleb Dickinson, a native of Amherst, Mass., who was a farmer by occupation. His minority was spent at home in the routine of attending school and farm-labor, and he received, besides the advantages of the common school, a term at the Warnerville Seminary. This completed his early education, and his subsequent business career has fully demonstrated that the basis then laid, together with his indefatigable energy and sagacity in matters of business, has won him an enviable financial position among the younger business-men of Springfield.

At the age of twenty-one, Mr. Dickinson began business on his own account, his first occupation being that of a tin-peddler, with headquarters at North Adams, Mass. He was subsequently engaged in the same business for four years, from Templeton, Mass. In the year 1857 he moved to Springfield, when he entered into a partnership with Henry Smith,—one of his former employers,—for the manufacture of tin-ware and trade in paper-stock, with a limited capital of only $3000, of which Mr. D. was able to furnish but $857.

The business so increased that in 1864 he established a branch manufactory in New Haven, Conn., with his brother, Royal C., under the firm-name of R. C. Dickinson & Co.

In 1867 he bought the interest of his partner in Springfield, paying therefor nearly ten times the amount of the original capital of both, and took into business relation with himself Mr. Alfred N. Mayo, who had been his clerk for some three years. During the same year he also established a branch house at Norwich, Conn., with his brother, D. M. Dickinson, and one at Waterbury, Conn., with his brother-in-law, David B. Clark. Mr. Clark died in 1877, and the firm is now "Dickinson & Grilley."

In 1874 the firm of Dickinson & Mayo, in connection with R. C. Dickinson, purchased the Excelsior Paper-Mill, of Holyoke, which they are now successfully operating.

The business of which Mr. Dickinson is the head has, from its small beginning in 1857, reached an amount of nearly a million dollars in 1878, doing business with nearly all of the neighboring paper-towns of the East and dealing in all parts of the United States.

Mr. Dickinson has been quite largely interested in the sale and purchase of real estate in Springfield for years past. His life has been one of activity. He is interested in the various

enterprises of the city designed for its improvement and for the benefit of its citizens. In 1877 he was elected a member of the city council and placed upon the finance committee and committee on city property. He served as alderman in 1878, and was again chosen for 1879. In politics he is identified with the Republican party.

Jan. 11, 1859, he married Mary Jane, daughter of Edward Clark, of Petersham, Mass. By this union he has one child living,—Henry Smith Dickinson. His wife died in 1863. For his second wife he married, in 1864, Hattie A., daughter of Edward Clark, then of Worcester, though formerly of Petersham.

ALEXANDER BIRNIE

was born in Porto Bello, Scotland, May, 1803. He received his preliminary education in the schools of Edinburgh. His father, George Birnie, was a native of Aberdeenshire, and emigrated to America with his family in 1827, settling in Morris Co., N. J. His eldest son, George, Jr., had previously come to this country, which fact probably induced the father to emigrate. George Birnie, Sr., was a master-builder, and upon reaching this country at once took a contract to construct the mason-work on the Morris Canal. About one year after arriving here he died, leaving the contract to be completed by his son, Alexander, who was associated with him in business. His wife was Ann Inery, also a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Their children were twelve, only seven of whom reached maturity, viz.: George (deceased), Alexander (deceased), Euphemia (Mrs. William Ross, Batavia, N. Y.), Joseph (deceased), Catherine (Mrs. Alexander Ross formerly, but now Mrs. George Robb, of Genesee, Wis.), Ann (Mrs. Wm. Lemon, of Oxford, Province of Ontario), and William, of Springfield.

Mr. Alexander Birnie, after completing the contract taken with his father, contracted for his first railroad work in the construction of the Patterson and Hudson River Railroad, followed by the construction of the bridge over the Passaic River. About 1832 he removed with the family to Massachusetts, settling in Berkshire County, where his mother died a few years after. In this State he took contracts on the Boston and Providence line, one of the earliest in the Eastern States; extensive contracts on the Stonington, and also on the Western or Boston and Albany Railroads. He was continuously engaged as a contractor for some thirteen years, until about 1842, when he bought a place at Hastings, on the Hudson River, and erected a stone dwelling, where he resided about twenty years. Very soon after he purchased another place, adjoining his former one, and erected a fine brick residence; but while engaged in beautifying his grounds, in the preparation of an artificial fish-pond, he was accidentally killed while blasting rock, Aug. 13, 1858.

Mr. Birnie was a plain, unostentatious man, gave little attention to politics, and led a strictly business life. He was a man of great activity, courage, and force of character, and carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. In the year 1836 he married Mary S., daughter of Joel and Azubah (Whitney) Adams, of Providence, R. I. She was born in 1807. Her father and mother were natives of Worcester Co., Mass.

Their children are Mrs. James Haviland, of Ludlow, George A., of Brooklyn, N. Y., Mrs. Andrew Bryant, William A., and Mrs. Charles A. Dresser, of Springfield.

WARREN H. WILKINSON

was born in Marlborough, N. H., July 9, 1825. He is the lineal descendant, in the sixth generation, of John Wilkinson, who settled in Attleboro', Mass., about 1700. His grandfather, David Wilkinson, was a soldier under Benedict Arnold in the war of Independence, and was quietly stowed away in a sleigh, under some bean straw, when the British were expected to take possession of West Point, betrayed by the traitor Arnold. He was also present at the execution of the spy, Maj. André. At the close of the war he finished learning his trade of harness- and saddlery-making, at Walpole, and moved to Marlborough, Cheshire Co., N. H., where he died at about the age of eighty-one years.

It was at this place that David Wilkinson, Jr. (father of Mr. Warren H.), was born. He has spent a long life in the same business carried on by his father, and at the age of seventy-nine is still in the business and in robust health. In 1823 he married Patty Hubbard, of Putney, Vt., who bore him four sons and five daughters, of whom only two of the sons were living in 1878, viz., Warren H. and Solon Stone Wilkinson, the latter of Keene, N. H. During his boyhood, besides the routine of attending school and farm-labor at home, Mr. Wilkinson began as early as the age of ten to work in the harness-shop of his father, and during his minority acquired a thorough knowledge of the business by which mainly he attained the competence he enjoyed in later years.

Before reaching his majority he attended two terms at an academy, which completed his school-days. At the age of twenty-three he became a partner with his father, and continued in the harness business in Marlborough until 1853, supplying not only the home demand, but also stores in Keene, Peterboro', and Greenfield, Mass. He was in business in Greenfield for six years, and removed to Springfield, which has since been his home.

Upon the breaking out of the late civil war, Mr. Wilkinson received an order for military work from the quartermaster of the State of Connecticut, which, being satisfactorily filled, led to orders from other States and from the United States government for the manufacture of military leather goods of various kinds during the continuance of the war. For many of these he furnished improved patterns, which were adopted, and are still used in the service. For the past three years he has received orders for military work in large quantities from foreign countries.

Since 1869 he has been engaged in the manufacture of horse-blankets, first at Marlborough, then at Winchester, Mass., and, as his business increased, removed the work to Holyoke, Mass., where he has one of the largest mills of the kind in the country, and has, since the war, kept in his employ from fifty to four hundred persons.

Mr. Wilkinson's life has been devoted to business, yet he has not failed to remember early benefits by liberally giving to institutions needing pecuniary support, and especially to the Church of his choice,—the Congregational.

He has never been active in politics. He first voted with the Whig and later with the Republican party. He has served as alderman of the city for some three years. He married first Almira, a daughter of Asa Frost, of Marlborough. She died in 1874. He has since married Emily J., daughter of James Brown, of Brimfield, Mass.

The line of descent of the Wilkinson family is as follows: Warren H., son of David, son of David, Jr., son of David, Sr., son of Joseph, who was the son of John, mentioned in the beginning of this sketch.

DR. HENRY A. COLLINS

was born at South Hadley, Mass., Aug. 27, 1826. He was the youngest of the family (three sons and one daughter) of Henry Collins, who was also a native of South Hadley. His father dying while Henry was an infant, the mother and children were cared for by his grandfather, Deacon Josiah White, of the same place, where Henry's boyhood was spent at school. His preparation for college was made at the Williston Semi-

Alex.r Birnie

W. A. Wilkinson

H. A. Collins

Thos. B. Adams.

M. H. Clyde

Daniel Hitchcock

nary, and in 1847 he entered Yale, under the tutorship of Dr. Nathan B. Ives. He was graduated an M.D. from that institution in the year 1850, and began in the same year as a regular practitioner in Conway, Mass., where he remained nearly three years and removed to Springfield. While a student of Yale College and during the days of the cholera in New Haven, Dr. Collins was impressed with the idea that other treatment of cases than that of the regular practice would yield better results, and while at Conway, by study, actual practice, and experiment, he became convinced of the feasibility of the theory of Hahnemann, or the homœopathy practice, and upon reaching his new field of labor at once began the practice of it. At that time only Drs. Swazey and Graves were practitioners of that school in Springfield. The former subsequently removed from Springfield, and the latter continued there in practice until his death.

Dr. Collins met at the outset the difficulties of a new-comer and a comparatively new theory, but a will to do and the merits of the practice he represented soon won for him a place in the profession, and now, as the oldest living of his school in the city, he enjoys the confidence of a large circle of friends in both city and country, among the most intelligent and wealthy families.

He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and also of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Western Massachusetts. He was first married to Juliette, daughter of Jesse P. Bliss, of North Wilbraham, Mass. His wife dying January, 1855, he was married, in November, 1856, to Mary J., daughter of Martin Graves, of Springfield.

DANIEL HITCHCOCK

was born in Springfield, Jan. 30, 1796. The family of Hitchcock is one of the oldest in the valley, and settled here about the same time as the Pynchon and Chapin families. Stephen Hitchcock, his maternal grandfather, was a farmer by occupation, and the homestead occupied by him is now owned and occupied by the only daughter of Daniel Hitchcock,—Miss Harriet B. Hitchcock.

Of Stephen's two brothers, one, Daniel, was a prominent lawyer of Providence, R. I., and the other, Gad, settled in Connecticut.

On the paternal side little is known of the family, definitely, farther back than his grandfather, Josiah Hitchcock, who resided near Springfield, and was a large land-owner during his time. His children were Josiah, Luther, and Heber. Of these, the first was father of the subject of this narrative, and had other children,—Festus, Erastus, Pamelia (Mrs. Wm. Ball), Gad, John and Catharine (twins), and William. Mrs. Ball and William only are living.

Mr. Hitchcock, following the occupation of his father, was a farmer, and to some extent dealt in real estate. He was a man of strict fidelity to principle, of correct habits, and good judgment. He never sought the excitement coincident with politics, but affiliated first with the Whig and subsequently with the Republican party. He only asserted the right of every citizen,—that of free suffrage. At one time he was chosen a member of the city council. March 18, 1824, he married Lydia, daughter of Asa Day, of Granby, Mass. She was born Feb. 7, 1796, and died June 28, 1870. Mr. Hitchcock died July 1, 1877, leaving an only daughter, before mentioned. A view of his late residence will be found on another page of this work.

MILTON A. CLYDE

was born in Windham, N. H., in 1816, and early learned the stone-mason's trade. Coming to Massachusetts when the Western Railroad was being constructed, in 1838, he worked for Capt. Horace Stone, laying stone along the line of the road. Developing a rare business tact, he soon formed a partnership with Capt. Stone, which was continued many years. The firm of Stone & Clyde took numerous small contracts on the road west of Springfield, and on its completion to Albany, Mr. Clyde came to Springfield, and contracted to fill the meadow, east of Main Street, where the old Boston and Albany freight-yard and side-tracks are located. On the completion of this work Stone & Clyde took a contract for grading on the Hartford and Springfield Railroad, and in 1843 contracted with Boody, Ross & Co. for the stone-work along the line of the road. Mr. Clyde was afterward connected with Mr. Boody in various enterprises, among which was the building of the Niagara Falls and Buffalo Railroad. In 1853–54, Mr. Clyde built the old Hampshire and Hampden Railroad (now a part of the New Haven and Northampton), from Westfield to Northampton. Soon after he became associated with Sidney Dillon, who afterward became president of the Union Pacific Railroad, under the name of Dillon, Clyde & Co., of which Mr. Clyde was the working manager, and for many years afterward the firm was noted as one of the greatest contracting concerns in the country. One of their earlier operations, and a most profitable one, by the way, was the "great fill" on the Lake Shore Railway, between Cleveland, O., and Erie, Pa. Afterward they were engaged in a similar operation on the New Jersey Central Railroad. The firm of Dillon, Clyde & Co. were also heavy contractors on the still unfinished portion of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, between Waterbury, Conn., and Fishkill, N. Y., in which they were engaged for several years. About 1868, Mr. Clyde built the first Hartford reservoir, and subsequently the firm of Dillon, Clyde & Co. built the Connecticut Valley Road, from Hartford to Saybrook. They also built the Rockville branch of the Providence and Fishkill Road, and the Springfield and Providence Railroad, from Providence to Pascoag, R. I., in which Mr. Clyde was a director. But the great work of Mr. Clyde's life was the building of the famous underground railway at New York, from Harlem Bridge to the Grand Central Depot, on which Dillon, Clyde & Co. were engaged for more than two years. The contract price for this great work was five million three hundred thousand dollars. The success of this enterprise was largely due to Mr. Clyde's wonderful executive ability, which was ever the marked feature of his character. It was a common remark among contractors that Mr. Clyde could do a job of work cheaper than any other man in the United States. Of an iron constitution, he spared neither himself nor his men in carrying out his enterprises, and it was his untiring devotion to business that caused his death, which occurred Jan. 24, 1875.

The rugged, honest, determined spirit which Mr. Clyde possessed in a remarkable degree, joined to an exceptionally strong and healthy body, highly fitted him for success in the vocation which he pursued. Being almost entirely without educational advantages in youth, his success in life was due to the native integrity and force of character which characterized him during a life of almost unceasing activity.

In 1848 he married Miss Caroline V., daughter of Joseph E. and Sybil (Valentine) Read, of Fall River. Their children are an only son (died at birth), Evelyn L. (Mrs. James D. Gill), Carrie Minnie (died at the age of sixteen), and Hattie F.

JOHN B. ADAMS

was born in Marlboro', Middlesex Co., Mass., Dec. 10, 1814. He was the third son (in a family of four sons and one daughter) of Joel Adams, a native of Northbridge, Worcester Co., Mass., and a resident at various periods of Marlboro', Mass., of Greenbush, N. Y., and of Providence, R. I. At the latter place he died, Aug. 31, 1841, aged sixty-two. His mother, Azubah (Whitney) Adams, was a native of West-

boro', Mass., and died in Providence, June 29, 1835, aged forty-nine. Of the children, besides Mr. Adams, only the sister, Mrs. Alexander Birnie, is living. Until Mr. Adams was eighteen years old, his time was mostly spent at school in Providence. For the three following years he was a clerk in his father's store, where he acquired a practical business education. Upon reaching his majority, he was for two years engaged on the construction of the Stonington Railroad, and for four years afterward on the Western and the Norwich and Worcester Railroads, with contractors Birnie, McManus & Co., until the completion of the roads in 1841. In this capacity Mr. Adams displayed such integrity of character and business ability as to retain the confidence of his employers, and command their influence for the future. In the year 1841, and before the full completion of the road, Mr. Adams was appointed a conductor on the Western (now Boston and Albany) Railroad, and ran the first train of passenger-cars over the road, from Albany to Springfield. In this position he remained, conducting the morning train from Springfield to Albany and return, for thirty-two years, probably the longest time served by any one man in a public position of this kind in the State. During these years the distance traveled was equivalent to traveling around the world about seventy-four times. It is said that during eighteen months of these years he was on the road continuously, without losing a trip.

In 1852, Mr. Adams received, as a token for his courtesy, fidelity, and kindness to all classes of society, for his sleepless vigilance and assiduous attention to the duties he had in charge, a service of silver plate, with the following inscription engraved thereon:

"To John B. Adams, Conductor of W. R. Road, for his unfailing kindness, his unremitting attention, and his constant care, this testimonial is presented by a few of his friends, Jan. 1, 1852."

Nov. 26, 1873, Mr. Adams resigned his position as conductor, to take effect on and after December 1st of that year; since which time he has resided in Springfield. An engraving of his residence may be seen on another page of this work.

During his service as conductor on the Boston and Albany Railroad, he was also interested in the construction of the Pittsfield and North Adams Railroad.

It is a fact worthy of note that Mr. Adams received many expressions of confidence and esteem from prominent personages who traveled upon his train, and one in particular from Henry Clay, during his last trip to the New England States, written unsolicited, and showing the uniform attention he gave to all who came in his way.

He was originally connected with the Whig party, and was quite active in the ranks, but since the disappearance of that party he has looked rather to principles than to party, and is therefore independent in politics.

In the year 1838 he married Alice A. H., daughter of John Cook, of Tiverton, R. I. By this union there have been born two sons and two daughters,—Mrs. Charles E. Winton, of Springfield, John C., Alice W., and William H.—all living.

THE SOUTHWORTH FAMILY.

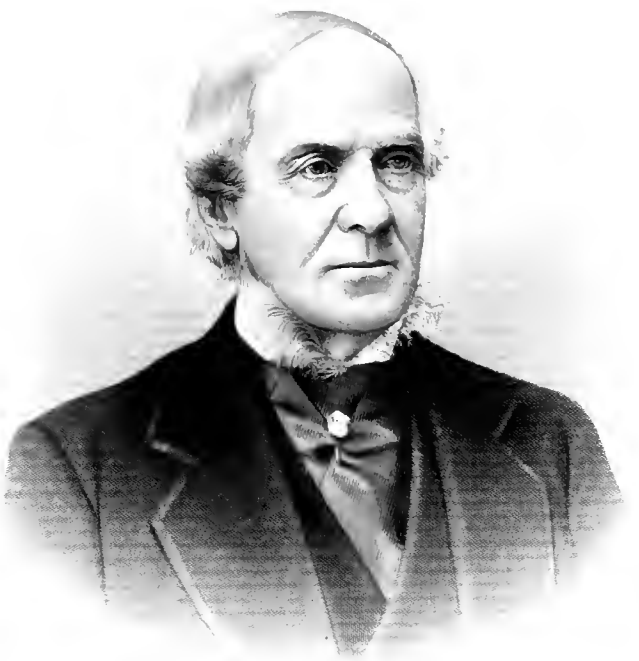
The history of the Southworth family can be traced with *entire certainty* through many generations of the English squirarchy and gentry from Sir Gilbert Southworth, of Southworth Hall, Lancaster, England, in the fourteenth century, down through ten generations, the unbroken line in England being as follows: Sir Gilbert, Sir John, Sir Thomas, Richard Southworth, of Salisbury, Sir Christopher, Sir John, Sir Thomas, of Warrington, Richard, of London, Sir Thomas, recorder of wills, Somersetshire, to Edward, who, in 1598, married the beautiful and gifted Alice Carpenter, daughter of Alexander Carpenter. Mr. Southworth, with his two sons, Constant and Thomas, fled to Holland with that company of Pilgrim Fathers which left England on account of the great persecution of the Dissenters by the Church of England. He died after a few years' residence in the city of Leyden, where most of the pilgrims had settled. His widow Alice followed the fortunes of the "Mayflower" exiles on the ship, and arrived in Plymouth in August, 1623, where she soon married William Bradford, second Governor of the Plymouth colony. The two sons followed their mother to America, in 1628, and both became distinguished men in the colony. Thomas had two children, both daughters. Constant married Elizabeth Coltier, of Duxbury, on Nov. 2, 1639, by whom he had a large family. He was one of the original proprietors of the town of Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Mass. His son Edward married Mary Peabodie, of Bridgewater, in November, 1671, while *his* son Edward, second, married Elizabeth Bosworth, June 11, 1711, and his son Edward, third, born in December, 1718, married Lydia Packard, of Bridgewater, Dec. 16, 1750. They had four sons and five daughters. The names of the sons were Uriah, Perez, Edward, Abiah; all the family except Perez removed from Bridgewater to Pelham.

HON. WELLS SOUTHWORTH

was the son of Dr. Abiah Southworth, who was born March 6, 1760, and studied medicine with the celebrated Dr. Wells, of Montague, Mass., and was a practicing physician in Pelham for more than forty years. He married, in 1794, Kezia Boltwood, of Amherst, Mass., daughter of Solomon and Mary Boltwood. Mr. Boltwood was high-sheriff under King George (III.) for the county of Hampshire, Mass. Dr. Southworth's children were Rufus, Mary, Wells, Edward, and Martha. Rufus was born Feb. 3, 1796, and died in Charleston, S. C., Oct. 11, 1828; Wells, Aug. 17, 1799; Edward, July 3, 1804, died Dec. 11, 1869; and Martha, born May 10, 1807, who is the wife of Robert Curtis, Esq., of Bridgewater, residing now in Elmwood, Mass. Dr. Southworth died in South Hadley Falls, Mass., Dec. 27, 1835, and his wife April 28th previously.

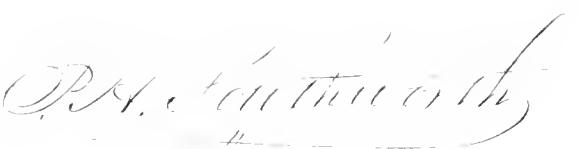
Mr. Wells Southworth has been married three times. His first wife was Miss Rebecca C. Woodburn, of Salem, Mass., whom he married September, 1828, and who died at Chicopee Falls, Mass., in 1839. For his second wife he married Widow Frances Rebekah Lyon, daughter of Mr. E. T. Smith, of South Hadley, Mass., in November, 1840, and she died in March, 1844. On March 17, 1845, Mr. Southworth was married to his present wife, Miss Harriet Maria Jillett, of Rome, N. Y., whose father, the Rev. Moses Jillett, was pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that city for thirty-four years. Mr. Southworth has had six children, only three of whom are living.—Horatio Woodburn, born Jan. 15, 1839; united in marriage in New York City, Oct. 22, 1862, with Florence C. Allen; Harriet Mills, born Dec. 13, 1846, and married, Jan. 27, 1876, to Col. George Hastings, of New York; and Edward Wells, born Jan. 14, 1854, an attorney in New York City. Horatio W. is now associated with his father in business.

Mr. Southworth first engaged in business in 1823 as a merchant, in Pelham, Mass., but in 1828 he removed to Chicopee Falls, Mass. (a precinct of Springfield), where he followed the same business up to 1839, when he removed to Mittenague, West Springfield, where he built a fine writing-paper mill, now owned by the Southworth Paper Company, and for more than fifty years has been the president of this corporation. He is still an active business-man, and is to-day the only active paper-manufacturer in the United States who was born in the eighteenth century. In the year 1854, Mr. Southworth removed his residence to New Haven, Conn., for the purpose of educating his children, and has been interested in many of the business enterprises of that city and State. In the spring of 1855 he organized the City of New Haven Fire Insurance Company, and was for ten years its president. The institution, under his management, was very successful. He



Wells Southworth

Edward Southwerth



was also a stockholder and director in the Tradesmen's Bank of New Haven, and has been one of the largest stockholders and a director in the Second National Bank of New Haven since its organization. He is also a large stockholder in the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, besides being engaged in other enterprises. Politically, in early life, Mr. Southworth was a Whig, and took an active part in the questions of the day. On the organization of the Republican party he became a member of it, and has twice represented Springfield, and once West Springfield, in the Massachusetts Legislature. He has long been a member of the Congregational Church, which he has assisted largely with his means, as he has many other worthy objects.

HON. EDWARD SOUTHWORTH,

a younger brother of Wells Southworth, was born in Pelham, Mass., July 3, 1804. His boyhood was passed at his home, where he enjoyed whatever advantages the common schools could offer. At the age of sixteen he was sent to the academy at Amherst, Mass., where he prepared for college. He entered Harvard College in 1822, and graduated in 1826, in a class which numbered among its members Andrew P. Peabody, LL.D., of Cambridge; Dr. Willard Parker, of New York; Hon. Samuel H. Walley and Hon. Stephen M. Weld, of Boston, and other distinguished men. After graduating, he went at once to Charleston, S. C., where he took the position of instructor in ancient languages, in an academy established by his brother Rufus, and of which the latter was principal. His brother dying in 1828, Mr. Southworth succeeded him, and carried on the school until 1833, when ill health compelled him to return to the North. For the next six years he was engaged in business at South Hadley Falls, Mass., and in 1839 removed to West Springfield, and with Mr. Wells Southworth, of New Haven, established the Southworth Manufacturing Company, for making paper. He also held the office of postmaster in West Springfield for several years. In 1853, Mr. Southworth was elected representative to the Massachusetts Legislature, where he served two years. In 1854 he was elected to the State Senate, and was given his seat by a vote of that body over his opponent; but his sense of honor would not allow him to accept it, because of some irregularity in the election, and he immediately resigned. In connection with Mr. John H. Southworth, of Springfield, Mr. Wells Southworth, of New Haven, and others, he organized the Hampshire Paper Company, at South Hadley Falls, Mass. He resided in West Springfield until his death. At that time he held the positions of president of the Hampshire Paper Company, of South Hadley Falls, and of the Hampden Paint and Chemical Company, of Springfield, Mass.; treasurer of the Southworth Company, of West Springfield; director of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and the Agawam National Bank, of Springfield, Mass., and of the Massasoit Paper Company, of Holyoke, Mass., and trustee of the Hampden Savings-Bank, of Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Southworth was one of the first to aid Miss Lyon in the founding of the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, and filled the office of trustee of that institution from its opening until the time of his death. He was also trustee of the fund for indigent students at Amherst College.

Mr. Southworth was for many years a member of the Congregational Church, and for thirty years was a deacon in the First Congregational Church at West Springfield. Their desire that the principles of that form of church government might be understood and appreciated, which form they considered to be thoroughly republican, prompted Mr. Southworth and his brother, Mr. Wells Southworth, to found a lectureship on Congregational Polity, at the Andover Theological Seminary.

Mr. Southworth was three times married: first, to Ann Elizabeth Shepard, daughter of Rev. Mase Shepard, of Little Compton, R. I.; second, to Mary Woodbury Shepard, daughter of Rev. Thomas Shepard, LL.D., of Bristol, R. I.; third, to Mrs. Harriet Ann Deane, *née* Thurston, daughter of Rev. David Thurston, LL.D., of Winthrop, Me., and widow of Melvin G. Deane, Esq., of Portland, Me. This lady survived him. He left six children, two (George Champlin Shepard, of West Springfield, and Mase Shepard, of Williamstown, Mass.) being the children of his first wife; three (Edward Shepard, of New Haven, Thomas Shepard, and Mary Woodbury Shepard) being children of his second wife; and one (Alice Harriet S.) the daughter of his third wife. He died Dec. 11, 1869, aged sixty-five.

MR. JOHN H. SOUTHWORTH,

of Springfield, Mass., a son of Deacon John Southworth and Betsey Willis Heywood, daughter of Luther Heywood, and a grandson of Perez Southworth, of Bridgewater (who was a brother of Mr. Wells Southworth's father), was born on the 9th of October, 1818. He was educated at North Bridgewater, Mass., and commenced business as a clerk in the dry-goods house of Charles Atherton and Enoch Herton, in 1836, at New Bedford, Mass., but, his health failing, he removed to Chicopee Falls, Mass., and acted as merchant for the firm of F. A. L. Adams & Co.; but, not regaining his health, he went to Dartmouth, his native place, and remained during the years 1840 and 1841. In 1842 he entered into a copartnership with Capt. Michael Baker, for the purpose of engaging in the business of general merchandising, in South Dartmouth. In the year 1844, Mr. Southworth removed to Westfield, Mass., and there engaged in the business of staple and fancy dry-goods. In 1847 he became interested at Mittineague, with Mr. Wells Southworth, in building the Agawam Canal Company Cotton-Mills, acting as resident engineer, paymaster, and book-keeper for the corporation. In 1849 he accepted an offer from Mr. William H. Inlay to become the business agent of two paper-mills, situated, one in Poquannock and the other in Rainbow, Conn., where he remained until the winter of 1851, the business proving successful under his management.

In the winter of 1851, Mr. Southworth took up his residence in Philadelphia, Pa., taking charge of the paper warehouse of the Southworth Manufacturing Company in that city. He soon increased its business more than sixfold, besides largely increasing its business in paper-stock, and in 1854 he was made a director in the company. In 1860 he was elected alderman of the Tenth Ward, Philadelphia, over the Democratic and Independent candidate, by a large majority. He was also a member of the Union League. In answer to a newspaper threat growing out of the Southern difficulty, he was one of those who marched down Chestnut Street and up Walnut, passing the office of the publication on their way.

In this year he, in connection with his kinsmen, Messrs. Wells and Edward Southworth, bought a controlling interest in the Glasgow Paper Company, of South Hadley Falls, Mass. (it now being the Hampshire mill), and acted as its agent and as a director, and in 1868 also became its treasurer, and in 1870 its president. He had also become interested in the Greenleaf & Taylor Manufacturing Company, and was president of the same. In the year 1872 he removed his residence from Philadelphia to Round Hill, Springfield, Mass. In the previous year (1871) he had become largely interested in the manufacture of gas-fixtures, in company with Benjamin Thackary and W. S. Buck, of Philadelphia, under the name of Thackary, Buck & Co., of 718 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. In the year 1872 he became largely interested in the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine Company, and in 1874 was elected the president of and a director in the company. In 1873 he was elected a director in the Agawam National Bank, of Springfield, Mass.; in 1874 a director in the Glasgow

Gingham-Mills, of South Hadley Falls, and has been their president since 1876.

Although actively engaged in business, Mr. Southworth has found time to visit many of the countries of the Old World, having made three trips to Europe. In 1871 he visited the most of Europe, with the exception of the Russian empire. In 1874 he visited Great Britain and France, and in 1875 most of the Continent. During the last summer Mr. Southworth was on a train on the Union Pacific Railroad when attacked by robbers, and was quite severely wounded in the arm. In the year 1843, Mr. Southworth married Miss Sarah Law, of Nantucket, Mass., and there were born to them three children, Sarah Elizabeth, in 1844, who died the same year; in 1845, John Wells, who died at the age of twenty-eight in 1873; and in 1847, Sarah Law, who lived to be only nine months old. Mrs. Southworth died in 1847, at the age of twenty-nine years. In 1854, Mr. Southworth married Miss Elizabeth Henderson, of Philadelphia, Pa., and under this marriage there have been born four children,—Charles H., Nov. 1, 1856 (now associated with his father in business); Ida M., March 13, 1858; Edward Courtlandt, Aug. 25, 1860,—he graduates at Andover this year (1879), and enters immediately into the paper-business with his father; and Nina E., Nov. 7, 1862, who lived only until the following July.

WEST SPRINGFIELD.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

This township is situated on the west side of Connecticut River, very near the geographical centre of the county, and is bounded on the north by Holyoke, on the south by Agawam, on the east by the city of Springfield and the town of Chicopee, from which it is separated by the Connecticut River, and on the west by the town of Westfield.

It lies in the triangle formed by the two rivers, and its dimensions approximate three and a half by five miles, with an area of about 11,000 acres.

NATURAL FEATURES.

Its distinguishing features are a broad level plain, extending parallel to the Connecticut River along its eastern side, falling away to a lower, narrow "terrace" along the two rivers, with hilly uplands in the west, culminating in the lofty trap ridge which forms its western boundary.

The soil of the plain is a sandy loam, while the bottom-lands along the Connecticut and Agawam Rivers consist mostly of a fine alluvium. The scenery in places along the Agawam, particularly at Mitteneague and where the river passes through the trap range, is rugged and interesting. There is considerable drift, and in some localities extensive moraines of bowlders are found.

The geological formations consist of the red sand-rock of the valley, the greenstone or dolerites of the trap formation, drift, and lacustrine and alluvial deposits. A small deposit of rotten and impure limestone is said to exist in the northwestern part of the town, which has been utilized to a considerable extent in the manufacture of hydraulic cement, or water-lime.* A few fossils, principally from the vegetable kingdom, have been found. Various minerals, such as hornblende, mica, tourmaline, graphite, quartz, feld-spar, etc., are found in the drift deposits; and many relics of the prehistoric period have been unearthed in the soil of the terrace formations along the Agawam and Connecticut Rivers. The various soils of the town are generally well adapted to grazing and grain-growing, and the business of the people has been, until recently, mostly agricultural. Besides the two rivers which bound the town on the east and south, there are a number of small streams, the most important of which is Paucatuck Brook, which takes its rise in the town of Holyoke, and, passing through the Ashley ponds, discharges into the Agawam River, near the southwest corner, after a course, bearing a little west of south, of about eight miles.

Lying parallel to this stream, along its eastern bank, is an outlying and inferior range of the trap formation, which is finely exposed at the railway cutting near the mouth of the brook. Here the trap may be seen overlying the sandstone in a position perpendicular to the dip of the latter.

Block Brook rises in a peat marsh in the northwestern portion of the town, and, running south, discharges into the Agawam, about one mile above the village of Mitteneague. On the eastern side of the town are the Darby, Barker, and Ashley Brooks, which rise in the hilly uplands of the central portions and discharge into the Connecticut River. The Paucatuck Brook furnishes considerable power near the outlet of the Ashley ponds. There are also several small ponds in the township.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In 1633 the government of Great Britain, becoming alarmed at the increasing emigration to the New England colonies, which were spreading with remarkable rapidity, as was evident from the fact that already a half-score of parishes had been established and churches erected, took measures to check the movement. An order was issued by the king forbidding further emigration, and many who had made preparation to settle in America were prevented from leaving the kingdom. But means were found whereby the order was evaded, and a colony of about 200 persons, including Cotton, Hooker, and Stone, quietly left England, and arrived safely in America in that year.

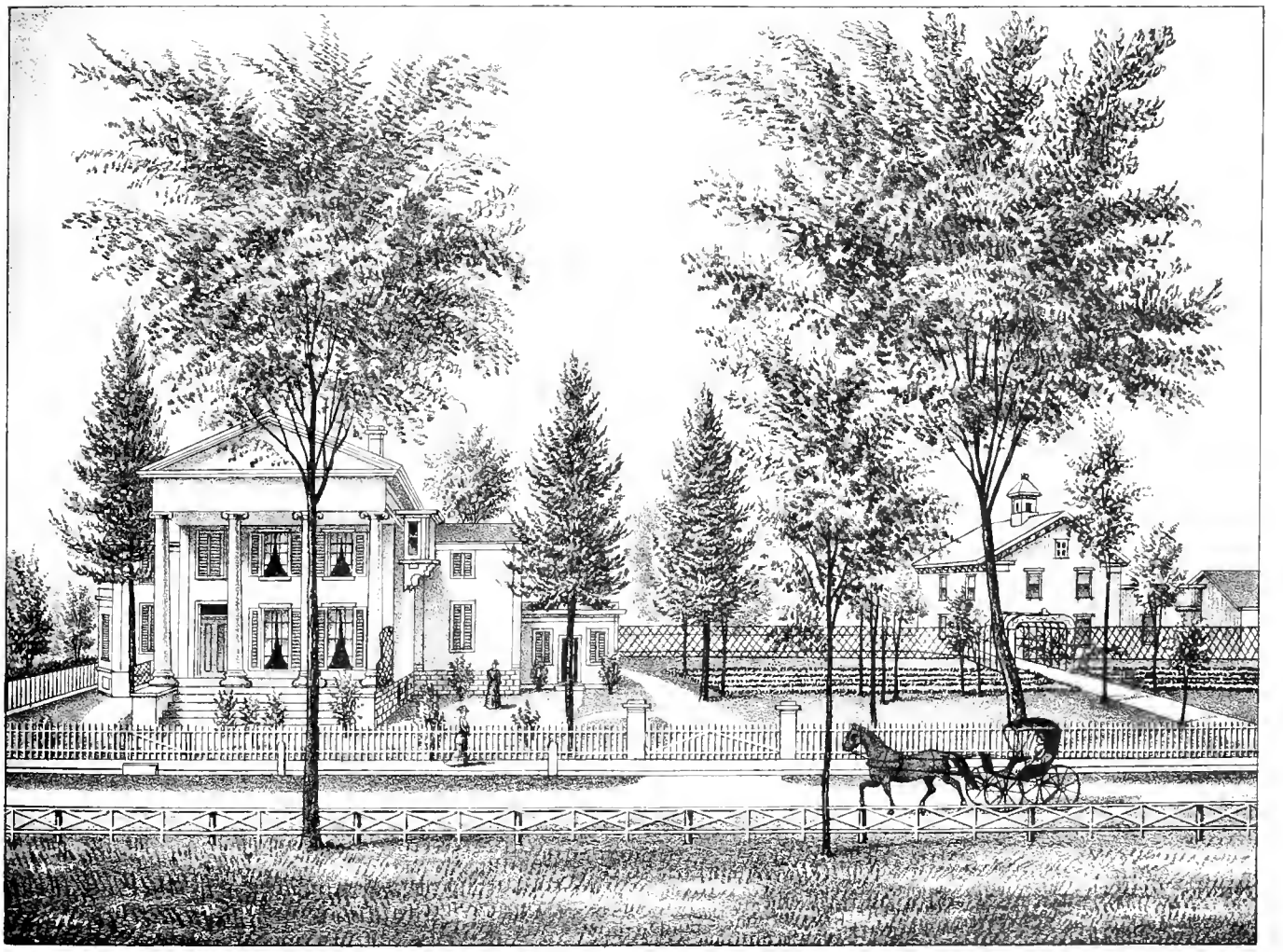
The Connecticut River first became known to the English in 1631, and early in the fall of 1633 John Oldham, Samuel Hall, and two others, from Dorchester, traveled through the wilderness and stood upon its banks. Pleased with the kindness of the natives, the meadows on either side, the abundance of game and fish, and the apparent fertility of the soil, they returned to their friends and made a favorable report.

A number of men, led by William Holmes, left the Plymouth colony by water, in October of that year, and sailed up the Connecticut River as far as the present town of Windsor, Conn. Here they built the first dwelling-house erected by a white man in the Connecticut Valley.

In July, 1634, six men from Newtown (Cambridge) visited the river with a view to settlement, but permission was not granted them by the General Court to remove. The next year, however, a petition was presented by the inhabitants of Cambridge, Dorchester, Watertown, and Roxbury, to the General Court, then in session at Newtown, for leave to emigrate to the Connecticut River. This petition was granted, May 6, 1635, with the condition that they should locate within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and persons were appointed to govern them one year.

Early records lead to the opinion that William Pynchon, Henry Smith, and John Burr visited the spot where now stands Springfield, and selected the location in 1634.

* There is a quarry of sand-rock near the mouth of Block Brook.



PRESENT RESIDENCE OF WELLS SOUTHWORTH, A NATIVE OF THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY IN MASS.

13 YORK SQUARE NEW HAVEN, CONN

RES OF JOSEPH MERRICK, PARK ST. WEST SPRINGFIELD MASS.

In the spring following, John Cable and John Woodcock were sent forward to build a boat for crossing the river and a house for the plantation, the boat and house together costing £6. They came to the place called by the Indians Agawam, or Agaam, and built a cabin on the west side of the Connecticut River, and on the south side of Agawam River, in the meadow, called from that circumstance and still known as the "Housemeadow" lot. They were informed by the Indians, who were friendly, that the ground on which they had built was subject to inundation.*

William Pynchon, Esq., with seven others, came from Roxbury in the spring of 1636, to what is now Springfield, and on the 14th of May of that year they drew up and signed an agreement concerning their government. Allotments of land were soon made on both sides of the river, the lots on the west side being located as near as possible opposite the "home-lots" on the east side.

As yet no title had been derived from the Indians, and it was deemed advisable, as an act of justice to the natives and a measure of safety to themselves, to make a formal purchase of the land. This was accomplished, and the land on both sides of the river was conveyed to William Pynchon, Esq., Henry Smith, John Burr, and their heirs and associates. It is the first deed ever executed in Western Massachusetts, and is now on record in Hampden County, bearing date July 15, 1636.

This deed included "all that ground or meadow Accomsick, viz.: on the other side of Quana,† and all the ground and meadow on the side of Agawam except *cottinachcash*, or ground that is now planted" (by the Indians). The total consideration paid for the land deeded on both sides of the river was 18 fathoms of wampum, 18 coats, 18 hoes, 18 hatchets, and 18 knives, of which 10 fathoms of wampum, 10 coats, 10 hoes, 10 hatchets, and 10 knives was the price paid for land on the west side of the river.

A third deed was made June 20, 1666, "of the right of those who gave it to the land at Agawam and Quana, and also the higher meadow and uplands, from the mouth of Agawam River up to the ponds west of it, and all the land into the woods where Ensign Cooper and Samuel Marshfield had a meadow."

The Hon. George Bliss, in his address delivered at the opening of the town-hall in Springfield in 1828, says:

"It is very difficult to fix the time when the inhabitants began to build on the west side of the river. The land then was improved as a common field, as well before as after settlements were commenced. There were, as I believe, three distinct parts of West Springfield, occupied about the same time. One was south of Agawam River, begun by the ancestors of the Leonards and Coopers. Another was in the first parish under the hill, and a third on Chicopee plain above. These commenced, as far as I can ascertain, in 1654, and soon rapidly increased and extended."

As early as 1654–56 a number of house-lots were granted on Chicopee Plain, on the west side of the river, to Francis Pepper, Anthony Dorchester, Samuel Terry, Hugh Dudley, John Dumbleton, Miles Morgan, John Stewart, Obadiah Miller, and Simon Sackett.

March 5, 1659, John Dumbleton had granted to him land on Pancatuck Brook.

Thomas Cooper and Abel Leonard settled on the southwest side of the Agawam, near where their descendants now reside, about the year 1660, and in a short time Thomas Merrick was there also.

There is in possession of J. N. Bagg, Esq., a slip of paper containing the following:

"March 13, 1660-61.—There is Granted to Robt. Ashley Six Acres of Meddow on the back side of Chicopee Plain, within 2 or 3 mile of the great River where he can find so much undisposed of

"A copy from Springfield Records, Ex'd by Wm. Pynchon, Clerk."

Within a few years after this there were several grants of house-lots in various places, some as far west as Pancatuck Brook.

The following are the earliest settlers whose names are to be found on record, who were ancestors of the inhabitants in West Springfield: Thomas Horton, Thomas Merrick, John Leonard, and Robert Ashley. These all had allotments of land originally on the east side of the river, and are first mentioned there in January, 1639. Rowland Stebbins, Thomas Stebbins, and William Warriner are mentioned in January, 1641. Thomas Cooper removed from Windsor to Springfield in 1641, but mention is first made of him in what is now Agawam in 1660. Samuel Chapin, first mentioned in 1644; Miles Morgan and Francis Pepper, the next year. Benjamin Cooley, Francis Ball, Nathaniel Bliss, Joseph Parsons, Geo. Colton, and Griffith Jones, in 1646. Soon after 1660, persons by the names of Riley, Foster, Jones, Scott, Barber, Rogers, Miller, Parsons, Morgan, Fowler, Leonard, Bodurtha, Ely, Bagg, and Day settled on the west side of the river. Many of these early families have descendants living in West Springfield and Agawam.

In 1673 the number of inhabitants had so increased on the west side of the river that a petition was presented to the town in their behalf, setting forth and asking "that by reason of their great trouble in getting over the river to attend publick worship and other meetings, a boat might be provided at the charge of the town for their accommodation."

This would appear to be the first movement toward a public ferry, as a ferry was established in 1683.‡

In May, 1695, the population on the west side of the river had increased to 32 families, numbering about 200 people, who, being desirous of more convenient religious advantages, presented a petition to the General Court "that they might be permitted to invite and settle a minister," and stated as their reasons "their distance from the place of meeting for the public worship of God, and the difficulties and dangers attending their passing the river, beside many other inconveniences."

The town appointed a committee to protest to the General Court against the petition being granted. The court appointed a committee of several judicious and indifferent persons to investigate the matter, and report at a subsequent session. This report was made favorably to the petitioners on the west side of the river. The following is a literal copy of the record by which West Springfield first became a parish:

"The Great and General Court or Assembly for his Majesties Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, began and held at Boston upon Wednesday ye 27th of May, 1696, In the Eighth year of his Majesties Reign, and Continued by several Adjournments unto Wednesday the 18th of November following.

"Upon reading the petition of the Inhabitants of the Town of Springfield on the West Side of the great River running through the sd town, Commonly called Connecticut River, therein setting forth their distance from the place of meeting for the publick worship of God in sd Town, and the difficulties and danger attending their passing of the sd River, besides many other inconveniences they lye under by reason thereof, being about Thirty-two Families, and in number upwards of Two Hundred Souls, Praying that they may be Permitted to invite and settle a minister on that side of the River, that themselves and families may enjoy the Ordinances of Christ, and their Children not be in danger of becoming heathens for want of Instruction. And a Committee appointed by this Court of indifferent and Judicious persons belonging to the several neighbouring Towns to inquire into that matter, having given a Meeting to the Inhabitants of the sd Town, and heard what was offered on both sides, Reporting that they judge the desire of the Petitioners to be reasonable, and that the granting of their Petition will not only promote Religion, but be much also for the worldly advantage of the Town.

"Ordered, That the sd Petitioners be, and hereby are, permitted and allowed to invite, procure and settle, a learned and orthodox Minister on the West side of the sd River, to dispense the word of God unto those that dwell there, and

* Probably those who came lodged there until the fall, for the original record of the trial of Woodcock vs. Cable speaks of occupying and cultivating the grounds near them all that summer.

† The land designated in the deed as Quana is the middle meadow, adjoining Agawam Meadow.

‡ An account is given, in 1683, of Reice Bodurtha, John Bodurtha, and Mrs. Joseph Bodurtha being drowned by the upsetting of a boat while crossing the river at the ferry.

that they be a distinct and separate Precinct for that purpose, the River to be the dividing Line, And that the present inhabitants on the west side of the s[d] River, together with such as shall from time to time settle among them, have liberty to convene together, to advise, agree upon, and take such methods, as may be suitable and convenient for the procuring, encouraging, settling, and support of a minister qualified as above[s[d]], and for the building of a Meeting-House, according as shall be determined by a Major Vote, and also to nominate and appoint a Committee of three or more persons among themselves to transact and manage that affair. And all the inhabitants and Estates under their improvement lying on the west side of the said River shall stand charged towards the settlement and support of the ministry in said place in manner as the law relating to the maintenance and support of ministers does direct and provide, and be assessed thereto proportionably by two or more assessors, as shall from time to time be elected and appointed by the major part of the said inhabitants for that purpose, who may also nominate and appoint a Collector to gather and pay in the same as by warrant or order under the hands of such assessors he shall be directed, and when and so soon as the Inhabitants of said Precinct shall have procured a learned and orthodox minister to preach the word of God among them they shall be freed and exempt from paying towards the support of the ministry on the other side of the River, and for so long a time as they shall continue to have and enjoy such a minister.

"By order of the Lieutenant Governour Council and Assembly.

"I consent,

"WM. STOUGHTON.

"JAS ADDINGTON, *Secr[y]*.

A subsequent petition from the inhabitants on the west side was presented to the court, and was considered by that body, and granted; and it was ordered "that the inhabitants of the east side should pay them £50 toward building a meeting-house, and that there should be a division of the land that had been set apart for the use of the ministry."

This order seems not to have been promptly complied with, for in the parish register, of date Nov. 11, 1703, at a meeting of the inhabitants, it was

Voted "that the Present Committye demand of the other side the fiftye pound granted by the General Court."

And December 14th of the same year,

"At this meeting Deacon Barber, Benj. Leonard, and John Miller were chosen a Committye to treate with the inhabitants, or whom they shall appoint, with respect to the settleing of the ministrey lands and the obtaineing the fiftey pound granted to us by the Court, and to make report of what they doe to the people."

On the 14th day of February, 1703, at a meeting of the inhabitants, it was voted "to rase £7 cash, in order to the defraying the charge in sending a man to Boston about the concern of the ministry-land."

"Mar. 12, 1706.—At this meeting the inhabitants of the West side of the River put in their petition, which was read, wherein they desire that the east side inhabitants would pay the fifty pounds In provision pay that the Honored Gen. Corte ordered them to pay to the West side.

"2ndly That the said east side Inhabitants would allow them the hundred acres of land the s[d] Honored Gen. Corte and whome to have for ye ministry on the West side of ye g[t] River.

"A 3dly. That the s[d] West side inhabitants might have Immediately one-halfe of the ministry land on the West side the g[t] River.

"Which answer as follows:

"1st. For the provison pay The said East side Inhabitants have Two yeeres from ye time of said order to pay said £50.

"2d. For the 2nd the West side inhabitants signify no place where they would have ther hundred acres allowed said West side inhabitants.

"3d. For the 3d branch of said Petition The vote was Negative, yet the discourse was that it might be put to the Ministers to agree about said Division."[†]

The last notice concerning the £50 bears date Dec. 11, 1711, when it was

Voted "that the present comittey shall have power to demand, and, if need be, to sue for the money that is yet behind of the fifty pounds, and that the precinct will defend them in the management of that concern."[‡]

The trouble arising from the ministry-land is explained in the following, taken from an old record: The terms and conditions on which the west side of the river was set off as a separate parish were not satisfactory to the new parish.

[†] From the Town Records of Springfield.

[‡] The following is a survey of the Minist[e]rial or First Parish Lot of what is now West Springfield, in Agawam meadow: "Beginning at the South West Corner, at a Poplar Stump, and running N. 21° 45' E. 55$\frac{1}{2}$ rods; thence S. 58° 45' E. 37$\frac{1}{2}$ rods across the Agawam River, through a large Oak-tree, to a Stone; thence, by land of Thomas Kirkland, S. 16° 45' W. 102$\frac{0}{2}$ rods, S. 79° W. 7$\frac{2}{2}$ rods; thence S. 77° W. 46 rods by land of the heirs of Marvin Kirkland, Dec'd, to the place of beginning,—containing 9 acres, 2 qrs, 22 rods, including the Agawam River." Surveyed by Wm. H. Butler, Surveyor, March 16, 1863.

Reservations of land for the use of the ministry and of schools had been made in different parts of the town of Springfield. Several lots of improved land lay in the meadow, on the west side, near the Connecticut River, and other lots lay on the southwest and north part of West Springfield. In setting off the new parish no provision was made for an equitable division of the ministry-lands. The old parish claimed the whole, not only those which were located on the east side of the river, where there were liberal reservations for that purpose in various parts of the town, but also all those on the west side.

From the passage of the act of division the west side remonstrated against the terms of separation, claimed the whole of the ministry-lands on their side of the river for the use of their ministry, and sent their agents to Boston to procure redress. In 1702 an additional act was passed, granting to the west side a small portion of the improved lands and all the unimproved lands.

But in respect to the latter the act of the General Court proved wholly unavailing for the purposes for which the land was originally appropriated.

Both the unimproved tracts were, after West Springfield was incorporated as a town, sold by the town of Springfield, and the avails paid into their town treasury. In the adjustment of difficulties growing out of the division of the town, a portion of the amount received from the sale of ministry-lands was paid to the town of West Springfield, and was appropriated then for objects of town expenditure. Thus a reservation, made by our ancestors for the support of religion, was perverted from its original design, and their pious intentions defeated.

SUBDIVISION OF LANDS.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the Second Parish of Springfield, April ye 7th, 1707, an attempt was made to divide the lands granted by the town to the inhabitants on the west side of the great river. It was

"Voted that every male pets on that is in the 20th year of his age shall be accounted inhabitants according to the names expressed herein, and they to possess the said land as by the law is granted to them. Hear followeth an account how the lots lying on the hill ware drawn, and alsoe both the other divisions as they were numbered. It was agreed to have three divisions,—one below Agawam river, one from the south of the hill next to Agawam River to run to Dorbey Brook, and the next division to begin at Dorbey's Brook, and so to extend to the end of the land given by the town."

"AGAWAM DIVISION, The lots to be ten acres.—James Hewerson, Sen[r], 10; James Hewerson, Jun[r], 8; Isaack Frost, 15; Deacon Barber, 13; Tho[s] Barber, 6; Nathaniel Leonard, 20; Nathaniel Bancroft, 17; Jonathan Worthington, 1; John Hall, 2; Gershom Hall, Sen[r], 3; Samuel Cooper, 4; Jose. Leonard, Sen., 11; Sam'l Leonard, 12; Jose. Leonard, Jun[r], 5; Samuel Tailer, 9; Sam'l Kent, 19; Ebenezer Jones, 16; John Leonard, 14; Samuel Day, 7; Joseph Holy, 18.

"Agawam lots are numbered from Sam'l Cooper's, and so along westward.

"THE STREET DIVISION, The lots for the street division are 7 acres.—Le't Ball, 12‡ Sam'l Ball, 13; Francis Ball, 4; Jose. Bodurtha, Sen[r], 6; Jose. Bodurtha, Jun., 23; Deacon Parsons, 16; Ebenezer Jons, Sen., 21; Samuel Bodurtha, 24; Josiah Leonard, 2; Henry Rogers, 28; John Rogers, 27; Joseph Bodurtha, 6; John Day, 1; Benja Leonard, 14; Jams Tailer, Sen[r], 9; Jams Tailer, Jun[r], 10; Jonath[n] Tailer, 19; Edward Foster, 26; Jno. Miller, 11; Francis Ball, 4; James Merrick, 3; Eben[r] Miller, 8; Mr. Woodbridge, the first lot on the hill; Charles Tery, 7; Christian Vanhorn, 5; Eben[r] Day, 15; Ja[s] Ely, 30; Sam'l Ely, 31; Jno. Fowler, 29, Jno. Peley, 32; Pela. Jones, 22; Sam'l Warriner, 20; Jose. Bodurtha, 23.

"The street lots are numbered from the top of the hill all ye south end, and so to goe round on the west side of the way. John Killum, Sen[r], 17; John Killum, Jun., 18.

"CHICKERY LOTS ABOVE DORBEY'S BROOK, 10 acres.—Benja. Smith, 20; W[m] Smith, 4; Jams Barcker, 3; Jose. Ely, 8; Jose. Ely, 18; W[m] Macrany, 21; Tho[s] Macrany, 11; Sam'l Barcker, 12; Jose. Barcker;‖ Oliver Barcker; Jno. Bag; Jonath[n] Bag; Nat[h] Morgan; Samuel Tery; Sam'l Miller; Samuel Frost; Nath[n] Sykes; Nath[l] Dumbleton; W[m] S[e]d, 22; Samuel Bodurtha, Jun[r]. The division of Chickeby lots is numbered beginning att ye southerly end on ye east side of ye way."

In the last pages of the parish register, which contain the above account of the division, occurs the following:

"*An account how the land is decided that was given to this precinct by the Town.*—It is almost twelve yeares since ther was certain tracts of land given by the town

‡ The numerals denote the numbers of lots.

‖ Many of the numbers in this division are illegible on the manuscript.

to the inhabitants of this precinct, and it was expected the same should have been forthwith divided, and some endeavours ware used, as may be seen by what is written in the beginning of the Book, to settle the same. But nothing was accomplished till Tuesday, the 19th of April, Anno Dom. 1720. Then there was a meeting regularly and lawfully warned by a warrant from a Justice of the Peace to divide and distribute the said land. And the Proprietors being assembled, did choose Lett. John Day to be their Moderator, and Sam'l Ely to be their Clerk, who was Imediately sworn to that office. And the proprietors proceeded to draw a list of those that ware owners of And had Right in the said Land, which ware of two denominations, According to the Tenor of the grant, first, those that were petitioners; secondly, those that ware to be provided for.

"The names of the Petetioners, according as was then determined by a vote, are as followeth: James Barcker, Joseph Barcker, Sam'l Barcker, Jno. Bag, Jonathan Bag, Nath'l Morgan, Sam'l Miller, Sam'l Frost, Nath'l Sykes, Pela. Jones, Samuel Warriner, Eben'r Day, Christian Vanhorn, Charls Fery, Sam'l Day, Sam'l Ely, Jno. Fowler, Joseph Bedortha, Mr. Woodbridge, Sam'l Bedortha, Sen., Sam'l Bedortha, Jun., Josiah Leonard, Capt. Ball, Sam'l Ball, Henry Rogers, Sen'r, Jno. Rogers, Nath'l Dumbleton, W'm Scot, Benja. Leonard, John Day, Jno. Leonard, Jams Tailer, Sen'r, Jams Tailer, Junr, Jonathan Tailer, Hat. Lemo, Edward Foster, John Miller, James Merick, Jose. Leonard, Sen'r, Sam'l Leonard, Jose. Leonard, Junr, Sam'l Cooper, Gershom Hail, Sen'r, John Hail, Gershom Hail, Junr, Deacon Barber, Thos Barber, Nat Bancroft, Isaac Frost, Jams Stevens on, Sen'r, Jams Stenetson, Jun., Jonathan Worthington, John Ely, Francis Ball, Damon Parsons.

"In the next place a list was drawn of the names of those that ware to be provided for, who ware such as had Removed hither and ware Inhabitants, or such of the Inhabitants as weare born heare and had attained to the age of twenty-one years, which was determined by a vote as followeth: John White, John Stevens on, Daniel Cooley, Jon'n Ball, Benia Ball, Jose. Coulton, Bena Hall, Eben'r Leonard, Junr, John Barber, Thos Bedortha, Ben. Bedortha, Jose. Bedortha, Junr, John Miller ye 3d, Capt. Downeing, Jams Merrick, Junr, Jno. Day, Junr, Henry Rogers, Junr, Jno. Bedortha, Jose. Ball, Thos Miller, Jno. Hugin, Ben. Miller, Ben. Parsons, John Fowler, Junr, Sam'l. Day, Junr, Clubbs Fary, Jona'n Ell, Thomas Miller, Junr, Eben'r Scot, Pelatiah Morgan, Nath'l Morgan, Jun., Sam'l. Morgan, Eben'r Morgan, Sam'l. Tailer (2d), Jona'n Bag, Jun., John Bag, Junr, Eben'r Ashley, Jose. Ashley, Benia Ashley, Minister, Josiah Miller, Benjamin Stebbens, Mark Fery, Sam'l. Fery.

"Voted to divide the land into three Divisions. One division to extend from the tope of the hill to dorbeys Brook, And one from dorbeys brook to the upper end of Chickeby field, And one below Aggawam river; And then the meeting adjourned till the second tuesday In May.

"And on Tuesday, May the 10th, 1720,

"The meeting having assembled,

"It was voted that all those proprietors that were granted living between the pound and the day hill should have liberty to draw for their lots. In that division which is between the tope of the hill and dorbeys Brook, and those that missed of lots theair should have them." In the other divisions,

"It was voted that the Lots in the division on the tope of the hill should be numbered beginning att the southerly end of the east tear of Lots, And so to go along to Dorbeys Brook, And then the Lots are to be numbered from the northerly end of the west tear Back again to the hill. It was voted that the men whose names are Heer after expres shall have ther lots *In the division at Chickeby*, That is to say: W'm Scot, Jam. Barcker, Oliver Barcker, Joseph Barcker, Sam'l. Barcker, John Bag, John Bag, Junr, Jona'n Bag, Jon'n Bag, Junr, Nathaniel Morgan, Nath'l Morgan, Junr, Sam'l. Morgan, Eben'r Morgan, Pelatiah Morgan, Sam'l. Miller, Thos Miller, Jun., Josiah Miller, Nath'l Sykes, Sam'l. Tailor, Jun., Jose. Ashley, Eben'r Ashley, Benia Ashley, Eben'r Scot, John Miller (3d).

"*A list of those in Aggawam Division.*—James Stevenson, Daniel Coley, Jose. Coulton, Ben'n Hall, Ebenezer Leonard, Jun., Sam'l Day, Junr, John Day, Junr, John Barber, Thos. Bedortha, Bena. Bedortha, Jose. Bedortha, Sam'l. Bedortha, Josiah Leonard.

"*A list of the names of the men that belong to that division on the hill. And the number that each man drew.*—It was voted and concluded to confirm that lot to Mr. Woodbridge's which he hath sould, provided that those to whom It was sould would acknowledge that number of Acres or other wise they might have liberty to draw for A lot. Sam'l. Day, 2; Eben'r Day, 3; Benia Leonard, 4; Charl. Fery, 5; Jams Merrick, 6; Nat. Dumbleton, 7; Sam'l Warriner, 8; John Fowler, 9; Jam. Tailer, Jun., 10; Sam'l Ball, 11; Deacon Parsons, 12; Ed. Foster, 13; Jona'n Tailer, 14; Nath'l Leonard, 15; Pela. Jones, 16; Francis Ball, 17; Capt. Ball, 18; Jam. Tailer, Senr, 19; John Ely, 20; Christian, 21; Jno. Leonard, 22; Sam'l Ely, 23; Jno. Rogers, 24; Jno. Day, 25; Jose. Bedortha, 26; Sam'l Bedortha, 27; Sam'l Bedortha, Jun., 28; John Miller, Insign, 29; Henry Rogers, 30.

"The meeting adjourned till Monday next, And on Monday, May the 16th, 1720, The meeting assembled.

"Voted that Robert Old have a lot provided for him.

"Voted that Sam'l Frost have liberty to draw for his Lot, provided he Relinquish what right he hath already in a lot in the said Land.

"Voted that ther be a Comitey for the laying out of that tear of lots which is on the east side of the way, above dorbeys brook, which are Impowered to divide the same so as may be most convenient to accomodate the proprietors. The men chosen for Comitey Are Justig Merrick, Seriah Bag, William Scot.

"At the meeting of the proprietors by Adjournment, May the 18th, 1720, Christian having desired to exchange ye Drawt of his Lot, Voted that Christian Van Horn have a small tract of land eastward of the first tear of lots on the hill lyeing southerly of Westfield Road between the end of the lots and a highway coming up the Hill from the street where Eben'r Day liveth, provided it doe not exceed ten acres, and he to relinquish his Right els whear.

"Voted that Justig Merrick, Seriah Bag, And Sam'l Ely be a comitey to lay out the highway that liveth threw the land granted by the town, from the top of the hill to the upper end of Chickeby field.

"Voted To lay out the lots that Belong to the petitioners in ten acre lots, that each man may have ten acres in a lot.

"Voted that the said Comitey (viz.): James Merick, Seria Bag, and William Scot lay out the lots to the petetioners in that division below Aggawam River.

"Voted That any five of the proprietors that desire to have a meeting of the sd proprietors may sign a notification to the clerk of the proprietors to warn a meeting when need shall requier, And the clerk putting up the same in sum publick place, and giving due notice as to the time shall be counted a lawful warning to assemble uppon any occasion the propietors may have to convene uppon.

"May the 21th, 1721.—At a meeting of the Proprietors Duly warned to finish the dividing of the said land, and all persons were desired to attend the sd meeting that were concerned and expected a Right in the Island. John Bag, Moderator.

"And then voted to adjourn the meeting till Tuesday, the 28th of this Instant May, att 3 o'clock afternoon, att the meeting-house.

"And on May 28th the meeting assembled. Voted that the heiers of Sam'l Miller, Junr, Deceased, have a lot divided to them.

"Voted that of Joseph Bedortha, Junr, deceased, have a lot divided to them (viz.), the heiers of Joe Bedortha.

"Voted that Sam'l Kent have a lot divided to him. It was voted and determined att this meeting that the lands which shall remain undivided after the former propietors are supplied (which have not yet had their respective lotes), That the Comitey formerly chosen shall divide the same to such persons as of right It Belongeth unto According as they come of age, or as they come to live heare. So that he that comes first of Age shall first be supled with a lot."

This account is followed by changes made in lots by different parties and by descriptions of the boundaries of all the lots, an accurate copy of which may be found in the "Historical and Genealogical Register," for October, 1874, as made by Lyman Bagg.

The following memorandum is found in the parish register, and follows the account of the division of lands in 1707, and was written by Samuel Ely, who was clerk of the parish from 1702 to 1721, excepting the years 1714–15:

"Memorandum.—In order to prevent all Mistakes that may att any time hereafter arise. It is to be remembered that all that was done About the dividing of the land given by the town to the Inhabitants of this Parish, The Proprietors saw cause to Reverse Because of the difficulties with the first Commitey that should have modeled the said land. So that what Records are of the date of 1707 must be understood accordingly. And nothing was done to effect till after the town had chosen a new Comitey for modeling the said land. So the dividing the said land was delayed till the year 1720, as may be seen in the other end of this book. And then it was Compleated.

"Sam'l Ely, *Clerk*."

The following is a copy of the warrant and proceedings of a parish meeting in November, 1775:

"Hampshire, ss.

"To either of the Constables of the first Parish of West Springfield, Greeting: In his Majesties name You are hereby required forthwith to warn and give Notice to the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of said Parish qualified by law to vote in Town or Parish affairs, to meet and assemble themselves at the meeting-House in said Parish on Thursday, the sixteenth Day of November currant, at two of the Clock in the Afternoon, then and there to act on the Following Particular, viz.: 1st—To choose a Moderator to preside at said meeting; 2d—To raise all such sums of money as may be necessary to defraye the common and ordinary Expenses of said Parish for the currant year.

"Hereof you may not fail, but of this Warrant with your doings thereon, make due return to the Clerk of said parish on or before the time above mentioned for said meeting.

"Given under our hands and seals this seventh day of November, 1775, Justin Ely, Benjamin Stebbins (2d), Levi Ely, *Committee of the first Parish in West Springfield*."

"By Virtue of the within warrant I have warned all the Inhabitants in the first Parish in West Springfield from David Mason South to Benjamin Stebbins; North from Connecticut river; East from Agawam river; Southwest and all the Inhabitants on Westfield road to the Lane, including David and Solomon Smith, Jesse rogers, and Aaron Smith. George Bush, *Constable*, November 8, 1775."

"November 11, 1775.—According to directions of the within Warrant I have warned all Inhabitants From the Great hill so called, to the North Parish, including Esq. Hopkins, also Phinehas Ely, Nathanl. Dumbleton, John Belfield, and Joseph Merrick. David Ashley, *Constable*."

"At a meeting of the Inhabitants of the first Parish in West Springfield, November Sixteenth, 1775, Col. Benj. Day, Moderator:

"Granted 1st. The sum of Seventy pounds for Revd Joseph Lathrop's Salary.

"2ndly. The sum of Eight pounds Ten shillings, to provide Mr. Lathrop's firewood. The standing Committee to farm it out.

"3 Ly. The sum of Fourteen shillings for the Assessors.

* The minister.

"4thly. The sum of Twenty shillings for the Treasurer.

"5thly. The sum of thirty Shillings for ringing and sweeping.

"6thly. The sum of three shillings and four pence to Ebenezer Day (2d), for Rajah Bartlett's rate.

"7thly. The sum of Three shillings seven pence and three farthings, to Ebenezer Day (2d), for John How's rate.

"8th. The sum of Three Shilling and five pence to Noah Ferman, for Phinehas Smith rate."

"Voted That the sum of Eighty-two pounds, Ten Shillings, four pence, and three farthings, be raised and assessed on the polles and Estates of the first Parish in West Springfield, and to be paid into the Treasury by the last Day of March next, and to be ordered out by the Committee according to the several Grants."

THE ABORIGINES.*

"These were the natives found upon the continent of America, and they were once a numerous race; but their numbers have been and still are diminishing, and in some of the States they are nearly extinct. This has not been brought about altogether by pestilence, famine, or war, but by canker, a poison dealt out to them by civilized men in the intoxicating bowl, and thousands of their number have found drunkards' graves at an early period of life.

"These children of the forest were, without doubt, very numerous along the valley of the Connecticut, from its mouth to as far north as Hartford, in Vermont, as they lived mostly on fish in summer, which they would take with very little exertion and without any kind of net excepting the scoop-net, so called.†

"Long after the first grist-mill was built upon the Agawam River, in West Springfield, shad were so plenty that a man would take, in a single day, with a dip- or scoop-net, at the south side of the river, at a gap left open for shad and other fish to ascend the stream for the purpose of casting their spawn, a thousand of shad in a very short time, and every other kind of fish inhabiting the rivers of New England.

"To this circumstance is probably owing the great population of the sons of the forest upon the table-lands of the crooked Agawam, all along its banks, from the falls at the first bridge upon the river at Pliny Leonard's, up to the west part of Westfield. Corn could be raised in all the meadow-lands free of timber, and of easy tillage, which to them was of the utmost importance, as their lands were cultivated without the use of tools made of iron and steel.

"The Fathers of West Springfield (thanks to them for it), by way of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of that race of men called Indians, have in this town suffered the names of several places to remain the same given to them by the aboriginies. One of these places is Mittineague, another is Pangatuck, and a third, Agawam.

"In the limits of the town of West Springfield there has been discovered four places of interment for their dead, one, near the Springfield Bridge, on the bank of the Agawam (old bed), at the place known as the 'steep banks.' When a boy, I was accustomed, with those of my sunny years, to go and dig out of the bank the old Indian skulls and look for their tools, such as arrow-heads, stone hoes, etc.

"We found some few of their stone hoes, about six to eight inches in length, flat upon one side and round upon the other, two of which were sent to President Stiles, of New Haven College, he being an antiquarian. The bodies of the Indians appeared to have been buried as deep as we are accustomed to do at this day, and a black, rich mould, from one to two inches thick, was to be found, being the flesh, which had returned to the earth as it was. Acorns, pumpkin-seeds, and some other kinds were found.

"When I was a lad, from ten to twelve years of age, and 'swam on Dadders in a sea of glory,' in my much-loved Connecticut, there was a remnant of the Farmington Indians who, during the summer, inhabited a wigwam upon the river-bank, a little north of a warehouse erected by Justin Ely, Esq. It was allowed by permission of my grandfather, Capt. Abel Cooley, to be placed upon his land.

"No man in New England was a more sincere friend to these children of the forest than Capt. Cooley. They were, one and all, at times, welcome to his house and invited to stay; his orchard was large, and cider (which with an Indian is his Alpha and Omega), together with victuals, was dealt out with an unsparing hand. No Stockbridge Indian ever passed his house without calling, and none ever was sent away; indeed, Capt. Cooley was known by the Indians from Boston to Detroit.

"Drift-wood in the Connecticut was plenty, so were fish, and as the Indian paid no ground-rent, it was a capital stand for them, as they occasionally made a few brooms and baskets which they could sell for cider, apple-brandy, etc.

"My oldest brother, in company with a son of the Rev. Dr. Lathrop, one day visited the wigwam and found the Indians absent. The boys took it into their heads to cut up a shine among their cooking-utensils. Returning home, old Moll saw what had been done, and made her report to her godfather, Capt. Cooley. He went to work and found out the rogues, who, having made their acknowledgement for the fault to the Indians, and Dr. Lathrop having made them a friendly visit, the affair was amicably settled.

"Below are the names of all the Indians who hailed from the wigwam upon the river-bank, now the very lot owned by Mr. Isaac Hammerton, and on it were 25 or 30 buttonwood-trees of immense size. Joe Robbin and his wife Moll, John Pette and his wife Lucy, Joshua Robbins and his wife Phebe, Joe Roldin, Samuel Roldins. All of them would get tipsy on cider, and most of them gloriously drunk, and lie, half naked, under a blazing sun for several hours together.

From the journal of Sewall White.

† In another place in his journal he says, "The Indians wanted no net to catch fish. They built a stone wall with a narrow passage into it and the fish got into, they would not find their way out."

"John Pette, or Pete, had several male children, who all died young, and John, at the interment of one of them, after thanking the good people for their kind and friendly attentions to himself and family, remarked that all his boys served him so. His children were interred in the ancient burying-ground.

"Those families resided only during the summer in West Springfield, and in winter retreated to some more favorable spot for the purpose of living by hunting wild game.

"Two places on the bank of the Connecticut River have been discovered where the bones of the sons of the forest have fallen out of the bank after the spring freshets, some of which once might have occupied a place in the body of some mighty warrior, some Nimrod in hunting, or adroit fisherman. Another place for burying the dead was upon the bank of the Agawam, below the bridge, and not far from the house of Capt. Enoch Cooper. The skeleton of an Indian was dug up near the house of Peletiah Ashley, who was buried with his gun, bullet-molds, and other things.

"An Indian by the name of Old Greylock is supposed to have been the most cunning of all the savage race inhabiting this section of the country. 'Tis said that he often boasted of having killed one hundred persons, save one, and that he had taken and carried away many more for the purpose of raising money out of their friends by way of redemption.

"In the time of the French war Old Greylock lay the greater part of one day secreted in a ditch near the ancient burying-ground, watching to kill or take captive Henry Rogers, a robust, giant-like man, of West Springfield. Mr. Rogers was in the field, hoeing corn, and never went into the forest or cornfield without carrying his musket. Greylock, seeing it, came to the resolution at length not to fire upon Mr. R., fearing, as he said afterward, that if he should fail to kill him dead, that he should be dispatched himself at once.

"When Capt. Hawley Champion excavated ground for his cellar two skeletons—sons of the forest—were found in a sitting posture. They had been buried with a quantity of acorns, which were still to be seen, with some other seeds too far decayed to determine of what sort, but such as they, without doubt, supposed—from the indistinct view they had of futurity—that they should stand in need of when they arrived at that happy country beyond the mountains, where the sun goes down, far, far beyond the Pacific, and from thence throws his lingering beams upon the eastern hills and the broad Atlantic.

"The Chicopee River was, too, the spot where, along its banks, once rose the smoke from the savage wigwam; where he wooed and wed and lived happily with his dusky mate, subsisting upon every kind of fish, of which vast schools ascended the river; and no doubt that the bow and arrow, wielded with the vigor of an Indian's arm, brought to the ground many a fine deer upon the extensive plain, and many a huge turkey, wild goose, and smaller game in abundance.

"It will be asked how these red men subsisted without salt. This question may be answered by saying that men never sigh and grieve for an article of which they have never known the use. Had the ladies of West Springfield never heard of tea, or tasted it, certain it is that they would not repine because they did not have it."

FISHERIES.

"The Chicopee, as well as the Agawam, was celebrated for shad, salmon, alewives, lamprey- and silver-eels, and almost every other kind of the finny race.

"I well remember the time when, at the fish-place called Squash Point, opposite the house of Robert K. Palmer, I have seen lying upon the shore 100 fine salmon, taken in a single day by the owners of the fishing-ground; one weighed 42 pounds, the largest ever caught here. I remember the names among them of Tilly Merrick, dubbed Dr. Till, Heman Day, Elijah Day, David Mason, and others.

"The same day about 50 salmon were taken at the place above, called 'Stub Hole,' owned by Horace White, Jonathan Morgan, and Israel Williston. Another fishing-place was up the river some 50 or 60 rods,—the starting-point at the old Rogers house, and the hauling-in-ground opposite the middle of Horace White's home-lot. At this place there were never caught many salmon, but had in some suitable seasons good success in taking shad. It was a hard place to manage a long net; the water was deep and the stream heavy. The place was named, by the facetious Calvin Miller, 'Hard-Scrabble.' Bass, pickerel, perch, suckers, and many other kinds of hook-fish were plenty in the Connecticut.

"In the season of taking shad, and once in a single morning, I threw upon the shore eight fine bass, standing in a fish-boat and using the roe of shad for bait. I never caught a bass weighing over twelve pounds, but Justin Ely, the first, took one on a line weighing twenty-two pounds.

"My skill in fishing I learned from my uncle, Mr. Walter Cooley, who obtained his from that prince of hook-fishermen, and great wit, Joshua Roldin, an Indian, who gave me some lessons also. Mr. Cooley, one day, seeing Josh coming along with a very large string of trout and of uncommon size, asked the fellow where he caught them, and where the best fishing-ground lay. The Indian proposed to tell if Mr. Cooley would give him a gallon of cider, which he readily consented to do. Then said the witty Indian, 'Keih! the best place to catch fish, Mr. Cooley, is where they will bite best, mind that.'

"Benjamin Ashley & Co. had a fish-place just below where the new ferry is, and on seeing the shad running down the river went round to haul, and caught 1100, and never before or afterward caught a single shad.

"Some days when the weather was warm shad were offered at six and one-fourth cents apiece, but generally brought ten and twelve and a half cents each. In the month of May, 1770, in Horace White's day-book, a number of persons were charged with shad at two cents apiece.

"Col. Benjamin Day, Capt. Abel Cooley & Co., had a net twelve rods in length, and fished with it in the mouth of Agawam River. They took so great a number of them that they did not draw the net ashore, but tied it at each end, leaving

room for the fish to swim. They took what fish they wanted and left it for their friends to go and help themselves to as many shad as they wished for.

"The name of Shad Lane was given to the great thoroughfare street in West Springfield. It was done at the time when shad were so cheap.

"Great secrecy was once observed in Shad Lane by the lovers of shad, and a knock at the door by a stranger was the signal for the worthy granddame to order off, or to be covered up under the table-cloth, the massive pewter platter of shad, lest her family should be scoffed or jeered at for living upon Agawam pork, the name given to shad. This done, the guest was sure to be invited to take a seat at the table and partake of the bounties of the board, consisting of doughnuts, pancake, and, if on Saturday, hasty pudding, and he was allowed to drink cider as often as he pleased from the honest two-quart earthen pitcher, which gradually went round from mouth to mouth until it was drained of its contents and filled as often as it was emptied."

REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENTS.*

"In the Revolutionary war Capt. Levi Ely of this town raised a company of men, and, under the command of Col. Brown, of Pittsfield, marched into the then frontiers of the State of New York, at a place upon the Mohawk River called 'Stone Raibly or 'Raby,'† fell into an ambuscade and their whole army were thrown into confusion by a tremendous fire from the British and the Indians who lay concealed behind a brush fence.

"Col. Brown fell at the first fire, and Capt. Ely was so badly wounded that he was overtaken by the Indians before he reached the fort, and was tomahawked and scalped, together with seventeen of his men; one of the number was a young man, Wainwright Breck, of Northampton, an apprentice to Horace White to learn the trade of a blacksmith. He was hired to go on the expedition thirty days, Mr. White consenting that he should go and take for his own benefit one hundred pounds, which he received before he started. The late Jonathan Taylor, of West Springfield, was in the battle and received a musket-ball in his right thigh, but being an athletic man he, by throwing away his gun and haversack, reached the fort in safety with the Indians close upon him.

"Thomas Taylor was also in the action and barely escaped with his life. After he had reached the fort, panting for the loss of breath, the first words he uttered was, 'As soon as I reach home I will kill old Sam Robin and all the rest of Capt Abel Cooley's Indians.' Taylor did reach home, but Sam and the rest of the sons of the forest were still permitted to live many years to make brooms, baskets, catch fish, and drink cider.

"Capt. Levi was a man of great respectability, left a wife with a large family of children in West Springfield. He was buried upon the battle-ground with the slain, but a monument was erected to his memory in the burial-ground near the town-hall.

"It is related of Jonathan Parsons that while driving a fine cattle team (two yoke of oxen and a horse) attached to a load of stalks, when near the southern end of Shad Lane two horsemen overtook him and ordered him to turn out for the coach of Gen. Washington. Not knowing that Washington was expected and doubting the courier's word, he refused, declaring he had as good a right to the road as the general.

"Soon after a coach passed, having forded the Agawam River near the house of James Leonard, on its way to the Springfield ferry. Parsons halted his team near Ferry Street and followed the coach. The boat was on the east side of the river, and while waiting for it the couriers spoke of the teamster that refused to turn out. Parsons overheard Washington say,—'That man was right, he had as good a right to the road as I have.'"

"*A Revolutionary Reminiscence of the West Springfield Park.*—Our old antiquarian friend from West Springfield, Sewall White, furnishes us the following Revolutionary waif, which is quite appropriate to the anniversary now upon us.‡

"'The West Springfield Park, which has been the seat of so much improvement lately, and whose fence has been twice painted, principally by the wives and daughters of that staid old town, was once the camping-ground of two British armies. Gen. Amherst, with an army of seven thousand men, first halted two days and nights there, when on his way to Canada; and Gen. Burgoyne, with his captive army, stopped there the same length of time on his embarkation route to Boston. It was at that time that the accomplished Hessian commander, Gen. Riedesel, was by invitation the guest of Rev. Dr. Lathrop, between which parties conversation could be conducted only in Latin. Riedesel owned the best and largest horse in Burgoyne's cavalry, and the charger was reshod in West Springfield by the father of the writer. On the morning of Burgoyne's departure from the Park, a number of his men were missing. The beauty and fertility of the place led at least a dozen men of that army to desert comrades, friends, home, and country. They never saw their companions-in-arms again, but remained in this region, and their descendants are now identified with the best blood of the valley. The names and occupations of those men, most of whom were personally known to the writer, follow:

"'Apollos Miller, farmer; John Andrie Isensee, farmer (he was killed by lightning, while haying in Agawam meadows); Godfrey Vanganeer, miller (commonly called Old Waggoner); Daniel Hartunk, many of whose descendants reside in Northampton); Valentine Worthy, weaver; Thomas Pollock, weaver; Hendrick Salter, tailor; Frederick Stackman, shoemaker; Thomas Ewing, farmer; Doct. Hilliam, physician (who was considered very skillful, and lived to a good old age in the enjoyment of an extensive practice in Chester, Blandford, and Granville)."

REMINISCENCES OF THE SHAYS REBELLION.‖

"The people of Massachusetts and New England generally have not forgotten that a serious insurrection took place in this State in 1786.

"Capt. Luke Day was born in what is now West Springfield, July 25, 1743. He was commissioned captain at the commencement of hostilities with Great Britain, and joined the Continental Army in 1775, and served his country with credit through the war, and left the service a major by brevet.

"He was the strongest and most persistent of the leaders of the outbreak. During the fall of 1786 he was busy inciting men to join him in open rebellion. The old Jeremiah Stebbins tavern was the place where they most did congregate for council, and where he with Elijah and Benjamin Day and others made many flaming and traitorous speeches, which finally resulted in drawing quite a large number around him. They were drilled on the common, and were at first armed with hickory clubs, while in their hats was a sprig of hemlock. He soon found it a difficult task to find shelter for his force of about 400 malcontents, for not all the community were in sympathy with his views. While exercising his men a few days before the contemplated attack on the Springfield Armory, he made a speech to them, an extract from which here follows: 'My boys, you are going to fight for liberty. If you want to know what liberty is, I'll tell you. It is for every man to do just what he pleases, and to make other folks to do as you please to have them, and to keep folks from serving the Devil.' Up to this time demonstrations had been made mostly on the Inferior Courts, rendering them liable only for high misdemeanor; but by the Legislature the Supreme Court had been adjourned to meet at Springfield, Dec. 26, 1786. The rioters were determined to prevent this meeting, and gathered in force. Capt. Luke Day sent an order to the presiding judge not to organize the court or proceed to business. The insurgents were stationed at three places, viz., a few miles east of the armory at Springfield was a division of them, another at West Springfield, and a third at Chicopee, about a mile north of the bridge over Chicopee River. At a council of officers it was determined to attack the United States armory at Springfield and plunder it.

"Capt. Luke Day was one of Dr. Lathrop's parishioners; he valued his minister's judgment, and two or three days previous to the attack upon the public stores at Springfield he had an interview with Dr. Lathrop, and commenced conversation by asking him if he could keep a secret; to this question he gave for answer that it was not certain that he could, especially if it was anything of importance, and if it was such, he had better not reveal it. Capt. Day, nevertheless, insisted upon divulging it, and informed the doctor that upon such a day and such an hour the three divisions of the insurgents were to make a simultaneous attack upon the armory at Springfield, insisting at the same time upon having the doctor give his opinion at the prospect of their success. He did not hesitate or deliberate to reply, and said, 'Capt. Day, your army is deficient of good, true, and trusty officers; you are engaged in a bad cause, and your men know it. I advise you to disband them, and let them return peaceably to their homes, for as sure as you advance upon the public stores this action certain that you will meet with some defeat.' Whether it was the good doctor's advice that influenced him to give up the attack upon the armory or not is not known, but neither Day nor Parsons moved from their quarters on the day agreed upon, and left poor Shays to attack the public stores alone; and he, after having three men killed out of the head of the column, ordered a retreat. A few days after Shays was defeated, Gen. Lincoln arrived with a strong force from Roxbury, and dispatched Gen. Shepherd, with three divisions of his army, over to West Springfield to look for Luke and Elisha Day; but as soon as these noble heroes heard that the government men were on the way to attack them they retreated so precipitately as to leave their bread baking in the oven and the pork and beans boiling in the pot. The two Days, with their deluded followers, fled to New York, and there remained in exile several months, but were arrested at a later date, as would appear by a mittimus issued by the clerk of the Suffolk County Court, on the 3d of April, 1788. This mittimus is preserved in the archives of Hampshire County, to which county he was transferred by his own request for trial. Two months after he was released by a general pardon, after which they were permitted to return to West Springfield, much out of pocket, and both of them poor men, after being exiled from West Springfield some ten or twelve months.

ANCIENT TAVERNS AND LANDMARKS.

"About 1780, Jeremiah Stebbins kept tavern, store, and manufactured saltpetre, on the corner south of the post-office on Ramapogue Street, and with Moses Day was extensively engaged in boating on the river.

"From Landlord Stebbins' bar-room fireplace came the live coals that replenished the foot-stoves of the good mothers in Israel during the intermission between service on the Sabbath.

"The old house that stood on the bank of the river, directly opposite the 'double ditch' shad-fishery, was taken down a few years ago. Its age was not known, but was supposed to have been at least one hundred and twenty-five years. It is believed to have been built for a boatman's tavern by Solomon Stebbins. It contained a chimney with five separate flues, and three brick ovens, and occupied fifteen feet square in the centre of the house. The mantles were of oak, and fourteen inches square, and ran the whole length of the chimney. Some of the floor-boards were eighteen inches wide and twenty feet long. The property is now in the possession of Mr. J. N. Bagg."

* From Sewall White's journal.

† "Stone Arabia." This was one of the five districts (the third) into which the new county of Tryon, organized in 1772, was divided. It was the centre one on the north side of the Mohawk River. This affair occurred on the 19th of October, 1780.

‡ Clipped from a paper of 1874.

‖ This manuscript, with his name affixed to it, was found among the papers of the late Gov. Strong, and it is now in safe-keeping in the hands of the Rev. Dr. William Sprague. [Written some years ago.]

SHIP-BUILDING.

"The east end of the common was used as a ship-yard, and it is related that while a vessel was building on the common the raising of the frame of the church on 'Orthodox Hill' took place, and the men there employed assisted in raising the steeple.

"The schooner 'Trial,' of 60 tons burthen, the sloop 'West Springfield,' of about the same capacity, and the sloop 'Hampshire,' of 90 tons, owned by Daniel Ely and Benj. Ashley, were built and sailed down the river about the year 1800–2.

"Jonathan Morgan and Israel Williston followed boating on Connecticut River many years. The boats were open, and carried from 10 to 11 tons. They went one year, every month, to Hartford. It required six men to haul a boat up Enfield Falls without a wind. The men who poled the boat had one dollar a trip. They resided at Warehouse Point, and expected the owner to furnish a gallon of good St. Croix rum for each trip."

REMINISCENCES OF SHAD LANE.

"Beginning south at the old Ferry Lane and go north to the head of the street fronting the Common, 'The Great Ferry,' connecting the town of West Springfield with Springfield, was for a long time leased to Capt. Gideon Leonard, a man ardent in habitual and incurable indolence. He did not tend the Ferry himself, but underlet it to Hezekiah Warriner and Seth Leonard. Warriner and Leonard in succession occupied the old 'Log Cabin,' which stood on the bank of the river. This was the last building to stand of those built by the Hortons, Merricks, and Ashleys, who were ancestors of the inhabitants of West Springfield. This house was taken down some forty years since, and nothing is left to mark the spot it occupied.

"About 100 rods north of Ferry Lane stood the dwelling-house of Deacon Joseph Merrick. This building was unique in its construction throughout, the second story being several feet larger than the first. The yellow pine timbers were massive, the rooms very large and few in number, the white-oak needle posts hung down several feet outside the house and terminated in the form of a heart. The fireplace was so constituted as to consume the greatest quantity of fuel, and at the same time be used a sitting-room by the children of the family. The roof was peaked like the old houses in New York built by the Vanderspyles, Ten Eycks, Bardenbargs, etc. Up the street about the same distance stood the house of Hezekiah Day, about the same size as the Merrick house, and in a similar style of architecture. Mr. Day was the owner of a large landed estate embracing some of the best lands of the town. Directly opposite, across the street, was the dwelling-house of his brother, Col. Benjamin Day. This building was more modern in its style. The old Boylston House in Springfield is an exact copy of it. Half a mile up the street stood the ancient mansion-house of the Ely family, which was built more than a century ago. At the head of Shad Lane, fronting the Common, stood the old red dwelling-house of Capt. Abel Cooley, so renowned in story and song for killing British Regulars on the Common."

SKETCH OF THE EARLY FAMILIES.

Among the early families whose descendants now reside in West Springfield, were the Baggs, Merricks, Ashleys, Smiths, Cooleys, Parsons, Days, Elys, Rogerses, Whites, Champions, and Blisses. John Bagg is supposed to have emigrated from Plymouth, England; died at Springfield, Sept. 5, 1683. In 1660 he conveyed lands in the "second division," probably on the west bank of the river, to Hugh Dudley, of Chicopee Plains; in 1668 his name was signed fourth to a petition against imposts; in 1678, Jan. 1, he was one of the citizens to whom Maj. John Pynchon administered the oath of allegiance. Among his children was Mercy Thomas, born May 15, 1671, and he had eleven children, from three of whom all the Baggs now living in West Springfield are descended. They are the sixth, seventh, and eighth generations from John Bagg. Among these are Col. Aaron Bagg, who has been one of the leading citizens of the town for many years, representing it in the State Legislature, as well as State Senator from the Western Hampden district, and the wealthiest man in town; Harvey Day Bagg, for several years one of the selectmen; James Newton Bagg, an agricultural writer and member of the State board of agriculture; Richard Bagg, a well-known and extensive market-gardener.

Probably the first record of the Ashleys is in a grant of land to one Robert Ashley on Chicopee Plain, in 1660. In 1818, John Ashley made a will, appropriating a fund for educational and religious purposes. The will reads as follows:

"The pious education of youth and the diffusion of Christian knowledge among the ignorant and uninformed, and among those whose local circumstances forbid their enjoyment of the stated instructions of the gospel ministry, are objects which now engage the attention of the Christian world, and to the promotion of which I wish to contribute my mite, with my humble and fervent prayers that the great truths of Christianity may spread and pervade the whole earth, and all may be brought to the knowledge and belief of the truth as it is in Jesus."

An act of incorporation, known as the "Ashley Fund Act," was passed and trustees were appointed, who were ordered to divide the sum intrusted to them "into two distinct parts; two-thirds to be appropriated exclusively toward the education of youth within the town of West Springfield, and the remaining one-third to be appropriated toward the propagation and diffusion of Christian knowledge." He directs that the money be placed upon interest, and that the portion bequeathed for the spread of the gospel be equally appropriated for the use of home missions and foreign missions. In regard to the distribution of the income of the school fund he says: "It is my will that no district shall at any time be entitled to or shall receive any part of the annual dividend, unless their instructor passes the qualifications and produces the evidence of good moral character by the laws of the commonwealth, and unless he shall daily make use of the holy Scriptures as a school-book, and shall daily address the Throne of Grace in prayer with his scholars."

The provisions of the will are fully carried out by a board of trustees elected from time to time. John Ashley also endowed the First Parish of West Springfield with a generous fund for the maintenance of the gospel, the income of which is now annually applied to that purpose.

The Day family in Springfield and their descendants have been numerous. The widow of Robert Day, who came to this country in 1648, married for her third husband Elizur Holyoke, of Springfield, and removed to that town from Connecticut in 1648, her eldest son, Thomas, coming also. He married a daughter of Thomas Cooper. Three of their sons, Samuel, John, and Eleazer, removed to this place, and from them all of that name in this town descended.

Col. Benjamin Day was most prominent. He was the first moderator of town-meetings, the first selectman, and the first representative to the General Court. He held the commission of major under George II., and was made colonel in the war of the Revolution. Heman Day, son of Col. Benjamin, was noted in his time. A trait in his character is illustrated by the following dialogue between his neighbors, which has been handed down:

"'What time o' day?' says Walter Cooley;
"'Eleven o'clock,' says Judah Bagg;
"'Time to repent,' says Parson Lathrop;
"'Time enough yet,' says Heman Day."

Capt. Luke Day, who became noted in his later days for his connection with the Shays rebellion, was also of this family.

The Cooleys, of West Springfield, descended from Benjamin Cooley, who came to Springfield in 1640. His grandson, Obadiah, Jr., made a purchase of land in 1730 "on the west side of the Great River," and located on the bank of the river, at the present corner of Park and Main Streets, where Samuel Reynolds now lives. His son, Capt. Abel Cooley, purchased 6 acres of land on the opposite corner, and the homestead is still in the hands of his descendants. About this time the Indians were troublesome, and it is related of Capt. Cooley that he had port-holes made through his house, and kept a loaded gun ready to fire at the intruders. One night, hearing the Indians, as he supposed, he looked out and saw their heads dodging up and down behind the well-curb. He thereupon opened fire, continued it as often as he saw a head rise up through the darkness, breathing out threatenings to them, and saying, "If you will come into the house, I will treat you like gentlemen." An examination of the spot in the morning revealed the fact that he had filled the bucket attached to the well-sweep, which the wind had made to dance up and down at intervals, full of shot.

Roger Cooley, a great-grandson of Benjamin, settled in the western part of the town—"Pacawtuck"—in 1759. He served as a lieutenant in the war of the Revolution. Roger, Jr., the sixth of his ten children, also served his country in the Revolutionary war, and was on duty at the execution of Maj.

André. After the war he became a noted military-man, serving several years as colonel in the Massachusetts militia.

Henry Rogers was born in 1733, and resided in this town and lived on the bank of the Connecticut River, south of the house now owned by William Fox. He was a strong, athletic man, and did valuable service in the wars. He was killed in 1795, and is buried in the Town-House Cemetery. He had several children united by marriage to the Ashley and Bliss families.

Talcott Rogers is the only representative of the family in town. The old family homestead has been in the Rogers family for more than one hundred and twenty-five years.

There is a tradition that a few rods north of this house there used to be a favorite camping-ground of the Indians, and many arrow-heads and other relics are found in that vicinity.

Of the Parsons family, Ebenezer was a prominent man about 1700. He was for fifty-two years a deacon in the First Church. His grandson, Jonathan, owned the property on the south side of the park, and lived in the "Old Parsons House," which was taken down in 1872. He was born in the old Parsons homestead, which formerly stood one hundred rods east of his later residence, and was the oldest of an old-fashioned family of ten children. His early fondness for military life led to his election as captain of the Hampden Grays, and his subsequent choice as colonel gave him a title with which his name was ever after associated. A man of rare good judgment, and with a genuine adaptability to public life, he was several times chosen to both the Senate and House of Representatives, and held for many years the town offices of selectman, assessor, overseer of the poor, clerk, treasurer, and school committee. He was also one of the trustees of the Ashley fund. He was one of the most prominent advocates of the separation which led to the formation of the new Park Street Church and the improvements in the park fronting the church.

The Smiths have formerly had a large representation in West Springfield. Jonathan, who was born in 1697, seems at one time to have been the leading business-man of the town, especially in that part called "Pauquetuck." He is said to have been a very conscientious man. No unnecessary work was allowed to be performed on his premises after the going down of the sun on Saturday until the close of the Sabbath; and on one occasion, his son David, when a grown-up man, returned home from a hunting excursion—for which he was said to be famous—after sundown on Saturday; his father obliged him, with unshaven face, to go four miles to the old church on the common, the next day, so scrupulous was he in his observance of the Lord's day.

Simeon Smith was "a man of science," and also lived at "Pauquetuck." During the Revolutionary war he manufactured saltpetre, and also distilled New England rum for the army, from Indian corn. Some of the machinery remains to this day. Another family of Smiths have resided at Ashleyville. Horace Smith was for many years deacon in the First Church. It is said of him that he always came to meeting, rain or shine, and his prayers were so simple and fervent that they touched every heart. His son, Franklin, is now a deacon in Park Street Church, and his grand-son, Joseph, deacon in the First Church.

Reuben Champion came to West Springfield as a place of refuge for his family, and located in that part called "Amostown" (supposed to be named after Amos Taylor). He purchased the spot, now owned and occupied by John Carleton, of Zince Hopkins, a son of Rev. Hopkins. He went to the Revolutionary war as a surgeon, taking his son, Mede, with him, and died in the service. His son, Reuben, Jr., built the present Champion homestead in 1794. His daughters, Flavia and Maria, with their nephew, James, still reside on the old Amostown homestead. It is related of Reuben Champion that when Shays' men were marching through the town, under the lead of Capt. Luke Day, coming over Meeting-house Hill, Mr. Champion was passing around the hill alone. Coming out from the "dingle" on the place now owned by L. F. Mellen, the Shays men were suddenly upon him. He raised his staff and shouted back, "Come on, boys, we've got them!" which led them to suppose there was a company of men in ambush, and they all ran back over the hill. The ruse had prevented his capture, and perhaps saved his life.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN.

The following is a copy of the first petition of the parish to be set off as a town in 1756:

"At a meeting of the Inhabitants of the Second Parish of Springfield, July 15, 1756, Capt. Benj. Day, Moderator, It was voted, 1st. To chuse a Committee to prefer a Petition to the Great & General Court of the Massachusetts Bay, That they would set off all the Inhabitants and the lands on the west side the Great River in Springfield, To be a Distinct Town with all Privileges belonging thereto. 2ndly. That Capt. Benj. Day, Doct. John Van Horne, Capt. Joseph Miller, & Mr. Josiah Day be a Committee for that purpose."

The subject was agitated for several years, sectional differences were constantly arising, until it became an impossibility to ignore it longer, and the town of Springfield, at their annual town-meeting, March 23, 1773, were called upon to consider the condition of the town, and settle, if possible, their differences. Committees were appointed, reports were made, copies of which are given; action was taken at different times until Jan. 20, 1774, all of which culminated in the incorporation of West Springfield, Feb. 23, 1774.

March 23, 1773.—In the warrant for the annual town-meeting of Springfield the following item occurs:

"16thly. To consider the state of the Town Respecting any Division of the same into Separate and Distinct towns or Districts and pass any acts or vote relative thereto. Particularly to take the minds and sentiments of the town relative to a Division thereof into two separate and Distinct towns, having Connecticut River for the Boundary line, saving & excepting that any and all Land, lying in the Great & General field, so called, on the west side said River, held and possessed by persons Inhabiting the first parish in Springfield, shall not be annexed to the town to be made on the west side said River, but shall be and remain part and parcel of, and appertain to the Town on the east side of the River to all intents and purposes, and pass all proper votes, thereon or respecting a Division of said town into three or more separate towns or Districts with such boundaries as may be determined upon."

"At this meeting voted to adjourn to the 25th day of March, Instant, to ten o'Clk in the forenoon, to the Meeting-House in the second Parish of Springfield."

March 25, 1773.—"Met pursuant to adjournment. Voted to chuse a committee to consider the present State of the town, the Disputes and Animosities that subsist between the several parts, the matters that he before this meeting to be acted upon, and the unhappy Embarassments that attend the same, and to project some method to remove them, and to report at this time. Col John Worthington, Moses Bliss, Esqr., Dea. Daniel Harris, Dea. Nathaniel Fly (2d), Mr. Moses Field, Mr. John Hale, Col. Benj. Day, Dea. Jonathan White, Lt John Morgan, Lt Benj. Leonard, Mr. Asaph Leonard, Abraham Burbank, Esq., Mr. Joseph Ely, Dea. Edwd Chapin, Ensign Phineas Chapin were chosen the committee for the purposes aforesaid. Voted that this meeting be adjourned to Tuesday, the 30th March, instant, at the Court-House in Springfield."

March 30, 1773.—"Met pursuant to adjournment from 2d inst. Voted that this meeting be adjourned to Wednesday, the 31st day of March, Instant, to ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the Meeting-House in the Second Parish of Springfield."

March 30, 1773.—"The Inhabitants assembled according to notice and voted and accepted the Report of the Committee, which report was as followeth: The Committee appointed by the Town at the meeting before the Last Adjournment thereof to consider the present state of the Town, the Disputes & Animosities that subsist Between the several parts, the matters that he before the meeting to be acted upon, and the unhappy Embarassments that attend the same, and to project some method to remove them, and to Report at this time, have attended that service, maturely considered the matter referred to them, and report their opinion as follows, viz:

"That the said town is in a most unhappy and melancholy State; that, considering the situation and circumstances of the town and the Inclinations and tempers of the Inhabitants, there is no prospect they can Longer manage their public affairs to mutual & General Advantage in one entire corporate Body, but that it is quite necessary there should be some Division thereof.

"That no mode or Form of Division can be devised which the Generality of the Inhabitants in the Several parts of the town would accede to acquiesce in.

"That it is consequently Absolutely Nessessary for the Peace and Happiness of the whole that the Mode and Terms of their Division should be Referred and submitted to the Determination of Judicious & Disinterested persons from abroad.

"They therefore further Report their opinion and Advise to the town that (as the only expedient to restore Peace or to prevent the various increasing Mischiefs of Dissord and Contention among them and to Remove Embarassments aforesaid)

they should now unitedly agree to choose an Indifferent and Judicious Committee of Disinterested Persons in the neighbouring towns to Repair to this town to view the Situation of its Parts, to consider its circumstances, and to Judge at Large thereon what Division and on what terms and Conditions shall be made thereof, and to Report the same, to the End that the town may be divided in such manner as may in all respects be best, that whereas the said town heretofore Voted the sum of 200 pounds toward building a Bridge over Agawam River, and appointed a Committee to build a Bridge in case, &c., as by their votes appears; and whereas the said Committee have proceeded in said business, and procured great part of the timber for the same, touching which the said Committee are Apprehensive Great and Sharp Disputes and Contentions will arise unless prevented by some prudent and amicable Composition & Agreement. They beg leave to report the following proposal of an Agreement thereon which they approve themselves, and recommend to the town for their acceptance, viz.: That of the stock of Money or Securities for Money in the Treasury of said Town brot in or due for Land sold, or otherwise not laid in by Taxes not specially appropriated by the Donors to the support of the poor, not otherwise specially appropriated, amounting to about £450 16s. 7, the Inhabitants on the West Side Connecticut River in said Town should have such proportion of the same as they are assessed in the Last Assessment in said Town, and the Inhabitants on the East Side of Said River in said town shall have the residue thereof when Division shall take place Between them; that at present the said Committee for building said Bridge should receive of the same to the Amount of two hundred pounds as part of the proportion aforesaid of the Inhabitants on the West Side of said River, to be Improved in defraying the Charge and Expense of building and finishing said Bridge, the said Committee Indemnifying the Town from any further expence for the same Bridge in future; and that on such proposed Division of the said town, the Inhabitants on the west side said River to receive the Residue of the proportion aforesaid of such stock in the treasury, the Remainder thereof to be for the Inhabitants on the East side, to be disposed of as they shall agree, or as shall be ordered for them; the Division of said Stock to be at present and hereafter to be made Reasonably, having proper Regard to the Quality of said Debts, and the probability of speedy payment thereof by a Committee to be appointed for that purpose.

"Voted that inasmuch as the two hundred pounds before mentioned for building a Bridge may be wanted sooner than it can be collected out of part of the debts aforesaid due to the town without Distressing the Debtors, that the vote aforesaid, respecting the same, be so far Reconsidered as Respects present Equal Division of them, and instead thereof the treasurer be directed to raise out of the whole two hundred pounds, and to pay it as soon as he may to the Committee for building said Bridge, under the General Agreement, however, in said vote mentioned.

"The above Report of the Committee Voted & Accepted."

April 2, 1773.—"Voted to choose a Committee of three persons to consider the State of the Town Relative to a Division thereof, Agreeable to a Report of a Committee accepted and agreed upon in this meeting. Voted that the Committee who prepared the Report for a Division of the Town be and are Desired to Consider on some proper persons in the neighboring towns for that purpose, and Report their names to this meeting at Adjournment. Voted that Williams Williams, Erastus Wolcott, & Joseph Root, Esqs., be a Committee to Repair to this town to view the situation of its parts, to Consider its Circumstances, to Judge at Large thereon what Division & what terms and Condition shall be made thereof, and to report the same. Col. John Worthington, Col. Benj. Day, Maj. Jonathan Bliss, chosen a Committee to send to the Gentlemen Chosen by the Town to Repare to this Town as soon as may be to take into Consideration all matters that there may be Laid before them, contained in a Report excepted by the town for that purpose. Meeting Adjourned to May 6th, 1773, to receive the Report of the Committee chosen by the Inhabitants of the town, and to pass all proper votes thereon.

"The Committee reported at this meeting as follows:

"*To the Inhabitants of the town of Springfield:*

"Gentlemen,—Agreeable to your Desires we have taken into our most deliberate consideration the several matters you have thought fit to lay before us relating to the Unhappy Contention subsisting among you, which has brought to a Determination that some Division of your town is necessary, concerning the mode of which Division you have been pleased to Refer yourselves to us for Aid and advice. Our opinion upon the matters submitted to us you have in the following Report

"The Committee consider it as Great Unhappiness that the most ancient and respectable town in the County of Hampshire, the wise and peaceable conduct of whose public affairs has ever to this day done much Honour to the Inhabitants, and established a just veneration for their leading men, should by means only of the supposed or Real Jurisdiction and mistakes of a few persons be Reduced to the necessity of a Division in order to the Amicable management of your public affairs for the future, and tho' the manner only in which this Division shall take place seems to have been referred to us, yet we Conceive it proper to declare our Concurrence in sentiment with you that some Division is become necessary touching the manner in which a General Division (which appears to be the principal object) shall be made, it is the United opinion of the Committee that the town be divided into Two Towns in all respects, and to every purpose Distinct, with equal Powers, privileges, & Immunities, by Connecticut River; that the Land lying on the West side of the said River, notwithstanding, shall be holden to pay taxes of every kind to that part or place in which the owner or person in Actual possession and Improvement of the same shall happen to dwell however; that each town shall hold & enjoy the Estate given for the use of the ministry in the town of Springfield, in manner as the same has by order of the General Court been heretofore assigned and confirmed to the parish or precinct Respectively; that the Public Monies now in Stock in the Town Treasury and there secured to your Treasurer for the use of the Town (in which it is intended to include all Donations to the town) shall be received by the said proposed towns Respectively, According to the Report of the town Committee received and accepted at your adjourned Meeting on the Thirty-first Day of March last; and as to any Public Buildings, that each of the said Proposed towns shall have and enjoy those which happen to stand within their Respective Limits without rendering to the other any consideration for the same; and that each of the said proposed towns shall contribute toward the support of the poor now in the town of Springfield so Long as they shall need support, in the same proportion as they respectfully share the Public Monies above mentioned. The local circumstances of the people living in that part of the town called Stony Hill appear to us such as to make it Reasonable they with their Land should be a District in the manner the town has voted them off, with this addition, that the farms in possession of Zachariah Warner, Zachariah Warner, Jun., & Ezekiel Squire should be annexed to the District in Case the West line of the District, as settled by the Town, shall not include them. The Committee are of opinion that those people have their proportion of the said Public Monies (except any that may have been given for the use of the poor), and that they ought not to be charged with any part of said support of the present poor of the town.

"The General Benefits & Advantages accruing to the Community from that Constant and Unavoidable Intercourse occasioned by the Public Business of every town, particularly as it is a means of producing greater sociability and more generous Sentiments among the Inhabitants, have appeared on this Occasion, More especially, in so striking a Light to the Committee as to give them the fullest Conviction that nothing but Absolute Nessessity can ever justify the lessening or Dividing the town. The Committee are also persuaded that nothing but oppression or Injustice—or the evident want of harmony and peace—in the joint management of the common Concerns of a Town, consisting of Divers parts or Parishes, can create that Nessessity. Convinced, also, from the known integrity of the Leading Members of Each of the proposed towns, that the former is not likely to take place in either, and that the Uneasiness now subsisting in this town must therefore soon be Removed, and a good understanding among the several parts soon be recovered, and that the small inconveniences of attending the Public meetings in the first and second Parishes by the Inhabitants of the Others are by no means equal to the advantages which must arise thereupon, or to those Inconveniences and evils which may be justly apprehended from a further Division of the town of Springfield, they find themselves obliged, however Reluctant, on account of that uneasiness which may thereby be occasioned to some of the people, to give it as their Opinion that no further Division of the town is eligible at present. If, however, upon further trial it shall be found that the Harmony which has heretofore subsisted, but is now in some measure lost, cannot be recovered, it is the advice of the Committee that the third and fifth parishes in the town be divided from the other parts of the proposed towns by their present parochial bounds, and incorporated into Districts,—the Inhabitants of the Respective towns and Districts to enjoy their lands under their actual improvements in the same manner and to the same purposes, it is above proposed the Inhabitants on the east side of the Connecticut River should hold and enjoy their lands in the Great and General field above mentioned.

"We sincerely wish that peace and harmony may again take place among the people of the several parts of this Great Town, and that we may have the pleasure to know that our endeavors have in some measure contributed towards effecting an Event so valuable, so important to you.

"We are, Gentlemen, your Obedient, humble Servants,

"Erastus Wolcott,
"Joseph Root,
"Wm. Williams,
} *Com.*

"Springfield, Apl 14, 1773.

"The Question was put whether the Town would Receive & Accept the foregoing Report of the Committee, it passed in the Negative."

Dec. 7, 1773.—"To see if the Town will choose an Agent or Agents to make Answer to the Petition of the Inhabitants of the first Parish in said Town and the Petition of Benoni Banister and other inhabitants of the third and fourth Parishes in said town, and the Petition of John Hubbard and others Inhabitants of the place called Stoney Hill in said town praying the Gen'l Court of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, that the said town may be divided according to their Petition and to their Cause, if any they have, on the Second Tuesday of the next setting of said Great & General Court why the prayer of the Petitioner should not be granted, Agreeable to the Notification of said Court and the Copies of said Petition with which the said town is served, and to pass all proper votes Relating thereto hereof you are not to fail.

"The question was put to vote whether the town will make any answer to the General Court to the several Petitions for a Division of said town; it passed in the affirmative. Voted that Col. Benj. Day, Lieut. Benj. Leonard, Deacon Nathaniel Ely, be the Agents to make Answer to the General Court Relating to the several petitions now Depending in said Court praying for a Division of the town of Springfield. Voted to choose a Committee to draw up instructions for the Agents to prefer to the Gen'l Court relative to the several petitions praying for a Division of the town of Springfield, Dr. Chas. Pynchon, Justin Ely, John Hale, Jonathan White, Benj. Ely, Abraham Burbank, chosen a Committee for that purpose & report to this meeting. Voted That the town consent that the third parish in Springfield be set off as a district Town or District, with the bounds as they now Injoy as a parish, they to take their proportionable part of the poor of said town, and their part of the stock of Money or Securities for Moneys in the town treasury excepting four Hundred pound, Voted to be Appropriated or Raised in said town for the building a Bridge across Agawam River and Cheequeepee River."

Jan. 20, 1774.—"Voted to accept the Report of the Convention appointed to draw up Instructions for the Agents and that they prefer to the General Court

the answer of the town to the several petitions for a Division thereof, which is as followeth:

"We the subscribers being appointed by the town of Springfield a Committee to draw up Instructions for the Agent to prefer to the General Court, relating to several petitions for the Division of the town, beg leave to report as follows, viz.:

"*To Col. Benj. Day, Lt. Benj. Leonard, & Dea. Nathaniel Ely:*

"GENTLEMEN,—Your being chosen by the Town as Agents to make answer to the General Court to several petitions now depending there, praying for a Division of said Town, We do desire you to use your Influence with the Representative of said town to prevent by all proper ways & means in their power any General Division thereof, and that you make use of counsel to assist you therein as you shall think necessary, and that you can offer such reasons against any General Division thereof as you shall think propper & reasonable, also that you prefer the following to the Great & General Court as an answer to the petition now depending therein praying for a Division of said town of Springfield, Jan. 20, 1774.

"JOHN HALE,
"JONATHAN WHITE,
"BENJ. ELY,
"JUSTIN ELY.

"PROVINCE OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY:

"To his Excellency Thomas Hutchinson, Esqr., Captain-General & Governor-in-Chief in and over his Majesties Province of Massachusetts Bay; the Honorable his Majestys Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled at Boston, on the 20th day of Jan., 1774.

"May it please your Excellency & Honours, the town of Springfield have been notified and cited to shew cause, if any they have, why the Petitions of the first Parish, and also the petition of part of the 3d and 4th parishes, and also the Petition of a place called Stoney Hill, in said Springfield, now Depending in the General Court praying for a Division of said town should not be granted. The town suppose no General Division thereof at Present either necessary or Eligible, but that if any particular part thereof are Dissatisfied with their connections with the main body, it is but reasonable they should petition to be made a Distinct Corporation, but as the Petitioners have alledged a number of Facts in their Petition which we think have a tendency to give your Excellency & Honours a misunderstanding of the state of this town, we must beg leave to make some few Remarks thereon.

"The Difficulties that have arisen in the town have been too notorious to be wholly concealed, and we hartily wish we could say that any Particular Parish had not been the Occasion thereof. A Particular Detail of facts might be made, but we choose a veil of oblivion should be forever drawn over them excepting so far as may be nessessary to set the conduct of the rest of the town in a faire light.

"A number of circumstances concured last March to bring the town generally to gather at their Annual Town Meeting for the choice of Town Officers, &c., in which the Town chose to make some alteration in their officers, which was so disagreeable to several Persons in the first Parish that they endeavored, in an unprecedented manner, to obstruct and hinder the business of the meeting by a sufficient number appearing to object to almost every vote, when it was indisputable to every Body present, and this not only in matters important, but also in the choice of the most inconsiderable offices, whereby the List of the Voters was obliged to be called, which nessessarily took up some Hours; and this was followed about three days and a half with the express and avowed design to get the town to send to the general Court for a Committee to Divide the same,—a measure then and ever seems very disagreeable to much the greatest part of said Town,—and this was continued until within a few hours of the extent of Time allowed by Law to make choice of Town Officers, whereby many considered themselves under a nessessity of complying to have a Committee. The Petitioners are very much mistaken in their representation of a Report made by a committee of the town, that an Application to the General Court for a committee to divide the same was the only expedient to restore Peace and prevent Discord and Confusion; for we are informed by a member of said committee that no such Report was made or agreed to by the major part of them, and we are certain there is no such Article in their Report as entered on the Town Records, but their Report was to choose a committee in the neighboring towns, &c. The town had always avoided applying to the General Court, because they would be Left at Liberty about accepting a report of any committee about a Division of the town, as they should think eligible or not; and the charge of Insincerity is utterly groundless and without foundation, and only mentioned, as we conceive, with the Design of Representing the town in an unfavorable light to your Excellency & Honours. The Petitioners alledge a vote of the town that a Division thereof was nessessary, and that it should be remembered that there had been an application before that time by Stoney Hill (so called) and Long Meadow to be made separate towns or Districts, and they had obtained the towns consent thereto. These people might vote in that manner from their own particular circumstances; others from the necessity they was then under, as before referred to, &c.; but when the Report was made, the town could not consent to it, and the following, with others not mentioned, might be their reasons for rejecting it, viz.:

"No allowance was thereby made to the western town which was to be erected for any moneys they had expended for Public Buildings in the first Parish, no care was thereby taken of money, particularly as to the 200 pound voted for a bridge across Cheequepee River, if not expended for that purpose. By said Report Connecticut was to be the Dividing Line, and yet no Dividing Line was to be fixed. Stoney Hill were to receive their share of the Town Stock and have no part of the poor; the Jurisdiction of the meadow Land was to be left vague, precarious, and fluctuating, which might be the occasion of Great Disputes and Contentions, and perhaps prove the utter ruin of the western town; these with others probably were the Reasons of the Towns rejecting the Report.

"As to the Petitioners of the third and fourth Parishes, we would observe that the Petitioners are but a very inconsiderable part of two Large Parishes, and much the greatest part of each of those parishes are very far from being in sentiment with them as to the matter of their Petition.

"The Inhabitants of Stoney Hill have heretofore applied, and secured the consent of the town for being made a separate town or District, and we think their Local circumstances are such that they can receive very little, if any, benefit from their present connection with us, either as to town or Parishial privileges; but as the greatest part of them have within a few years moved into this from the neighboring towns, we cannot think it reasonable they should have their proportion of the town Stock of Money without being chargeable with part of the support of the poor of the town.

"We therefore pray your Excellency & Honours that the prayer of the Petitioners may be dismissed."

The petition of 1756 was finally granted in 1774, and the act of incorporation is as follows:

"Act of Incorporation, Feb. 23, 1774.—'Anno Regni. Regis, Georgia, Tertia, Decimo, Quarto.'

"An act for dividing the Township of Springfield, and erecting the Western part thereof into a Separate Town by the name of West Springfield, passed Feb., Anno Domini 1774.

"Whereas, by reason of the great extent of the Township of Springfield, the Remote Settlements, Disputes, Controversies, and different Interests of the Inhabitants thereof, the difficulty and often Impracticability of the Assembly in Town-Meetings for Elections, and other necessary purposes, by Reason of the Great River Connecticut almost equally dissecting the Township, it is necessary that there be a Division thereof.

"Be it enacted by the Gov., Council, and House of Representatives, That that part of the Township of Springfield lying on the west side of Connecticut River, and the Inhabitants thereof, be constituted and erected into a different town by the name of West Springfield, and be invested with all the Powers, Privileges, and Immunities which, by the laws of this Province, Towns have and enjoy.

"Provided, and be it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the Said Town of West Springfield, or any Parish or Precinct, then or at any Time hereafter, to assess or Tax the Lands or Estates of any Inhabitant of the Town of West Springfield, situate or lying in that part of the Great and General Field, so called, on the West side of the River, lying Southward of a Line running from ye Ferry, over said River, at the upper Wharf, so called, to the Pond, called Turtle Pond, in said Field, and thence to the Ferry over the Agawam River, near Moses Leonard's Dwelling-House. For any Rates, Duties, or Charges Whatever, all Lots, Lands, and Estates Whatever, lying within the Said Great and General Field, the owner and Proprietor thereof, shall, for the Time being, and at any Time hereafter, be an Inhabitant of the Town of Springfield, shall stand Chargable and Taxable, and shall be Charged, Taxed, and Assessed for all Province, County, Town, and Parish Taxes, Rates, Charges, and Duties, only in and by the Said Town of Springfield, and the Parish or Parishes, respectively there, at all Times hereafter."

At the terms of this act the inhabitants felt aggrieved, and at a meeting held March 24, 1774,

"Col. Benj. Day, Mr. Justin Ely, Doct. Chauncey Brewer, Dr. John Vanhorne, and Benjamin Stebbins were chosen a committee to draw up the Reasons of this Parish for their making applications to the Great and General Court for an alteration in Respect of Lands that now are or may be liable to pay Rates or Taxes out of this Parish, and to make a report the 20th day of May next."

The committee made their report to the meeting on that day, as follows:

"To his excellency Thomas Gage, Esqr., Captain-Genl. and Commander-in-chief in and over his Majestie's Province of the Massachusetts Bay, &c. And to the Honorable His Majestie's Council and House of Representatives, in general Court assembled at Boston, the last Wednesday of May, 1774. The Petition of the inhabitants of the first Parish of West Springfield humbly showeth: That by an act of the Great and General Court, passed in the year 1696, all that part of the town of Springfield lying on the west side of Connecticut River was erected into a separate Precinct or Parish, and by said Act all the then present inhabitants of said precinct, and such as should from time to time Joyn them, and all Estates under their Improvement lying in said Precinct, were to stand chargeable for the support of the Ministry, and for building Meeting-Houses. That within these few years past one Entire Parish, and the greater part of another, have been set off from us. So that we are now reduced within very narrow limits. The whole extent of our Lands but little exceeds 9000 Acres. Of these Lands several valuable farms belong to Baptists, who have a minister of their own Denomination, with their estates exempt from Parish Taxes. Part of our land is Mountainous, Sandy and Pine Plain, incapable of any very profitable cultivation; and within the aforesaid limits, the Inhabitants of the first Parish in East Springfield own a valuable part of our Meadow Lands, which not being under the immediate improvement of our Inhabitants, are not subject to the aforesaid Act for Taxation. From these several causes we are reduced to be much the smallest Parish either in East or West Springfield, and perhaps in the whole County. We beg leave further to show that by an Act passed in the last Session of the late General Court, entitled an 'Act for dividing the town of Springfield, &c.,' It is provided and enacted 'that it shall not be lawful for the town of West Springfield, or any Parish or Precinct then, or at any time hereafter, to assess or Tax the Lands or

Estates of any Inhabitants or Inhabitants of the Town of Springfield Situate or lying in that part of the Great and General Field, so called, on the west side of Connecticut River, lying south of a Line beginning at the upet Wharf, so called, and runing to the Pond called Turtle Pond, in said Field; and thence to the West end of the Hill called New Field Hill; and thence to the Ferry over Agawam River, near Moses Leonard's Dwelling house, for any Rates, Duties, or Charges whatsoever, the same being within the nominal limits of the said town of West Springfield, notwithstanding, &c.;' by which clause we are debarred from our ancient right and privilege of Taxing Lands within said Field under the Improvements of our Inhabitants in case they happen to belong to any of the Inhabitants of East Springfield.

"There is indeed a Subsequent Clause in the Act providing that nothing in said Act shall change, alter, or affect the present Rights or Limits of the several Parishes in said undivided Town, or either of them or their respective interests, &c., by which we apprehend our antient Right of Taxing all Land improved by us within the Limits of our Parish is secured.

"But as there is a manifest contradiction and Inconsistency between the said act passed in the year 1696, and the restraining clause in the Act of Division which may be the occasion of future Controversy, and as unjust use may possibly in some future time be made of the said restraining clause,

"We humbly pray that the Legislature would take the matter under their wise consideration, and make such amendments as may be necessary to secure to us our own rights and Privileges, and to prevent future Litigation.

"There is now a large Farm within a mile of our meeting-house, which has for many years been owned by an inhabitant of East Springfield, and leased out to a Tenant who lives thereon, and who, with his Family, enjoy the privilege of Publick worship with us, and can enjoy it nowhere else. This Farm has been constantly Taxed for the defraying of Parish Expenses with us, as it ought manifestly to be.

"It is not improbable there may be some other Farms in a short time under the same circumstances, and if we are to loose the Jurisdiction of our Meadow Lands as soon as the Fee of them becomes vested in the inhabitants of another town, we may soon be reduced to an utter incapacity to maintain the Gospel.

"What makes this Clause in the Act more exceptionable is this, That the first Parish in East Springfield is one of the most wealthy parishes in either of the two Towns, and perhaps in the County, as it is of large extent and is under many and singular advantages.

"The second Parish, called Longmeadow, has much valuable meadow Land, and is opulent, so that neither of these Parishes need the Jurisdiction of Lands in our Meadow for defraying their Parish Charges, but we being reduced, as aforesaid, stand in absolute need of them.

"We therefore submit to the Wisdom of the Legislature whether it be not Just and reasonable, not only that we should enjoy, as heretofore, the uncontroverted and unmolested Rights of Taxing all Lands in said General Field under the Improvements of any of our Inhabitants, but that we also should be enabled to Tax all Lands within the nominal limits of said first Parish in West Springfield, except such Lands as shall be under the Improvements of any of the Inhabitants of the Parish in East Springfield."

Signed by John Vanhorn, Benjamin Stebbins, Benjamin Day, and Justin Ely, Committee for the first Parish in West Springfield to draw up a Petition to the General Court.

May 20, 1774.—"The above Petition was voted and accepted by the Inhabitants of the first Parish in West Springfield, and Col. Benjamin Day was chosen Agent for the said Parish, and desired to present the same to the General Court and to use his influence to get the Prayer thereof granted.

"Test: Nath. Atchinson, Clerk of the first Parish in West Springfield."

Another appeal to the General Court makes this complaint:

"That a Minor Part of a Town should force a Division contrary to a Sense of the Town, and yet be left in full Possession of the Antient name of the Town and all the Public Buildings without making any Compensation therefor, but, as if that had not been sufficient, that they Should, in an unheard-of manner, extend their Jurisdictions over Lands and Buildings out of their Bounds, and that the Majority of the Town should be so dishonestly crowded off by the Minority, and at the Same Time have a considerable Part of the valuable Lands with a number of Buildings within their Limits liable to pay all Taxes to the Town from whence they are thus crowded off, is such an Instance of Partiality and of Injury and Oppression towards us, as we presume is not to be met with *in any other spot on the face of the Globe*." They further say, "The Town of West Springfield was always extremely displeased with being forced to abandon their Antient connections with Springfield, in a manner so Hurtful to their Interest and Reputation," and pray "that the late act for dividing the Town may be repealed, or that we may be restored to our proportional part of the Estate and enjoy the Same Privileges as all other Towns in the United American Colonies do enjoy (viz.), That of taxing all Houses and Lands within the Limits of our Township."

The petition and appeals availed nothing with the General Court. The law was enforced for many years, until modified by a proviso that when the land changed hands it should then pay taxes to West Springfield, and the last of the property did not change hands until 1865.

The first warrant for a town-meeting was served jointly by Constables Joseph Day, of Springfield, and David Miller, of West Springfield, and is as follows:

"Hampshire, ss.:

"To the Constable or Constables of the Town of Springfield, or either of them, Greeting.—You are hereby required in his Majestie's name forthwith to warn and give notice to the Free holders and other Inhabitants on the West side of Connecticut River, in West Springfield, First Parish, North District, from Northampton Bounds to Riley's Brook, on the County Road; on the west to Westfield and Southampton, to meet and assemble together at the old Meeting-House in said Town, on Wednesday, the 23d day of this Instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles:

"The 3d Article. To see if the Inhabitants will apply to the General Court for any alteration in the incorporating act, as was made at the last setting of said Court, that incorporated the inhabitants on the west side the River in sd town a separate town.

"Given under our hands and seals the 13th day of March, in the 14th year of his Majestie's Reign, Anno Domini 1774.

"Benj. Day,	John Hale,
"Charles Pynchon,	Jonath[n] White,
"Nath[l] Ely (2d),	Benzj. Ela,
"Aaron Colton,	

"*Selectmen of Springfield.*"

At a town-meeting held April 11, 1775, delegates were chosen to represent the town at a Provincial Congress, and it was voted "that the delegates be instructed to dissent from any proposal that may be made for setting up any form of civil government different from that contained in the charter we hold under William and Mary, excepting when the laws of self-preservation (which supersede all others) necessarily require it, the determination of which requires the greatest caution and circumspection." It was also voted to enlist and pay a company of "Minute-Men," with Mr. David Leonard as captain."

LIST OF TOWN OFFICERS.

SELECTMEN FROM 1774 TO 1879.

Col. Benjamin Day, Deacon Jonathan White, Col. Benjamin Ely, Deacon John Leonard, Lieut. Benjamin Leonard, Dr. Chauncey Brewer, Justin Ely, Deacon Reuben Leonard, Capt. Joseph Morgan, Eliphalet Leonard, Charles Ball, Abraham Burbank, Benjamin Stebbins, Capt. Levi Ely, Lieut. Enoch Cooper, Capt. Joseph Ely, Aaron White, Capt. John Williston, Russell Leonard, Lucius Morgan, Joseph White, Samuel Phelps, Reuben Leonard, Jr., Heman Day, Maj. Gad Warriner, Lieut. Ruggles Kent, Elias Leonard, Horace White, Justin Granger, Lieut. Benjamin Ashley, Robert Ely, Dr. Timothy Horton, Justin Leonard, Pliny White, Col. Samuel Flower, Col. David Morley, Jonathan Smith, Jr., Luke Parsons, Aaron Bagg, Luther Frink, Horace Flower, James Kent, Peres Hitchcock, Alfred Flower, Ruggles Kent, Jonathan Parsons, David Hastings, Hosea Day, Caleb Rice, Spencer Flower, Lewis Warriner, Warren Chapin, Lucius Bagg, Benjamin Leonard, Henry Ely, Josiah Johnson, Charles Ball, Jr., Edward Parsons, Samuel Nobde, Lester Williams, Silas Dewey, Willard Ely, Lyman Whitman, Calvin Wheeler, Ebenezer B. Pelton, Cyrus Frink, Newberry Norton, Asa Clark, Lucian M. Ufford, Isaac Roberts, Russell Gilmore, Homer Ely, Augustine Luddington, Herrick Brooks, William S. Bowe, Enoch Leonard, Nehemiah D. Perry, Samuel Flower, Harvey Bliss, Lester Hamlin, Ralph Adams, Jonathan O. Mosely, Harvey Chapin, Daniel G. White, Jonathan W. Freeland, Samuel Smith, L. S. Brown, George B. Beebe, S. L. Griggs, Orson Sweetland, James T. Smith, Orrin Root, James P. Ely, Col. Aaron Bagg, S. B. Day, Riley Smith, Daniel Ashley, Nathan Loomis, Alvin Sibley, Franklin G. Smith, Charles G. Smith, Lucius Dwinnell, Albert D. Bagg, C. W. Bolsington, Aaron L. Hayes, William Smith, Harvey D. Bagg, Chas. White, Henry A. Sibley, Amos Russell, Ebenezer S. Flower, John O. Mosely, Wm. Chapman, Aaron Bagg, Jr., Amos Russell.

TOWN CLERKS AND TREASURERS, 1774 1879.

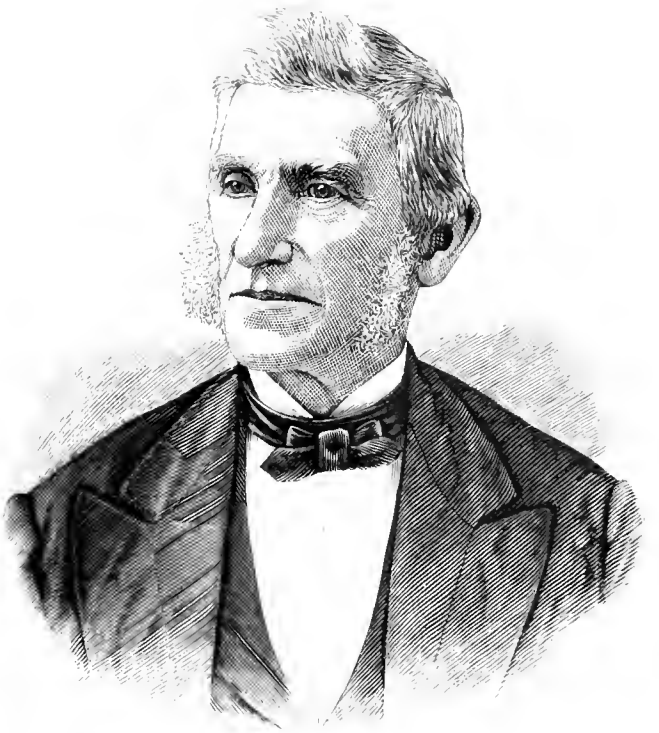
Dr. John Van Horn, Dr. Chauncey Brewer, Aaron White, Joseph White, Horace White, Samuel Lathrop, Seth Lathrop, Heman Day, Reuben Champion, Jr., James Kent, Caleb Rice, Charles Ely, Lester Williams, Michael Marsh, Edwin F. Perkins, Enoch N. Smith, Harvey Bliss, Charles White, Lewis Leonard, Edward Parsons, John M. Harmon.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE FROM 1774 TO 1879.

Capt. Benjamin Day, Col. Benjamin Ely, Deacon Jonathan White, Justin Ely, Eliphalet Leonard, Abraham Burbank, Capt. John Williston, Jonathan Smith, Jr., Jeremiah Stebbins, Heman Day, Maj. Gad Warriner, Col. Samuel Flower, Lieut. Charles Ball, Doct. Timothy Horton, Luke Parsons, Maj. Jesse McIntire, Elias Leonard, Capt. John Potter, James Kent, Horace Flower, Col. David Morley, Capt. Alfred Flower, David Hastings, Caleb Rice, Daniel Merrick, Jonathan E. Ferre, John Street, Norman Warriner, Dr. Reuben Champion, Jr., Robert Ely, Warren Chapin, Spencer Flower, Lewis Warriner, Henry Ely, Maj. Linus Bagg, Capt. Henry Phelon, Asa B. Whitman, Capt. Hosea Day, Josiah Johnson, Benjamin Leonard, Seth Parsons, Heber Miller, Samuel Nobde, Dwight Leonard, Amasa Ainsworth, Peletiah Ely, Edwin H. Ball, Lester Williams, Lyman Whitman, Rufus S. Payne, Col. Aaron Bagg, Lucian M. Ufford, Asa Clark, Isaac Roberts, Edward Parsons, Harvey Chapin, Daniel G. White, Lyman Allen, Wells Southworth, Harvey Wolcott, Edward Southworth, Samuel D. Warriner, Jonathan W. Freeland, Jonathan O. Mosely, George L. Wright, Nathan Loomis, Justin L. Worthy, Charles A. Fox, William Melcher, George C. S. Southworth, Ansel H. Ward, Emerson Geer, Elisha P. Bartholomew.

DELEGATES TO PROVINCIAL CONGRESS AT WATERTOWN, MASS.

1775, Deacon Jonathan White, Dr. Chauncey Brewer, Maj. Benj. Ely.



Cotton Ely

The Elys have been numbered among the representative families of West Springfield since the settlement of the first ancestor, Nathaniel, who located his residence on the banks of the Connecticut, and where generation after generation has remained for more than a century. The first known of the name in that town was Nathaniel, who lived to the age of ninety-five, and died in the year 1787. His son Nathaniel occupied the farm now owned by the fifth generation in descent, which was in turn owned by the grandson, Cotton, and also by the great-grandson, Cotton Ely, Jr., the subject of this narrative, who was born June 8, 1803. Besides carrying on farming on the old homestead during his life, Mr. Ely was a tanner and currier by trade, and as his father had before him, so he engaged quite largely in that business, and also as a jobber in hides and leather. He was the youngest of the three sons, Homer, Frederick, and himself, and one daughter, Fanny, all of whom are now dead.

Mr. Ely's life was one of active business, and so characterized by integrity in all his business relations as to secure the esteem of all who knew him. He sought no place in the arena of politics, but quietly did his part as a citizen, identifying himself formerly with the Whig, and subsequently with the Republican party. He was a man of sound judgment, conservative in his opinions, and possessed a will to carry forward whatever he deemed to be right and worthy his attention. Early in life he became a member of the Congregational Church, and there his influence for the forwarding of that and kindred interests was always acknowledged. He was active in church work, and for very many years was a teacher of the young in the Sunday-school, and a liberal contributor to all enterprises looking toward the elevation and education of the rising generation. In the year 1830 he married Mariette, daughter of Ruggles Kent, of West Springfield. Mr. Ely died April 11, 1874.

Aaron Ashley

The first record of the Ashleys in the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts is in the following memorandum:

"There is granted to Robert Ashley six acres of meadow on the backside of Chicopee Plain, within two or three miles of the Great River, where he can find so much undisposed of.

"March 13, 1660–61.

"A copy from Springfield records, examined by William Pynchon, clerk."

In the town of West Springfield the family of Ashley can be traced back about one hundred and sixty years to the grandfather, Benjamin Ashley, who was born in 1697, and died May 11, 1772; his wife dying Dec. 25, 1788, aged eighty-seven.

Their children were Moses, Aaron, Mary, David, John, and Benjamin. Of these the third son, David, was father of Aaron Ashley, and married Meribah Gaylord in 1769. He was born in 1735, and died in 1813. His other children were David, Jr., Solomon, Noah, Justin, Enoch, Lucretia, wife of Gemmbath Bliss; and Eunice, wife of Eli Ashley.

David Ashley owned large tracts of land in West Springfield during his time, and was one of the largest real-estate owners in the valley. This fact, together with the settlement of so many of the name in one locality, gave the name Ashleyville,—a part of West Springfield.

Aaron Ashley was born April 19, 1786. His life, like that of his ancestors, was almost wholly spent as a farmer; and, alike with them, industry, local enterprise, devotion to family and friends, and strict integrity were his characteristics. He married, Nov. 7, 1811, Almira, daughter of Simeon Smith, of West Springfield, a lady who proved herself a devoted wife and a loving mother. She was born Dec. 28, 1786, and died in 1834. Their children were Edmund (died in 1862, aged forty-eight); Jennett (Mrs. Albert A. Hudson, of Syracuse); and Charles A. Ashley, who married, Feb. 11, 1862, Miss Sarah M. Ashley, of the same township.

Mr. Ashley was never solicitous of political preferment, but chose the quiet of a farmer's life, and he never accepted any office. He was always interested in the cultivation of good society, in the spread of religious principles, and in the education of the young, and left behind him a record worthy of imitation.

His second wife was Charlotte, daughter of Moses Ashley, of West Springfield. She was born July, 1799, and died in 1869, surviving her husband two years, who died in 1867.

It is a fact worthy of note in writing this sketch, that the Ashleys as a family, during the entire long period they have lived in West Springfield, have been among the first in thrift, respectability, and all interests tending to advance the well-being of society.

Photo. by C. L. Moore.

James P. Ely

JAMES P. ELY was born in the town of West Springfield, Mass., December, 1802. His grandfather, Nathan, and father, Nathan, Jr., were natives of the same town. His father was an only son, and had seven sisters, all of whom lived to advanced age. He was a farmer, as his ancestry had been before him. Was married to Anna Price, of Wethersfield, Conn., and became the father of children as follows: James P., subject of this narrative; Mrs. Francis Ashley, of West Springfield; Pelatiah, of Longmeadow; Nathan, of Wrentham; and Julia Ann, of West Springfield, all of whom are living.

Mr. Ely spent his minority in the routine of school and farm labor at home, and at the age of twenty-five, in the year 1827, married Mercy L., daughter of Noadiah and Tirzah (Taylor) Smith, of West Springfield. She was born in March, 1802. Her great-grandfather, Jonathan, and grandfather, Jonathan, Jr., also lived and died in the same town, and were farmers by occupation. Her father was a fife-major in the war for independence, and served nearly through the entire war. He is said to have been the owner of the first two-horse wagon in the town, and was engaged in teaming between Springfield and Boston before the days of railroads. He died at the age of forty-four, in 1807. Her mother died at the age of seventy-five, in 1841.

Mr. Ely has passed a life of industry and labor as a farmer, and is known as a man of sterling integrity in all his business relations. The pecuniary assistance received from his father was small, but by economy he has secured a fair competence. He has been a liberal supporter of church and like interests, and a member of the Congregational Church since about 1842, his wife being connected with the same church for the same period.

Mr. Ely has not taken an active part in politics, but has been honored by the citizens of his town for two terms as one of the selectmen.

Homer Ely was born in West Springfield, May 23, 1793. He married, Dec. 19, 1816, Anna Kent, of the same town, who was born Nov. 20, 1797. Their children were the following: Frances Ann, born Oct. 22, 1817; Chauncey Kent, born Dec. 15, 1819; Eliza Rosamond, born March 5, 1822; Henry Gilbert, born March 7, 1824; Leicester Kent, born Aug. 16, 1826; Celia Sophia, born May 30, 1829; Homer, Jr., born July 25, 1831; Homer, Jr., born Feb. 1, 1833; Esther Maria, born June 17, 1835; George Albert, born April 8, 1842.

Mr. Ely was a tanner, and the son of a tanner. By his industrious habits, and his diligent, personal attention to all the details of his work, he honored his calling, and had a high reputation among his fellow-craftsmen. He was an amiable, courteous, and dignified gentleman of the old school. A sagacious business man and a prudent counselor, his advice was repeatedly sought by others, and was ever deemed safe and reliable. A kind neighbor and a sympathizing friend, his ready assistance and prompt charity were proverbial.

A Christian gentleman, his life was pure and consistent, and his conduct proved that religion with him was no mere form, but a genuine vital principle.

He was a member of the First Church for nearly

Homer Ely

Photo. by T. R. Lewis, Holyoke.

fifty years, and an officer for nearly twenty. Having decided opinions, he was a firm adherent to the creed and government of the church with which he was connected.

Mr. Ely was always deeply interested in public affairs, and he was active in promoting all the interests of his native town. His advice and influence extended over the wide field of the county and the State. He was a member of the convention that met to revise the constitution in 1853, and brought to the discharge of his duties in that body that quiet attention and solid practical judgment which had appeared in his discharge of official trusts at home. Mr. Ely descended from a long line of honorable ancestors. He was one of three brothers who married three sisters, all neighbors, natives, and life-long residents of the same town. The names and traditions of these two old families date back to the earliest settlement of Western Massachusetts, and form an interesting part of its history.

Mr. Ely lived to a good old age, and died Jan. 28, 1873, universally esteemed for his many virtues. His wife died the year previous.

Of their ten children, five only survive their parents: Henry G. and Homer, Jr., of New York; Mrs. N. P. Pierce, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. G. Morgan Smith, of South Hadley and Mrs. J. S. McElwain, of Holyoke.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

1780, Abraham Burbank, Maj. Benj. Ely; 1787, Col. Benj. Ely, Capt. John Williston, James Kent, Timothy Horton, Luther Frink; 1820, Alfred Flower; 1853, Homer Ely.

DELEGATES TO CONVENTION AT HATFIELD FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES.

1782, Col. Benj. Ely, Capt. Jno. Williston; 1783, Eleazer Day, James Selden; 1786, Col. Benj. Ely.

CHURCHES.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

In June, 1698, two years after the west side of the river was set off as a separate and distinct parish, the first church was formed, and the Rev. John Woodbridge was constituted its pastor. No records of the parish were kept from the time of its organization, in 1696, until March 20, 1702, and the original contract between the parish and the Rev. Mr. Woodbridge cannot be definitely ascertained. At a meeting of the inhabitants, Dec. 12, 1704, it was voted "that the Present Comitey shall give to the Rev. Mr. Woodbridge a deed of the house and land which he now possesseth in the name of the 'side.'"* It was also voted that the committee, viz., Deacon Barber, Deacon Parsons, John Miller, John Day, and Benj. Leonard, form an agreement with the Rev. Mr. Woodbridge in reference to his settlement.

At a meeting, Nov. 5, 1705,

It was voted "that seven men more be aded to the comitey. Ebenr Jones, James Ely, John Bagg, Nathl Morgan, James Merrick, Sam'l Day, and Sam'l Ely. And that they should agree with him and bring things to a conclusion, and what they did conclude of they would stand by and perform and accomplish accordingly."

An agreement was made in which they promise to

"give the Rev. Mr. John Woodbridge annually for his salary Eighty pounds in provisions, particularly wheat at four shillings ye bushel, Peas att three shillings ye bushel, Rie att four shillings ye bushell, Indian Corn att two shillings ye bushell and six pence, Pork att 3 cts. per lb.; and what any person shall doe with respect to bringeing of wood for the fier. It is all every man's libertye to doe what he shall secause, gratis; only the Comitey shall appoint a day yearly for what an Person shall secause to doe of that nature for Mr. Woodbridge his greater convenience."

He "also was to possess and enjoy the use of the ministry-land, and to have the use of two acres of land for mowing meadow, and six acres that was to be 'stubed' within twelve months and fitted for mowing meadow; and, in order to further accomodate our said Rev. Minister, we doe promise to procuer a certain tract of land lying on Block Brook, of about 40 acres, belonging to Deacon Barber, and also another tract of 20 acres, convenient thereto, and that we will doe something toward setting up a barn as soon as he shall secause to build the same."

Mr. Woodbridge remained with this people, serving them acceptably, until his death, which occurred in June, 1718, at the age of forty years. "He was a man of great learning, of pleasant conversation, of a very tender spirit, very apt to communicate, one that had an excellent gift in giving advice and counsel."† After his death the pulpit was supplied for a short time by the Rev. Mr. Hobart and Rev. Mr. Pierpont, the latter receiving an invitation from the society to become their pastor, which offer he declined.

In October, 1719, it was voted to invite the Rev. Samuel Hopkins to preach to them on probation, and in January, 1720, he received an invitation to settle in that place as their pastor, at a salary of £100. He accepted, and was ordained and installed June 1, 1720. He remained as pastor over this society thirty-six years, and died in October, 1755, in the sixty-second year of his age.‡

Rev. Joseph Lathrop was ordained to the pastorate of the church Aug. 25, 1756, having graduated at Yale College two years previously. His ministry was a long one, extending to upward of sixty years, and he was one of the most remarkable divines of the Connecticut Valley. He wrote 5000 sermons, many of which have been published.

He was elected in 1792 a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and in 1793 was chosen Professor of Divinity in Yale College. His death occurred Dec. 31, 1820. He was succeeded by Revs. Wm. B. Sprague, Thomas E. Vermilye, John H. Hunter, A. A. Wood, H. M. Field, T. H. Hawks, E. B. Foster, Henry M. Grout, John M. Chapin, and Edward N. Pomeroy.

The church is now without a settled pastor. The present membership is 120. The deacons are J. N. Bagg, W. H. Bull, and Joseph M. Smith. The superintendent of the Sabbath-school is Dr. H. M. Miller.

The First Meeting-House.—The first action in reference to the erection of a meeting-house, of which any record is found, is in the parish register of date Dec. 8, 1702. At a meeting it was voted "to raise a rate for the caricing on the worck of the meeting-house and other charges of the sum of two hundred pounds."

It was voted, April 1, 1703, "that the present comity, viz., John Barber, Eben Parsons, Joseph Leonard, Benjamin Leonard, and John Miller, have the disposeing of the two hundred pounds Raised for and toward the caricing on and erecteing the worck of the meeting-house."

At a meeting, Nov. 11, 1703, "In order to the modeling of the Meeting-House with respect to the seating of it, It was voted that the Meeting-House be seated In form acording to the moddle of the east side Meeteing-House, proportionate according to the room."

Dec. 14, 1703, voted "that the present comitey seate the meeting-house, and that they have respect to Age, Estate, and Qualification, and haveing respect to these Rules they are to act according to their best discretion and Sound Judgment."

On Dec. 9, 1707, it was voted "to raise twenty pounds for a meeting-house bell," which was not done at that time, however. At a meeting Dec. 14, 1708, it was voted "to alow John Ely twenty shillings for Drumeing on the Sabbath," a custom which was kept up for about forty years, when, in 1743, a bell was procured.

The year 1711 seems to have been the time when the church was completed, for Dec. 12, 1710, it was voted "that the present Comitey should finish the meeting-House."

The meeting-house was first occupied in 1702, and was located on the common almost in front of the present town-house. It was 42 feet square and 92 feet in height to the top of the spire. An engraving of this building is given on page 908.

The glass in the windows was diamond-shaped and set in lead sash. Around the walls were fifteen square pews. The body of the house was filled with slips fronting the pulpit, with a partition running through the middle, forming two divisions, one occupied by the men, the other by the women. The treble singers sat in the gallery on the right of the pulpit, the bass singers on the left. The wood-work of the pews, pulpit, and railing was of oak and yellow pine.

An amusing description of the church was related by Dr. Lathrop of a child who attended meeting there for the first time, and on returning home undertook to describe it, as follows: "The men were all shut up in hog-pens, and there was a man a-hollerin' up in the chimbley, and on the roost there was a lot of gals squallin'."‖

Here in this quaint house of worship the people gathered together for a century. The last Sabbath assemblage was on June 20, 1802, when the pastor, Rev. Joseph Lathrop, preached a valedictory sermon from the ninth verse of the forty-eighth psalm. In closing, he said: "The antiquity of this house

* Probably meaning the west "side."

† Extract from the diary of Rev. Dr. Williams, of Longmeadow.

‡ During his early ministry here he was suspected of entertaining heterodox views. A Mr. Jonathan Worthington, of Springfield, was presented by the grand jury for making such an assertion, and was fined by court, in 1722.

‖ In about 1739–40, when the church was undergoing repairs, several additional pews were built, and some of them seemed to cause trouble, as would appear from a vote Oct. 24, 1745,—"Voted that if there be not a Reformation Respecting the Disorders in the Pews built on the great Beam in the time of Publick Worship, that the Committee shall have power, if they see cause, to pull them down."

carries our minds back to the time of its erection, one hundred years ago. This community was then small, consisting of but 30 families; savages dwelt among them, and a wilderness sur-

THE FIRST MEETING-HOUSE.

rounded them. There are no houses here except this ancient house of God, which was built a hundred years ago. The founders of this ancient temple are gone, and their places on earth are known no more. The same in a century will be said of us. We are now about to leave this house; this is the last time that we are here to meet for God's worship; there will soon be a last time of our meeting in any place on earth. May we all meet in heaven!"

The building was used eighteen years after it was given up for worship for town and parochial meetings, and, in 1820, by a vote of the town, it was torn down, and part of the old beams and timbers were used in the construction of the town-house.

The subject of building a new meeting-house began to be discussed as early as 1769, and a committee was appointed, in January of that year, to agree upon a location. The subject was agitated at intervals until near the close of the century. Committee after committee was appointed, and places were designated, but met with opposition repeatedly.

In the year 1799, Mr. John Ashley contributed to the parish, as a fund for the support of the ministry, £1300, on condition that the parish would erect a spacious meeting-house on a spot designated by him. On the 6th of June, 1800, the inhabitants of the parish voted their acceptance of his generous donation, and the long-continued troubles of the society came to an end.

The new meeting-house was built on what is known as "Orthodox Hill," and was completed in 1802, and four days after the farewell sermon in the old house Dr. Lathrop and his congregation assembled in the new, and it was dedicated one hundred years from the erection of the First Church, and is still in use by the descendants of the early fathers.

The contract was let to Capt. Timothy Billings for $1100 and ten gallons of St. Croix rum, valued at about $60. The rum was not used, and the amount of money was distributed to the workmen. The parish committee who had charge of building the meeting-house were Dr. Seth Lathrop, Justin Ely, Jr., Ruggles Kent, and Moses Ashley.

THE PARK STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized in 1871, with 75 members, who received letters from the First Church. The handsome brick church was built in 1872, at a cost of about $40,000, including organ and land. Rev. Lyman D. Calkins, the present pastor, was installed in 1873. Present membership, about 140. Its officers are: Deacons, Samuel Smith, Franklin F. Smith, and Lucius F. Mellen; Superintendent of Sabbath-school, Rev. L. D. Calkins.

THE SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized in 1850, and is located at the village of Mitteneague. Its present pastor is Rev. John E. Hurlbut; membership, about 90. Officers: Deacons, Luke Bliss, H. A. Crowe, and George C. Buel; Superintendent of Sunday-school, Henry A. Goodman.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,

on Main Street, was built in 1872, at a cost of $4500. It was a mission of the State Street Baptist Church of Springfield until 1874, when it was organized into an independent church, and called Rev. Oscar D. Thomas to the pastorate. He resigned in November, 1878, and the church is now without a pastor. It has a membership of 105, and Sabbath-school of about 100. The officers are: Deacons, Alexander Grant, Plumer J. Prescott, Emerson A. Todd, and Edwin Richardson; Superintendent of Sunday-school, J. D. Parsons.

The Methodists commenced holding meetings in the town-hall in West Springfield in 1841, and continued to use it until a church was built, in 1843, on Elm Street. In 1852 the church was removed to Mitteneague village, and is now, after being remodeled, the Second Congregational Church. Its pastors have been the Rev. Henry Powers, Rev. Perkins K. Clark, Rev. H. M. Holden, and the Rev. John E. Hurlbut.*

In 1872 a mission of Trinity Methodist Church of Springfield was established in the southern part of the town, meeting at first in the school-house on School Street, and afterward in Centennial Hall. In 1876 a church was organized, and Rev. W. E. Knox placed in charge, who is the present pastor. In 1878 a church edifice was erected on Main Street, and through the efficient efforts of Rev. Mr. Knox the money was raised by subscriptions to free the church from debt previous to dedication. The building is 55 by 38 feet; the audience-room is the full size of the building, with a seating capacity for 275 persons. In the lower rooms are a vestry, two class-rooms, and pastor's study. There is a large Sunday-school connected with this church, of which Solomon E. Reed is superintendent.

THE CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD (EPISCOPAL),

on Main Street, was built in 1870, at a cost of about $10,000, mostly a gift from Chas. Ely. It is a very handsome, unique edifice. It has had several pastors, but is supplied mostly from Christ Church, Springfield. An efficient Sunday-school is conducted by E. P. Kendrick.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH (CATHOLIC),

located at Mitteneague, was built in 1870, cost $15,000, and has a seating capacity of 650. It was a mission church of St. Michael's Cathedral, Springfield, under the direction of Very Rev. P. Healy until 1877, when it was placed in charge of Rev. P. B. Phelon. It has a total membership of 950, including many who attend from Agawam, and a Sabbath-school of 180.

* The church building was destroyed by fire Feb. 22, 1879, and is now being rebuilt on the old site at a cost of $4000.

THE CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION,

on Main Street, was built in 1878, at a cost of $4500, including the organ. It has a seating capacity of 320, and its interior is very tastefully embellished with designs peculiar to that church. Father Phelon is also in charge of this church, and of the parishes of West Springfield and Agawam as a distinct district.

SOCIETIES.

The organized societies of this town, aside from the churches, are but few. They are the "Father Mathew Temperance Society," "St. Thomas Temperance Society," "Oaken Bucket Division of the Sons of Temperance," and the "Women's Christian Temperance Union."

BURIAL-PLACES.

"Since the time when the stones and relics of the original Springfield burying-ground were removed to the new cemetery, on the hill, the old graveyard in West Springfield has been the most venerable landmark of the sort in this vicinity. Westfield, or perhaps even Longmeadow, may possess monuments more ancient, although I am under the impression that Northampton is the nearest town that boasts of such a one.

"As the present towns of Holyoke and Agawam were formerly included in West Springfield's limits, and as their numerous cemeteries now existing are of comparatively recent date, nearly all the dwellers on the west bank of the river —from the mountain range below Northampton to the boundary line of Connecticut—were brought to this place for burial. Tradition, indeed, says that the yard became so over-crowded as to be 'planted two or three deep with bodies.' Accepting as true this story that the ancient dwellers in the country, where land was so cheap, should sanction a practice observed by the moderns only in cities (like Paris), where land is very dear, I take the explanation of it to be this:

"The yard was the common property of 'the Parish,' which, in those early days of universal church-going, was only technically distinguishable from 'the town,' without private ownership or 'family lots' of any sort. Spaces for burial were indicated to applicants by the parish officers, and when several members of a given family chanced to be buried in proximity, and stones were erected to indicate their resting-places, the representatives of that family acquired a sort of presumptive right to the vacant spaces in the immediate vicinity. But many people in those days were too poor or too careless to erect enduring monuments of any sort, and so the mounds unmarked by stones were soon leveled, and in course of years the localities of the graves were forgotten, and the parish officers pointed them out as vacant spaces for new applicants.

"Probably no existing record or living man remains to tell when the first interment was made there. The earliest date that has been deciphered is Nov. 7, 1711, on the stone belonging to 'Nathaniel Dwite;' but it is more than likely that the ground had been used before the close of the seventeenth century. Few if any interments have been made since the present century opened, for the earliest monument in the town-house yard is dated 1787, and several other burial-places in remoter sections of the town were dedicated not many years later.

"Up to about 1850 the old yard was kept in tolerable condition, partly by individual attentions to particular portions of it, partly by general oversight of some one member of the parish, who was allowed to pasture his sheep there, or carry off the hay in return for his trouble.

The mounds of all the comparatively recent graves were well defined; the pathways were kept cleared, and the spot was a not unpleasant one to wander through. Then came the project, in which Mr. Sewall White was the chief mover, for erecting a monument to the first clergyman settled in the town, building a fence, and planting some evergreen trees, which project was carried out by the voluntary contributions of money and services from individual parishioners and citizens. As no stone of any sort remained to indicate the locality of the grave of even so important a man as the first minister, it was decided to place the monument in the centre of the yard. It is a plain sandstone shaft, perhaps 12 feet high, bearing on its south and north sides, respectively, the following inscriptions:

"'Rev. John Woodbridge, first minister of West Springfield, after serving his generation faithfully, fell asleep June 10, 1718.'

"'The righteous shall be held in everlasting remembrance.'

"'Erected by the descendants of his parishioners, 1852.'

"Among the first settlers and the earliest families of the town are found the names of Ashley, Bagg, Barber, Bedurtha, Cooper, Day, Dumbleton, Ely, Fowler, Jones, Leonard, Merrick, Miller, Petty, Rogers, Parsons, Smith, Vanhorn, and Foster, who gave this ancient burial-ground to the first parish of West Springfield."*

"The Rev. Samuel Hopkins is also buried in this burying-ground, and his monument bears the following inscription: 'Here rests ye Body of ye Rev^d Mr. Sam'l Hopkins, In whome sound Judgment, solid Learning, Candour, Piety, Sincerity, Constancy, and universal Benevolence combined to form an excellent Minister, a kind Husband, Parent, and Friend, who deceased October the 6th, A.D. 1755, in the 62d year of his age, and 36th year of his Ministry.'

"In about 1770 the Paucatuck Cemetery was opened. The first burial of which any record is obtained is on the monument of Jonathan Smith, as follows:

"'In memory of Mr. Jon^a Smith, The virtuous Father of a numerous offspring, to whom he gave an example of Piety and Prudence; Who died Feb. 9th, A.D. 1772, In the 75th year of his age.

"'How blest are they
Who in Christ's bosom sleep!
Cease, then, dear friends,
To mourn, lament, or weep.'"

TOWN-HOUSE CEMETERY.

The first burial in these grounds was that of Solomon Lathrop, son of the Rev. Joseph Lathrop, whose epitaph is as follows:

"In memory of Mr. Solomon Lathrop, who, in hope of a blessed immortality, calmly fell asleep April 27, 1787, in the 28th year of his age.

"A coffin, sheet, and grave is all my earthly store,
'Tis all I want, and kings will have no more."

The Rev. Joseph Lathrop lies buried in this yard, and the lines that perpetuate his memory are as follows:

"To the memory of the Rev. Joseph Lathrop, D.D., third Pastor of the first church in West Springfield, who died Dec. 31, 1820, aged LXXXIX years and 2 months, and in the LXV year of his ministry."

MEETING-HOUSE HILL CEMETERY.

"These grounds are owned by the First Parish in West Springfield, and were purchased previous to the erection of the church in 1800, of Landlord Benjamin Stebbins. A place was set apart where persons of color were interred, but no monument has as yet been erected to mark the spot. Ira Fletcher, a celebrated violin player, and his wife are laid here. The first person buried in this yard was Mrs. Eleanor, consort of Mr. Joseph Ashley, who died Apl. 14, 1808, in the 86th year of her age. Entering the yard, she lies at the left side of the gateway."†

The remains of three ministers are buried within this inclosure,—the Rev. D. T. Bagg, died Jan. 15, 1848; Rev. Moody Harrington, died July 22, 1865; Rev. Pliny Butts, died July 6, 1869.

In this cemetery also is erected the soldiers' monument, a brownstone shaft about 20 feet high, bearing the following inscription:

This monument is erected to the memory of those members of Co. I, 10th Mass. Regiment, who fell in the service of their country during the Great Rebellion at Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern, 1st Fredericksburg, Mary's Heights, Salem, 2d Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg.

DIED OF WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION.

Lieut. William A. Ashley, May 5, 1864.
Sergt. Amos Pettis, Jr., May 3, 1863.
Sergt. Osmyn B. Paull, May 18, 1864.
Sergt. John R. Walker, Aug. 27, 1864.
Corp. Hibbard K. Bean, May 31, 1862.
Corp. James Baldwin, June 13, 1864.
Private Wm. H. Estes, May 31, 1862.
" Daniel D. Shea, May 31, 1862.
" Robert G. Stewart, May 31, 1862.
" Wm. H. Atkins, Aug. 12, 1862.
" John Barry, May 3, 1863.
" Hubert J. Boyington, May 3, 1863.
" Anthony Cain, May 15, 1863.
" Charles E. Hovey, May 3, 1863.
" Simeon P. Smith, Nov. 7, 1863.
" Joseph Nugurer, Dec. 10, 1864.
" John E. Casey, May 5, 1864.
" Daniel Cronan, Sept. 19, 1864.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Corp. Robert Best, Jr., Sept. 2, 1864.
Private Jerry Sullivan, Sept. 2, 1861.
" James W. Burr, Sept. 10, 1861.
" John G. Squires, Sept. 13, 1861.
" John Falvey, May 1, 1862.
" Cassander Frisbie, July 12, 1862.
" Charles S. Harris, Jr., Sept. 17, 1862.
" Otis H. Littlejohn, Feb. 5, 1863.
" Abner D. Otis, Sept. 16, 1863.

ASHLEYVILLE CEMETERY.

This burial-place is in the north part of the town, and contains several handsome monuments; among others, that of

* The above paragraphs are taken from an article contributed to the *Springfield Republican* of Dec. 12, 1872, by Lyman H. Bagg, and as they contain much of interest connected with the old cemetery we quote them.

† Journal of Sewall White.

John Ashley, whose benevolence has been exemplified by legacies for various Christian and educational purposes.

SCHOOLS.

When this territory was yet in the first parish of Springfield "a tract of land at the lower end of Chicopee Plain, on the west side of the 'Great River,' is said to have been appropriated by the town in 1654, either for the helping to maintain a schoolmaster or ruling elder, or to bear any other town charges."

This land was rented for many years, and the rents applied to the support of schools. The following extracts are from the town records of Springfield, and are the first official action in reference to schools in the second parish:

March 13, 1704.—"At the town-meeting the Committee for the precinct on the west side of the Grt River, in behalfe of ye said Precinct, did Petition that the Towne would either direct and establish a school on that side of said River, or else acquit them of paying any rate for the Town's school on the East side of ye gret River."

March 26, 1705.—"At a Towne Meeting it was voted to pay out of the Town Treasury an addition of fifteen pounds, to encourage the inhabitants on the west side of the great River & of Long meadow to promote the Learning of their children for the present year, & the Selectmen are to see to the disposing of said sum according to their best discretion."

March 12, 1706.—"The Inhabitants of the west side the River presented a Petition to the Town, that they would allow them support for encouragement of their schoole. And it was voted that, if they keepe a schoole, to continue the support of the Towne."

March 26, 1705 (on the backward page).—"Nathaniel Sikes and Elen Warriner dissent from this vote."

May 30, 1706.—"It was voted and agreed at a Towne meeting that the said west side inhabitants have Liberty to get a schoolmaster to teach their children to read and write, and that the charge be carried on by the Towne in the same manner as the school affaire is carryed on on the east side of the gt river, as the law directs."

"At a Parish meeting held Dec 10, 1706, it was voted to build a school-house and that Deacon Parsons, Samuel Day, and Samuel Ely to see the same accomplished as soon as may bee. And to raise a rate to defray the charge of s'd worcke."

June 2, 1708.—"At a town-meeting of Springfield it was voted & concluded to ratify the vote of the towne at the meeting May 30, 1708, respecting the school affair on the west side of the gt river, & further that the Selectmen of this Town of Springfield be empowered to provide them, the said west side inhabitants, a meet person to teach children to read and write, and that the inhabitants of said west side the grt River have Liberty to noble from among themselves some one man to join with the said selectmen to carry the said affaire, that the children of said West side inhabitants may be taught to read & to write, & that what the scholars' part to pay falls short of satisfying the charge, that it be paid as other town charges are paid."

Dec. 7, 1711.—"It was declared that the selectmen agree with Mr. Benjamin Colton to keepe schoole on the west side of the gt river, & to pay him after the rate of twenty pounds for halfe a year, but he kept the school for four months only, viz., from the thirteenth day of April to the 13th day of Aug.; amount, £13 6s. 8d."

"At a Parish meeting Dec. 9, 1712, it was voted That the Present Comity tack the care of Building a School-House and procure a schoolmaster."

"At a town-meeting of Springfield, April 1, 1713, Dea. Parsons, John Day, and Pelatiah Glover, Selectmen, agreed with Mr. Nathaniel Downing for the keeping of School on the west side of ye Great River for the terms of halfe a yeare, and to pay to the said Mr. Downing 15£ in Graine or Money, and to allow him a fortnight time in the said halfe yeare for his Harvest and Getting in his Hay."

He taught also in 1714, 1715, and 1716.

Jan. 16, 1716.—"There was granted to Mr. Nath'l Downing twenty-five pounds for teaching the school on the west side of the River."

March 28, 1716.—"Those parts of the Town of Springfield which was by the Town voted to be precints are as follows: 1, The west side of the grt River; 2, The Long meadow; 3, The west side of Agawam River; 4, The Upper Chickapee; 5, The Lower Chickapee; 6, And Skipmuck. It was further voted that each of the places above mentioned should be allowed precints respecting of schools. It was further voted that they should be continued precints to three years. Voted that every precinct shall pay to them one school. Voted that that precinct which doth neglect keeping a school, that money which is raised upon them for the supporting of the schools shall return into the Town Treasury. Voted further to raise eighty-two pounds in pay in order to the supporting the schools in Springfield."

May 6, 1721.—"Then agreed with Mr. John Hooker to keep school for the west side precinct, in Springfield, for the year ensuing to teach to read & write, and said Mr. John Hooker to have 30 pounds for his Labour, to be paid in money or in grain at the market price, as it passeth generally between man & man."

Continued in 1722.

Dec. 9, 1726.—"Then agreed with Mr. John Woolbridge To keep the grammar school in Springfield for the space of three months; he is to have for his salary after the rate of forty-five pounds yearly."

Mr. Woodbridge left the school the 27th of January, 1727.

"March ye 13th, 17[illegible].—It was voted at this meeting that there be application made to the General Court, In order to the settling of a school in this Precinct, and that Deacon Parsons, Samuel Day, John Day, James Mirick, and Sam'l Ely be a Committey to manage that concern In behalf of this Precinct. It was further voted and concluded that that money which is the proportion of this Precinct of the eighty-two pounds granted by the town to be raised for the school, shall be disposed of for that use by the Comitey for the School."

"March 12th, 17[illegible].—Voted that the present Commity tacke care of the school."

"May ye 10, 1731.—The Committee on ye west side of ye Great River have hired Mr. Samuel Ely to keepe ye schoole in said precints and ye Selectmen have consented to ye same, he to begin ye Schoole by ye Day said above. Ordered Mr. Henry Burt, Treasurer, to pay to Mr. John Ashley, Jun., the sum of Fourteen Pounds Seven Shillings and six pence, May ye 10, 1731, for his Services in ye Schools on ye West side of ye Great River."

"In 1732, Jonathan Bliss was paid nine pounds for keeping ye school on ye west side of ye Grt River."

April 5, 1731.—"Mr. John Ely, Senr., began to keep the school on the west side of y gt River.

May 23, 1734.—"An order was given to pay Josiah Miller four pounds six shillings in full for keeping the school on the west side of ye Grt River to the 3d day of May last past."

March 31, 1735.—"John Ely was paid £10 6s. 6d. for keeping ye school. Nov., 1735, Nathaniel Atchinson begun keeping school on ye west side, and He taught several years."

"There is no evidence on the records of West Springfield that a school-house was really built before 1752, but from an entry in the Springfield Records, Vols. IV and V., page 15, and bearing date Nov. 21, 1737, it appears that there was 'Granted to Joseph Miller for building a stack of Chimneys on the west side of the Great River at the School-House, two pounds & three shillings for nails & shingles about said house.'"

This is followed by nine other grants concerning the work done at said school-house, one of which leads to the opinion the house had been built some time.

"Granted to Thomas Miller for Repairs at the School-House on the west side of ye G.t River last year, 3 shillings & six pence.

March 10, 1752.—"Voted and Granted unto the Inhabitants of the Second Parish in said Town on the west side of the Great River the sum of seventy pounds to be applyed for and toward building a School-House there, and that the same be paid to the Committee that may be chosen by said Parish for Building said School-House, and that the said sum be raised in the next vote.

"At the Town-meeting May 15, 1752, voted that William Stebbins, Capt. Jos. Colton, & Nathaniel Burt be a Committee to view & consider, fix and determine the place where the School-House shall be built on the west side of the Grt River Toward the building of which there was Seventy pounds granted at the Town-Meeting in March last, & that Ensign Stebbins appoint the time and Place for attending said service.

"At a meeting of the Inhabitants of the Second Parish in Springfield, May 18, 1752, It was voted That Ensign John Ely, Benj. Day, & Capt. Joseph Miller be a Committee to lay out the money and provide materials in order to build a School-House in this Parish, according to the vote of the Town of Springfield in March Last past. Voted, 2d, To leave it with the Committee to Determine what Dimensions to build the School-House."

The school-house was built on the common, and served for many years the purposes of education. The lower story was divided into two rooms, and was used for the smaller schools, which were taught by Ann Cooley for more than twenty years, while the upper part in the gambrel roof had but one room, and was warmed by fires in the huge fireplace in each end of the building. In this room was kept the high school.

A record in the parish register of Jan. 29, 1770, records a vote

"To accept of the Report of the Committee chosen to confer with the Committee chosen by Agawam and the people of the fourth Parish on the West side of the Great River, which is as followeth, viz.:

"SPRINGFIELD, 25th January, 1770.—We, the subscribers, being appointed Committees from the second and the fifth Parishes in sd Springfield, on the West side of the Great River, conferred together about getting off as a town, do unanimously agree on the following particulars, viz.:

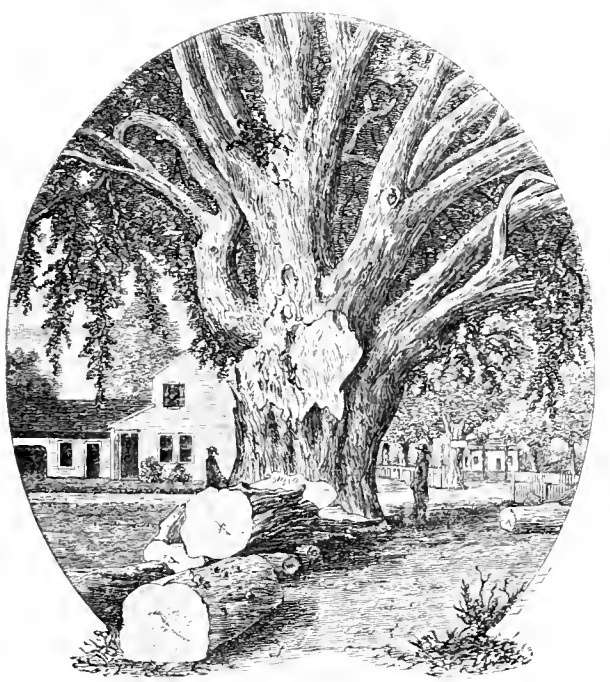
"First, that after the west side shall get off as a Town, or District, the Gramer School Shall be kept to the first Ten Years, one-half of the Time in the second Parish, and the other half in the fifth Parish, viz.: alternately in each Parish. Thirdly, That, whereas, the Inhabitants of part of the fourth Parish haveing agreed to relinquish their right to the Gramer school for the first Ten years, We do agree That after the first Ten Years the Gramer school shall be removed into each Parish in Proportion to what each Parish shall pay if the Inhabitants of the fourth shall desire the Gramer school any part of the time; otherwise, to be kept in the second and fifth Parishes for the future, in proportion to what the second and fifth Parishes shall pay towards the support of said school. Moses Leonard, Francis Stebbins, John Morgan, Samuel Palmer, Justin Ely, George Breck.

"Test: NATH. ATCHINSON, *Clerk*."

This ancient school-house is still well preserved, and is used for a barn by William White, in the rear of his house in Park Street. It was with great difficulty that the money was raised to erect a new and more commodious school-house, and still more difficult to locate it, until 1818, when the centre district appropriated $800, the balance being raised by individual subscriptions. The new school-house was located where the new town-hall now stands. It was a brick structure, containing three school-rooms on the first floor, and a hall in the second story for the use of the town, and where town-meetings were held from 1820 to 1873, when it was taken down to give place to the new hall. The new town-hall was built in 1873, at a cost of $38,125. A part of the lower story is arranged for school purposes, and is occupied by the high school. The town has nine other substantial and commodious school-buildings,—the Centre District, built in 1874, at a cost of $23,957.67; Main Street, built in 1872, cost, $20,715.56; Mitteneague, built in 1871, cost, $16,449; besides school-houses on School Street, and at Riverdale, Ashleyville, Prospect Hill, Pauecatuck, and Amostown. There were about 750 pupils enrolled in the different schools in 1878, and about $8000 were expended in that year. Of this amount $864 was received from the "Ashley fund," and $330 from the dog fund.

OLD TREES.

One of the largest trees in the State is the "Big Elm," situated on the west side of Main Street (formerly Shad Lane), standing on land now owned by Mrs. Heman Smith and Mrs. A. W. Allen. The land was originally a part of the Heman Day farm, and the tree was brought by him on his shoulder



BIG ELM TREE.

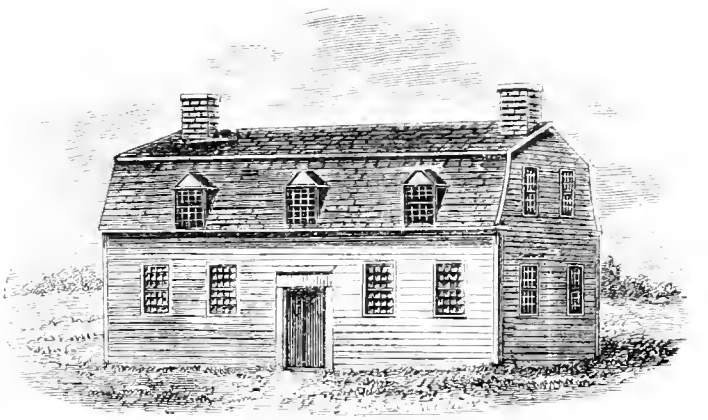
from Agawam Meadow, and planted where it now stands on his twenty-first birthday, Jan. 27, 1776, it having then attained six or eight years' growth. The engraving here presented gives some idea of its immense size.

The circumference of the trunk, at its smallest diameter, is 27 feet. Its branches extend about 130 feet. A few years ago a large branch was blown off, otherwise it is a splendid specimen of vigorous old age, symmetry, and strength. It is coeval with the Republic,

"and a beautiful emblem of that tree of liberty that has stood firm and majestic amidst all the storms it has endured, and whose spreading branches cast a healthful shade over the entire continent.

"The hills are covered with the shadow of it, and the boughs thereof are like the goodly cedars. She sends out her boughs unto the seas and her branches unto the rivers."[1]

The elms that stand in Ramapogue Street were set over one



ANCIENT SCHOOL-HOUSE.

hundred years ago by Luke and Ebenezer Day and John Ely, and were brought from Barber's Swamp, in Tatham, in the west part of the town. The large buttonwood-tree that stands in the yard of Joseph Morgan was planted in 1782.

INITIAL EVENTS.

The first wagon in town was owned in Amostown, and was without springs. Brooms were carried from West Springfield to Boston by Solomon Todd, who, with his own team, transported produce and brought back goods for Jesse Stebbins and others. In 1752, Rev. Samuel Hopkins published a pamphlet giving an account of the Indian way of manufacturing maple-sugar.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Through the instrumentality of the Rev. Dr. Lathrop, a library was founded in 1775 with 40 subscribers. It was peripatetic, going from house to house in a two-bushel basket. It attained at last to 56 volumes, and in October, 1807, was divided among the shareholders.

About the year 1810 another library was started, with headquarters in the town-house. This collection was sold about 1840.

There is a town library containing 2288 volumes. It was inaugurated in 1855 by individual contributions, but subsequently transferred to the town on condition that $50 be appropriated annually for new books. A committee of three is appointed annually to purchase books, and by the payment of 50 cents per annum books can be drawn from the library, on the first and third Mondays of each month. J. M. Harmon is librarian, and the books are kept at the library-rooms in the town-hall.

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS.

A newspaper called the *American Intelligencer* was established in West Springfield, Aug. 15, 1795, by Richard Davidson, an Englishman. It was soon after purchased by Edward Gray, who continued it weekly for three years, when he removed to Suffield, Conn., and later to Hartford. The office was a few rods west of the old meeting-house.

In 1796, Mr. Gray published a small pamphlet (which passed through eleven editions) entitled "The Advantages and Disadvantages of the Married State, under the Similitude of a Dream."

A copy of the *American Intelligencer*, dated Dec. 5, 1797, No. 121, contains an account of the sickness and death of a little child, daughter of Joseph Ashley, Jr., who was bitten by a mad dog on the 14th of October previous.

[1] Centennial address of Rev. Wm. B. Sprague, 1874.

POST-OFFICES.

There are three in the town, West Springfield, Mitteneague, and Ashleyville. The postmasters at West Springfield are given below, as accurately as can be ascertained: Jere. Stebbins, appointed Dec. 18, 1802; Benjamin Stebbins, Feb. 19, 1817; Miner Stebbins, Oct. 26, 1819; Elias Winchell, Aug. 27, 1824; Henry Cooley, Nov. 16, 1836; Edward Southworth, Sept. 30, 1841; M. M. Tallmadge, May 9, 1845; Michael Marsh, April 29, 1846; Lester Williams, Aug. 31, 1847; P. Le B. Stickney, June 5, 1849; Lewis Leonard, June 2, 1851, W. E. Cooley, July 24, 1866; Henry A. Phelon, Feb. 13, 1867; George D. Gilbert. The postmaster at Mitteneague is Luke Bliss, and at Ashleyville, Franklin F. Smith.

HIGH-WATER—DYKES.

The lower portions of West Springfield, now occupied by the shops of the Boston and Albany Railway, and the new town which has sprung up around them, were subject, in former times, to considerable overflows by the Agawam and Connecticut Rivers.

The highest uprisings of the latter stream, commencing with 1801, have been as follows: 1801, called the "Jefferson Flood," 19 feet; 1804, 19 feet; in 1818 there was a great rise, which carried off the old bridge, built about 1805, but the height is not given; 1843, 18 feet 6 inches; 1854, 22 feet 2 inches; 1862, 22 feet 1 inch; 1864, 22 feet; 1869, 18 feet; Dec. 11, 1878, 18 feet 6 inches.

About 1864 the people began to construct dykes, and the old bridge company built from their bridge to the railroad bridge, and in 1868 the town finished it northward nearly to the park, and the same year constructed the one on the south toward the Agawam River. These dykes or levees have proven so far substantial barriers, and prevented the spreading of the waters through the settled portions of this part of the town. They are similar to the Mississippi *levees*, and have been constructed at considerable expense. The Agawam River, in December, 1878, rose three and a half feet higher than ever before known.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

On the 21st day of February, 1649, "there was granted Deacon Samuel Chapin a parcel of land by Agawam Falls, where he hath one acre and a half already adjoining to Mr. Moxon's meadow ground, which acre and a half is to be made up to six acres." This land is supposed to be what is known as the old "Original Mill Grant," and tradition says that it was granted on condition that a grist-mill be erected to grind grists for families on the west side of the river; and it is said that a few years later a mill and a dam were erected, and from that time to the present the site has been occupied for that purpose. The property is now, and has been since 1859, in possession of Mr. J. L. Worthy, after having passed through many changes. The dam was rebuilt about 1850, and the mill is now conducted as a flouring- and grist-mill, and contains two runs of stone.

The site of the present grist- and saw-mill, owned by Andrew Bartholomew, on Darby Brook, has been improved for more than one hundred years. A saw-mill was first erected, and the property has belonged to the Baggs, Ashleys, Whites, and others among the old families. The power was never extensive, and consequently not very valuable. The present mills use steam in connection with water-power. The tanneries at Ashleyville were once quite important, but are doing very little at present.

At the beginning of the present century, and for several years thereafter, more business was done on the west side of the river than on the east. There was located on Park Street a hat manufactory, the business being carried on so late as 1840 by Lester Williams, who now resides, at an advanced age, on the corner of Park and Elm Streets, and has been a prominent man in town for many years. Farther up on Park Street, at "New Boston," were located a large tannery and a factory for dressing cloth, and still farther up on the Agawam road was an extensive gin and brandy distillery.

The manufacturing interests of West Springfield are not large. It has a valuable water-power in the Agawam River, which is turned to good account. A dam was built across this river at Mitteneague Falls in 1840, furnishing power for several manufactories. The Agawam Canal Company built a cotton-factory in 1848. The capital stock is $377,250, and the company manufacture cotton-sheetings at the rate of 100,000 yards per week, employing 300 hands. The officers of the company are Chester W. Chapin, President; W. K. Baker, Treasurer; I. B. Lowell, Agent. The Southworth Paper Company manufacture fine writing-paper, and produce annually $125,000 worth, employing about 80 hands. The paper-mill is owned by Wells Southworth, of New Haven, and the heirs of Edward Southworth, of West Springfield. H. W. Southworth is agent and manager. The Agawam Paper Company's mill was built in 1859; its capital stock is $50,000; makes fine writing-paper at the rate of one and a half tons per day, and employs about 60 hands. These three obtain their water-power from the Agawam Canal. Goodhue & Birnie have a manufactory in the southern part of the town for making iron water-pipes lined with cement. They supply water-works in all parts of the country. The carriage-works of Edson Clark, in the northern part of the town, manufacture wagons, sleighs, and carriages to a considerable extent. There is also in this part of the town a tannery, which formerly did a large business. Riverdale steam saw-mill and grist-mill, at the centre, are owned and run by C. A. Bartholomew.

MILITARY RECORD.

The town has a noble military history, and the patriotism of its citizens has been conspicuous from the days of the Revolution to the close of the great Rebellion. When the General Court, in June, 1776, ordered 5000 men to be raised in the colony, 754 were to come from the Connecticut Valley, and the quota of West Springfield was 48, a larger number than from any one town in the valley,—1 more than Northampton, 4 more than Springfield, and 17 more than Westfield.

Previous to this, upon hearing the news of the battle of Lexington, a company of Minute-Men numbering 53 was raised and sent forward to the scene of action. The officers of this latter company were Capt. Enoch Chapin and Lieuts. Samuel Flowers and Luke Day.

In the war of 1812–15, the town, having strong Federal sentiments, sent Peletiah Bliss and Timothy Burbank as delegates to a convention held at Northampton, which sent a memorial to the President praying that commissioners might be appointed to negotiate peace with Great Britain upon honorable terms. It was largely represented in a company of artillery which marched out of Springfield in 1814, under the call of Gov. Strong.

A history of the part it took in the civil war of 1861–5 will be a matter of interest to the reader. The following facts relative to those who went from West Springfield and were killed or died are copied from a "Decoration Day" address, delivered by L. F. Mellen, in 1872:

"Corp. Wm. Richards, 34th Mass. Regt, killed in action at New Market, Va., May 15, 1864. He was retreating, after a skirmish, and was shot through the heart while getting over a fence. He was buried on the battle-field.

"Lieut. Wm. Arthur Ashley, 10th Mass. Regt., was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864. His comrades wrapped his body in a blanket, marked his name on a piece of paper, and left him in the hands of the enemy. The place of his burial was never known.

"Corp. Nelson R. Hoisington, 34th Mass. Regt., wounded at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864. Died in the hospital at that place, Sept. 24th, and was buried in the hospital yard. His remains were afterward brought home and deposited in Park Street Cemetery.

"Corp. Aaron Clapp, 34th Mass. Regt., wounded in battle at Piedmont, Va., May 24, 1864. Died of his wounds, June 5, 1864; buried on the battle-field.

"Private Parvin Clapp, 34th Mass. Regt., killed instantly, July 5, 1864, at Piedmont, Va., and was buried South.

REPOSITORY AND MANUFACTORY, ONE-HALF MILE WEST OF CHICOPEE JUNCTION, WEST SPRINGFIELD. (P. O. ADDRESS, CHICOPEE, MASS.)

Henry A. Phelon

Henry A. Phelon was born in Nantucket, Mass., Oct. 12, 1831. His paternal grandfather, Henry Phelon, was among those who early settled at Feeding Hills, Hampden Co., Mass., and was a very successful farmer. His father, Henry Phelon, Jr., was born at Feeding Hills, in 1799. When but a boy he left the paternal roof and went to Nantucket, and with a seeming natural desire for a seafaring life, and an ambition to know something of the world, he engaged in the whale-fishery. For twenty-one years he was in the employ of Starbuck Brothers, working his way up from the humble position of sailor to be commander of some of the finest ships that ever left that port. In 1841 he retired from the sea, and bought a small farm in West Springfield, Mass., where he lived for seven years, and became one of the prominent men of the town, taking an active interest in all that pertained to the welfare of his fellow-men, and being elected to represent them in the State Legislature. In 1848 he was prevailed upon by Swifts & Nye, of New Bedford, to become part owner and take command of the ship "Ploughboy" for a whaling voyage, and with his son (the subject of this narrative), then seventeen years of age, sailed for the Pacific Ocean on a four years' voyage; but in the fall of 1849 the vessel was wrecked off the coast of Peru, South America, and the crew picked up by a Spanish catamaran and taken to Guayaquil. This ended the father's seagoing life. He returned to West Springfield, and died in the year 1851. The mother, Mary Ann (Folger) Phelon, was a lineal descendant on her mother's side of Thomas Macy, who was the first white settler on Nantucket Island, in 1659. He was dwelling in Salisbury, Mass., when a fine of five dollars an hour was imposed on him for entertaining two Quakers a day and a night. He preferred the society of the Indians (some three thousand of whom dwelt then upon Nantucket) to such foolish laws. He died in 1682. His wife, Sarah Hopcott, of Chelmarth, England, died in 1706, aged ninety-four. On her father's side the Folgers were a numerous race.

Peter Folger, the grandfather of Benjamin Franklin, was invited to Nantucket Island, in 1663, to act as miller, weaver, and interpreter with the Indians, and there the mother of Franklin was born.

His mother died Feb. 4, 1875. Captain Phelon first went to sea with his father, the late Captain Henry Phelon, in 1848, but the father's last expedition was only the beginning of ocean life with the son. Upon his return from Peru, he was still attracted to lead a seafaring life. The calm of his rural home was more galling than the stormy sea, and accordingly, in 1850, he embarked as a sailor on a voyage for Europe, and for nearly ten years Captain Phelon was on whaling voyages, in the merchant service, and coasting, visiting almost every portion of the world, and sailing twice around the globe. He rose from a subordinate station to the highest in command.

When the war of the Rebellion broke out, Captain Phelon made haste to offer his services to his country, and in February, 1862, he was commissioned as acting master in the United States navy, and served as executive officer of the U. S. S. "Victoria" and "Commodore Perry," and was subsequently placed in command of the gunboat "Shawsheen," which was destroyed in the advance up the James River. She received a shot in her boiler, which exploded, and Captain Phelon and many of his officers were supposed to be killed. The press thus eulogized him: "He was regarded as one of the best officers of the navy: a braver man never trod the quarter-deck, and his unusual social qualities made him the favorite of all who knew him." Subsequently, he was executive officer of the iron-clad "Atlanta," and in July, 1864, took command of the U. S. S. "Monticello," under S. P. Lee, acting rear-admiral, commanding N. A. B. Squadron. It was during his command of this war vessel that Captain Phelon, while cruising off "New Inlet," N. C., in the night, discovered the rebel gunboat "Tallahassee" standing for the shore under a full head of steam. After a challenge and no reply, Captain Phelon opened upon the mysterious vessel with shell and grape, and after a short but sharp contest the rebel gunboat disappeared, but was seen the next morning lying serenely under the guns of Fort Fisher, having escaped notwithstanding the vigorous lookout of the blockading fleet. Upon this occasion, Captain Phelon was noticed as follows: "To Captain Phelon all honor is due; to him belongs the credit of first engaging the rival of the destroyed 'Alabama.'" Soon after he took command of the U. S. S. "Daylight," which he continued to command until the close of the war.

He was complimented a number of times by the commanding officers of the squadron. Commodore Davenport, in writing to Admiral Lee, says: "I desire to call your attention to the zealous and very efficient manner in which he has performed his duties while here. He has made a number of very important captures of rebels, and his good conduct generally recommends him to your most favorable consideration."

At the close of the war Captain Phelon returned to West Springfield, and was married, June 13, 1865, to Miss Josephine, daughter of C. C. Brand, of Norwich, Conn. (who was the inventor of the whaling "bomb-lance"). He was a merchant and postmaster at West Springfield from 1867 to 1876, and in the year 1877 he was appointed to a position in the custom-house at Boston, which he now holds.

He has only one brother living, Charles I. Phelon, who has also seen much of the world, his business for the past fifteen years having called him to every city and town of importance on this continent. The two brothers still own and have their home under the old paternal roof.

"Private Henry Hubbard, 34th Mass. Regt., died in hospital near Alexandria, Va., March 5, 1863; buried in Springfield Cemetery.

"Private Philip Leahey, 34th Mass. Regt, killed at the battle of Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; buried on the battle-field.

"Corp. Fred. Moran, 34th Mass. Regt., killed at the battle of Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; buried on the battle-field.

"Private Joseph Ungerer, 10th Mass. Regt., died of wounds received in battle, Dec. 10, 1863; buried in the Meeting-House Hill Cemetery. (His father, Jacob Ungerer, was one of the Prussian soldiers in Napoleon's battles, and now lives on the Agawam road.)

"Private James Hill (colored), enlisted in Mass. Heavy Artillery, and died while in the service. It is not known where he was buried.

"Private James Hayward, 10th Mass. Regt., killed by a railroad accident. Was brought home and buried in the Hill Cemetery.

"Capt. Henry L. Burpee, died in the service Feb. 9, 1861; buried in Park Street Cemetery.

"Capt. Theo. Smith, enlisted in 95d N. Y. Regt., was wounded in battle, died at home, and was buried in Park Street Cemetery.

"Private John Hayward, enlisted in the 13th Conn. Regt., died on a war-vessel, and was buried at sea. A monument has been erected in the Hill Cemetery.

"Corp. Robert Best, Jr., 10th Mass. Regt., was taken prisoner at Florence, S. C., thence to Andersonville prison, where he sickened and died, and was buried there.

"Private Cassander Frisbie, 10th Mass. Regt., died at Annapolis, Md., July 10, 1862, and was buried there.

"Private Jere. Sullivan, 10th Mass. Regt., died in the camp-hospital at Washington, D. C., Sept. 24, 1861, and was buried there.

"Private Henry E. Bellows, 34th Mass. Regt., died in hospital at Annapolis, Md., March 8, 1865, and was buried there.

"Private Albert H. Gaylord, 34th Mass. Regt., died in hospital March 8, 1865, and was buried there.

"Private Florence Burke, 37th Mass. Regt., killed instantly at the battle of Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864, and was probably buried on the battle-field.

"Private James Gendron, 37th Mass. Regt., killed at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; buried on the battle-field.

"Sergt. Charles F. Knox, 37th Mass. Regt., died from wounds received in the battle of the Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. It is not known where he was buried.

"Private Clarence Morgan, died from sickness in a hospital in North Carolina, and was probably buried there.

"John Sullivan, 10th Mass. Regt. (officer's servant), died at Alexander, Va., and was buried there.

Besides the volunteers, the town was very prompt in filling the several drafts for men who went to the front when the nation was in peril. The whole number of men furnished for the war was 228,—a surplus of 24 over and above all demands. Six of these were commissioned officers. The amount of money expended, exclusive of State aid, was $35,486.76. The aggregate amount of money furnished by the town, and voluntary contributions by citizens, was more than $50,000.

The following is a list of men who enlisted from West Springfield during the Rebellion:

Algernon S. Smith, 10th Mass. Regt.
William E. Smith, 10th Mass. Regt.
William H. Smith, 10th Mass. Regt.
William S. Smith, 10th Mass. Regt.
Jeremiah Sullivan, 10th Mass. Regt.
Michael D. Sullivan, 10th Mass. Regt.
Joseph Ungerer, 10th Mass. Regt.
Virgil L. Vaille, 10th Mass. Regt.
Ansel H. Ward, 10th Mass. Regt.
Charles Burnett, 10th Mass. Regt.
John Toole, 11th Mass. Regt.
Edward Moore, 19th Mass. Regt.
Henry Largaudere, 19th Mass. Regt.
William O. Dresser, 20th Mass. Regt.
Augustus G. Demond, 25th Mass. Regt.
Orrin Burlingame, 27th Mass. Regt.
Winnick Elkins, 27th Mass. Regt.
William H. Fuller, 27th Mass. Regt.
Horatio Lynde, 27th Mass. Regt.
Dennis Shehan, 27th Mass. Regt.
Samuel L. Sherman, 27th Mass. Regt.
John Tucker, 27th Mass. Regt.
Charles Walter, 27th Mass. Regt.
William Walt, 27th Mass. Regt.
William Phillips, 28th Mass. Regt.
Charles H. Conner, 29th Mass. Regt.
Horace L. Maloy, 31st Mass. Regt.
Thomas Manning, 31st Mass. Regt.
Michael Legan, 32d Mass. Regt.
John McMahon, 34th Mass. Regt.
John H. Tannatt, 34th Mass. Regt.
Solomon Benway, 34th Mass. Regt.
Aaron Clapp, 34th Mass. Regt.
Nelson R. Hersington, 34th Mass. Regt
Joel Miller, Jr., 34th Mass. Regt.
Frederick Morris, 34th Mass. Regt.
William H. Richards, 34th Mass. Regt.
George L. Warriner, 34th Mass. Regt.
Horace F. Ball, 34th Mass. Regt.
Horace E. Bellows, 34th Mass. Regt.
Charles A. Ingell, 26th Mass. Regt.
George J. Norton, 26th Mass. Regt.
Philip O. Pierce, 26th Mass. Regt.
John E. Shaw, Jr., 26th Mass. Regt.
Emanuel Smith, 26th Mass. Regt.
Frederick S. Stratton, 9th Artillery.
Thomas J. Creighton, 2d Regt.
Clarence P. Morgan, 2d Regt.
Roswell W. Morgan, 2d Regt.
Reuben A. Conner, 2d Regt.
James P. Hills, 2d Regt.
Edward O'Brien, 2d Regt.
John Raun, 2d Regt.
Louis Ritter, 3d Regt.
Mortimer P. Stewart, 3d Regt.
Patrick Conlen, 3d Regt.
Edmund Branderee, 34th Regt.
George Caswell, 34th Regt.

Parvin Clapp, 34th Regt.
Benjamin Day, 34th Regt.
Joseph H. Ellner, 34th Regt.
Albert H. Gaylord, 34th Regt.
Gilbert H. Gaylord, 34th Regt.
Henry Hubbard, 34th Regt.
Marion Johnson, 34th Regt
William A. Jones, 34th Regt.
Philip Leahey, 34th Regt.
Lewis Morgan, 34th Regt.
John Rochford, 34th Regt.
Samuel D. Smith, 34th Regt.
Joseph D. Ufford, 34th Regt.
Florence Burke, 37th Regt.
Jacob Ungerer, 37th Regt.
James Gendron, 37th Regt.
Patrick Gilmore, 37th Regt.
Alexander Demarcets, 37th Regt.
James B. Ryan, 37th Regt.
William Shafter, 37th Regt.
Sewall D. Richardson, Sharpshooters; also 22d Regt.
William Carlton, Vet. Res. Corps.
John P. Decker, Vet. Res. Corps.
John Drew, Vet. Res. Corps.
John Fuller, Vet. Res. Corps.
James Inglis, Vet. Res. Corps.
John H. Johnson, Vet. Res. Corps.
Joseph J. Lucas, Vet. Res. Corps.
John E. Moses, Vet. Res. Corps.
Elbridge G. Seavy, Vet. Res. Corps.
John M. Sheppart, Vet. Res. Corps.
Henry Snyder, Vet. Res. Corps.
William A. Ashley, 10th Regt.
John Jones, 10th Regt.
Patrick Moran, 10th Regt.
William O. Dresser, 10th Regt.
James Knox, 10th Regt.
Philip Hyde, 10th Regt.
Robert Best, Jr., 10th Regt.
William S. Jones, 10th Regt.
Alexander C. Smith, 10th Regt.
Charles E. Allen, 10th Regt.
William H. Atkins, 10th Regt.
Charles H. Bagg, 10th Regt.
Smith A. Bugbee, 10th Regt.
Enoch Clark, 10th Regt.
Michael B. Corkery, 10th Regt.
Luther F. Cromwell, 10th Regt.
John A. Decker, 10th Regt.
Richard Desmond, 10th Regt.
George W. Doty, 10th Regt.
Cassander Frisbie, 10th Regt.
Michael Healy, 10th Regt.
Jerome Hayward, 10th Regt
James H. Hyde, 10th Regt.
James M. Justin, 10th Regt.
Henry Knights, 10th Regt.

George Loomis, 10th Regt.
Peter Shay, 10th Regt.
Samuel J. Fisher, 29th Mass. Regt.
Benjamin D. Boggs, 29th Mass. Regt.
George H. Gilsen, 29th Mass. Regt.
Reuben Hyde, 1st Mass. Regt.
Frederick M. Raymond, 1st Mass. Regt
Webster B. Woodward, 1st Mass. Regt
Charles B. Anderson, 1st Mass. Regt.
William Fielding, 2d Mass. Regt.
George C. Foster, 4th Mass. Regt.
Daniel Lawler, 4th Mass. Regt.
Charles H. Gray, 4th Mass. Regt.
William H. Grandraw, 4th Mass. Regt.
John Lee, 4th Mass. Regt.
George Miller, 4th Mass. Regt.
Christopher Herner, 2d Mass. Regt.
Patrick Grey, 2d Mass. Regt.
Joseph H. Bennett, 10th Mass. Regt.
Charles H. Stocker, Vet. Res. Corps.
Jared S. Stone, Vet. Res. Corps.
Jeremiah Sullivan, Vet. Res. Corps.
Anton Fisher, Regulars.
Wiley O. Perry, Regulars
James B. Hills, 2d Mass. Art.
Henry Hubbard, 34th Regt.
John Rochford, 34th Regt.
Asa C. Woodward, 27th Regt
Patrick Barry, 18th Regt.
Peter St. Peter, 31st Regt.
Francis Danny, 31st Mass. Regt
John Meade, 27th Mass. Regt.
Robert Mahony, 31st Mass. Regt.
Daniel Merrick, 18th Mass. Regt.
Dwight A. Barrett, 46th Mass. Regt.
Edward E. Brooks, 46th Mass. Regt.
Daniel Bouge, 46th Mass. Regt.
Hiram Burlingame, 46th Mass. Regt.
Asa Clark, Jr., 46th Mass. Regt.
Thomas Dunn, 46th Mass. Regt
Charles W. Ely, 46th Mass. Regt.
William H. Grant, 46th Mass. Regt
Dwight Goodam, 46th Mass. Regt
Alexander Holmes, 46th Mass. Regt.
Charles Knott, 46th Mass. Regt.
Joseph E. Loyd, 46th Mass. Regt.
Charles F. Knox, 46th Mass. Regt.
Silas Merrifield, 46th Mass. Regt.
Samuel Montgomery, 46th Mass. Regt.
George B. Plumber, 46th Mass. Regt
Theodore Felt, 46th Mass. Regt
Charles H. Tubbs, 27th Mass. Regt.
William Barry, 34th Mass. Regt.
James Fry, 34th Mass. Regt.
Daniel W. Smith, 46th Mass. Regt
Gideon D. Tower, 46th Mass. Regt.
John W. Cahill, 46th Mass. Regt.
Joseph C. Chapin, 46th Mass. Regt.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

NORMAN DAY

is the son of Daniel Day, Jr., and the great-grandson of Col. Benjamin Day, of West Springfield, who was a lineal descendant of Robert Day, the first of the name who came to this country, in the year 1634. The family is one of the oldest in the Connecticut Valley, the descendants of which are still among the prominent citizens of West Springfield.

Photo. by Moore Bros., Springfield.

Norman Day

His father, Daniel Day, Jr., married Elizabeth Cooley, Dec. 30, 1802. Their children were Norman, Erastus, Elizabeth (Mrs. Frederick Palmer), Annie Van Horne, Harriet, and Daniel.

Many of the members of this family have occupied high and responsible places within the gift of the people, and have been chosen as legislators in the State and nation, although the majority have been tillers of the soil. Mr. Norman Day has been a farmer since arrival at manhood, having been born Oct. 11, 1803. In early life he was connected with the old State militia, was in the artillery for eight years, and served in the infantry ranks until cleared by age. In the year 1828 he married Aurelia Ely, a native of the same town. To them were born three children, all of whom died young. Mr. Day has led a business life, caring little for the fluctuating standard of politics. He cast his first vote for President of the United States for John Quincy Adams, and was originally a member of the Whig, but now is of the Republican, party. His grandfather, Daniel Day, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Day has been connected as a member with the Park Street Church for upward of forty years. His wife became a member at the same time. She died November, 1874.

HEMAN DAY.

The family of Day in the Connecticut Valley originally came from Wales. On a monument in the rear of the Centre Congregational Church in Hartford, erected in memory of the early settlers of that town, is recorded, among others, the name of Robert Day, the ancestor of the Days who have lived in the New England States. Of his history previous to leaving England nothing is known. Mention is first made of him in the colony records as admitted to the freedom of Newtown, now Cambridge, Mass., May 6, 1635. It is probable that he emigrated from England to this country some time in the year 1634. In June, 1636, he crossed the wilderness with Rev. Mr. Hooker and a hundred others to Hartford, and remained there till his death, in 1648. His children were Thomas, John, Sarah (Mrs. Nathaniel Gunn, of Hartford), and Mary (Mrs. Samuel Ely, of Springfield). The subject of this narrative is a descendant of Col. Benjamin Day, of West Springfield, who was

Photo. by Moffitt, Springfield.

HEMAN DAY.

a member of the fifth generation from the emigrant, whose son Thomas, above mentioned, settled in Springfield, married Sarah Cooper, daughter of Lieut. Cooper (killed when the town was burned by the Indians), Oct. 27, 1659, and died Dec. 27, 1711.

Heman Day was born Jan. 27, 1755, in West Springfield, and married Lois, daughter of Col. Benjamin Ely, of the same place. Their children were Henry, Laura, Rodney, Robert, Sarah, Benjamin, Heman and Lydia (twins), Harriet, and Frances, the youngest now living, and to whom we are indebted for the material for this sketch.

Mr. Day was a farmer by occupation, although very much of his life was spent as a public servant for his townsmen, occupying for many years the office of justice of the peace, selectman, and was many times selected as guardian, administrator, etc. He possessed sterling qualities, strict integrity, sound judgment, and sociable and agreeable manners. He was a leading man among the citizens of West Springfield, and took an active part in the great political questions of his day, being a member of the old Whig party. He died in 1837, at the age of eighty-two. His wife died July 29, 1819.

COL. EDWARD PARSONS

was born in West Springfield, Hampden Co., Mass., Sept. 17, 1804, and died Aug. 12, 1878, having spent his life of seventy-four years on the same homestead which has been in the family nearly one hundred and fifty years. He married, Nov. 17, 1825, Sophronia, daughter of John Bagg, Esq., of West Springfield; she died July 8, 1875. They were not blessed with children.

Benjamin Parsons came from England and settled in

Edward Parsons

James Bay

Springfield about 1636. He was prominent in the town and church affairs, and one of the leading men of his times.

Ebenezer Parsons, son of Benjamin, was a very prominent man in West Springfield, and deacon of the church for fifty-two years, as appears on his tombstone, still well preserved in the old burying-ground. The genealogy runs as follows:

1. Deacon Benjamin Parsons, died in 1689.

2. Deacon Ebenezer, son of Deacon Benjamin, died in 1752, aged eighty-four.

3. Deacon Benjamin, son of Deacon Ebenezer.

4. Jonathan, son of Deacon Benjamin, died in 1810, aged seventy-five.

5. Jonathan, son of Jonathan, died in 1827, aged fifty-seven.

6. Edward, son of Jonathan, died in 1878, aged seventy-four.

The Parsons estate, opposite the town-hall, was owned and occupied by the first Ebenezer, and has been in the family from that time.

Edward Parsons was known for many years as "Colonel," having received that title in the militia service. He was prominent in the affairs of the town and parish, having filled at various times nearly all the offices in each. As a member of the Massachusetts Senate and House of Representatives, he honored his town and county. He was appointed by the Governor a justice of the peace, which office, by successive appointments, he held for thirty years, until the time of his death. He was a consistent and faithful Christian man, manifesting great interest in and devoting much time to the welfare of the Congregational Church.

As a farmer, he was interested in all the improvements connected with his calling, and was among the first to adopt them, always contributing of whatever he possessed that would add interest to exhibitions and fairs of the town and county. The town is indebted to Col. Parsons for laying out and beautifying the park, which up to 1866 was an open highway. He was one of the leading spirits in building the Park Street Church and the new and beautiful town-hall. As a good citizen, a considerate neighbor, a faithful representative, and an honest man, he had few, if any, superiors.

COL. AARON BAGG

was born in West Springfield, Mass., Feb. 6, 1810. The Bagg family is of English origin. The first to settle in this country is believed to have been John Bagg, who came from Plymouth, Eng., and died in Springfield, Sept. 5, 1683. The great-grandfather of Col. Bagg, also named John, his grandfather, Aaron, and his father, John, all passed their lives upon the same farm, which he still owns and occupies. His grandfather held important town offices, and was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. He was disabled by sickness at White Plains, N. Y., and soon after returned home. He was a farmer by occupation, and died at the age of eighty-two years.

His father, John, was employed during the war of 1812-15 in transporting guns from the United States Arsenal, in Springfield, to Burlington, Vt. He married Sophronia Woodruff, of Connecticut, by whom he had nine children, seven of whom lived to mature years.

Col. Bagg was the fourth child, and is the only surviving member of the family.

At the time of his father's death he was but ten years of age, and the mother and children were cared for by the grandfather until his death.

Col. Bagg received a common-school education, supplemented by a brief course at the Monson Academy. At the age of sixteen he engaged in teaching, but, after serving three terms, changed his occupation to the pursuit of agriculture, and took charge of his grandfather's farm, where he has lived most of the time since, devoting himself mainly to agricultural matters. He was a member of the State militia, in whose ranks he rose to the rank of colonel, by which title he is still familiarly known.

He has filled the highest civil offices in the gift of his townsmen, and in 1843 represented West Springfield in the General Court. In 1858–59 he was a member of the State Senate, and in 1873 was again elected a member of the General Court.

Col. Bagg has been largely interested in many of the most important enterprises of Springfield, Holyoke, and other places. He was one of the originators of the Parsons Paper Company, of Holyoke, and has been director and president of the same since its organization. He is a director of the Valley Paper Company; of the Agawam Paper Company, of Mitteneague; and also of the Agawam Canal Company, cotton manufacturers. He is president and director of the Springfield Collar Company; director of the Springfield Weaving Company; president and director of the Hampden Watch Company; director of the Third National Bank; and vice-president of the Five-Cent Savings-Bank, both in Springfield.

Col. Bagg was a member of the Democratic party until the breaking out of the Rebellion, since which time he has been an ardent supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He has been twice married. His first wife was Hannah Mather, of Marlboro', Vt., by whom he had one daughter,—Mrs. Ethan Brooks, of West Springfield. His second wife was Lucy Mather, of Marlboro', Vt., by whom he has had children,—Aaron, Jr., one of the present town officers of West Springfield; Rufus Mather; Lucy Maria; John Sullivan, past assistant surgeon United States Navy; and Edward Parsons, paymaster of the Parsons Paper Company, Holyoke.

HOLYOKE.

Looking back thirty years we find no traces of a city where now exists the flourishing city of Holyoke, with its various manufactories, the products of which find a sale in almost every important mart of the civilized world. Then this place was occupied by less than a score of families, quietly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and was known as Ireland, or Third Parish of West Springfield. It derived its name from an Irish family named Riley, who came prior to 1745, and located in the south part of the present town, near "Riley Brook."

One of the earliest settlers was Benjamin Ball, great-grandfather of Col. E. H. Ball, who located in 1745 on the farm now occupied by Col. Ball. The locality was sparsely populated at that time, as shown by the following extract from a letter written by Benjamin Ball: "There were but six families in this parish, and they forted together nights for fear of the Indians."

Ireland Parish was not rapidly settled, and, says Col. Ball, "in 1825 the following were the leading citizens of this thinly settled district,—Elisha Ashley, Adam Ives, Noah Wolcott, Austin Goodyear, Caleb Hunmerston, Miles Dickerman, Heman and Michael Fuller." The two latter were colored men, and carried on quite an extensive trade in purchasing produce

and bringing merchandise from Springfield. Among other leading citizens of this period were Ichabod Howe, Jno. Luddington, the Danks, the Elys, the Days, and the Morgans.

The first merchant who offered his wares for sale in this parish was Chester Day, and his stock in trade usually consisted of a hogshead of rum, a tierce of salt, and a lot of tobacco. This pioneer store was located near the present Hampden Mills. The first grist- and saw-mill was located near the finishing-mill of the Parsons Paper Company. There was one other mill here in 1825, a "fulling-" or "clothing-mill," operated by Warren Chapin. At this time the site of the present city was called "the fields,' and was occupied by twelve one-story dwelling-houses.

Ireland Parish was an uninviting region, and "the fields" were certainly not an attractive place. In about the year 1815 a gang of counterfeiters from Chicopee had their rendezvous in the locality now known as "Money-Hole Hill." They were subsequently captured, and one received the somewhat novel punishment of ear-cropping.

The first move that was made to utilize the waters of the Connecticut, which sweep in a graceful curve over the rapids at this point, was in 1831, when the Hadley Falls Company was formed, and erected what is now known as the "Hampden Mill, Jr." It was supplied with power by means of a wing-dam which extended from the bank obliquely up the river, guiding the water into a canal above the mill. This was a cotton-mill of 4000 spindles. Alfred Smith, of Hartford, was president; David and Alvin Smith and Warren Chapin comprised the board of directors. This establishment and a small grist-mill were the only manufacturing interests here as late as 1847.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The town of Holyoke was set off by the General Court in 1850, and on the 14th of March of that year was organized as a town, with its present boundaries. The following is a list of the selectmen from the organization of the town until 1874, the date of incorporation of the city:

SELECTMEN.

1851.—Fayette Smith, Hervey Chapin.
1852.—Alexander Day.
1853.—Hervey Chapin, Daniel Bowdoin, Albert Graves.
1854.—Chester Crafts, Austin Ely, E. H. Ball.
1855.—E. H. Ball, Hervey Chapin, Asa O. Colby.
1856.—N. W. Quint, George C. Lyon.
1857.—Russell Gilmore, Alfred White, E. Whitaker.
1858.—E. Whitaker, Henry Wheeler, Chester Crafts.
1859.—E. Whitaker, E. H. Ball, A. O. Colby.
1860.—E. H. Ball, J. Russell, D. E. Kingsbury.
1861.—J. Russell, Austin Ely, S. H. Walker.
1862.—Joel Russell, S. H. Walker, A. C. Slater.
1863–64.—W. B. C. Pearsons, Rufus Mosher, Chester Crafts.
1865.—E. Whitaker, E. H. Ball, R. S. Howard.
1866.—Porter Underwood, E. H. Ball, John C. Newton.
1867.—Chester Crafts, Edwin Chase, Rufus Mosher.
1868.—Chester Crafts, Edwin Chase, Timothy Merrick.
1869–70.—Chester Crafts, George C. Ewing, A. Higginbottom.
1871.—W. A. Judd, Charles A. Corser, A. Higginbottom.
1872.—W. A. Judd, Rufus Mosher, A. Higginbottom.
1873.—W. A. Judd, Rufus Mosher, J. Delaney.

REPRESENTATIVES TO GENERAL COURT.

1850, Alexander Day; 1851–53, no choice; 1854, Chas. C. Slater; 1855, Joshua Gray; 1856, Alfred White; 1857, E. G. Pierce; 1859, William B. C. Pearsons; 1860, Nathan Loomis; 1861, Thomas H. Kelt; 1862, Richard Potter; 1866, Edwin H. Ball; 1867, E. H. Flagg; 1868, S. H. Walker; 1869, Henry A. Pratt; 1870, Charles A. Corser; 1871, Roswell P. Crafts; 1872, Edward W. Chapin, 1874, J. W. Davis; 1875, E. L. Kirtland; 1876, James H. Newton, J. H. Wright, 1877, E. P. Bartholomew, J. H. Wright; 1878, T. L. Keough, Joseph Murray.

THE CITY OF HOLYOKE.

The act to establish the city of Holyoke passed the House of Representatives March 28, 1873, the Senate April 4, 1873, and was signed by the Governor, W. B. Washburn, April 7th. The first officers of the city were as follows:

Mayor.—W. B. C. Pearsons.

Aldermen.—William Grover, Henry A. Chase, August Stursberg, John H. Wright, John O'Donnell, George W. Prentiss, and James F. Allyn.

Common Councilmen.—President, Charles H. Heywood; Ward One, William Ruddy, Curtis Moore, James Ruddy; Ward Two, Charles B. Harris, Sanford F. Stebbins, George W. Burditt; Ward Three, Martin Lawlor, Frederic Kreimendahl, Mathew Welsh; Ward Four, Henry G. Pierce, Alvin C. Pratt, William D. Higgins; Ward Five, Maurice Lynch, Jeremiah A. Sullivan, John O'Connell; Ward Six, Timothy Merrick, Charles H. Heywood, John Darling; Ward Seven, Henry A. Pratt, Reuben Winchester, Roswell M. Fairfield.

City Clerk.—Edwin A. Ramsay.

Clerk of Council.—Charles W. Rider.

Messenger.—John H. Clifford.

Treasurer.—Charles W. Randett.

Superintendent of Streets.—Daniel O'Connell.

Engineer.—Thomas W. Mann.

Solicitor.—Edward W. Chapin.

Physician.—Charles O. Carpenter.

Assessors.—Amos Henderson, James E. Delaney, John E. Chase.

Collector.—Amos Andrew.

Overseers of Poor.—Mayor, President of Council, W. A. Judd, J. F. Sullivan, Robert Heubler; Mayor, Chairman; Sullivan, Secretary; and Judd, Almoner.

City Agents Holyoke and Westfield Railroad.—Chas. W. Randett, Ezra H. Flagg, August Stursberg, E. H. Ball, James E. Delaney.

Water Commissioners.—J. P. Buckland, Dennis Higgins, J. G. Smith.

Chief of Police.—William G. Ham.

Police Court.—Joseph P. Buckland, Standing Justice, W. B. C. Pearsons and Porter Underwood, Special Judges.

The following is a list of the mayors, aldermen, councilmen, and clerks from 1874 to the present time:

1875.

Mayor.—W. B. C. Pearsons.

Aldermen.—Ward One, William Grover; Ward Two, H. A. Chase; Ward Three, Matthew Welsh; Ward Four, John H. Wright; Ward Five, Edward O'Connor; Ward Six, G. W. Prentiss; Ward Seven, J. F. Allyn.

Clerk.—E. A. Ramsay.

Common Councilmen.—President, C. H. Heywood; Ward One, John Moore, James Ruddy, William Ruddy; Ward Two, C. B. Harris, Fred. Morrison, G. H. Smith; Ward Three, Richard Gilday, F. Kreimendahl, Henry Winkler; Ward Four, S. J. Donahue, Peter McKeon, E. A. Newton; Ward Five, B. F. Bigelow, D. H. Donoghue, J. R. Donoghue; Ward Six, John Delaney, C. H. Heywood, Timothy Merrick; Ward Seven, Horace Brown, Chester Strong, Reuben Winchester.

Clerk.—C. W. Rider.

City Clerk.—E. A. Ramsay.

Messenger.—J. H. Clifford.

1876.

Mayor.—W. B. C. Pearsons.

Aldermen.—Ward One, William Ruddy; Ward Two, C. B. Harris; Ward Three, H. Springhorn; Ward Four, S. J. Donahue; Ward Five, Maurice Lynch; Ward Six, C. H. Heywood; Ward Seven, J. F. Allyn.

Clerk.—E. A. Ramsay.

Common Councilmen.—President, G. H. Smith; Ward One, James Barnes, John Moore, A. B. Tower; Ward Two, Chalmers Chapin, G. H. Smith, E. Whitaker; Ward Three, Joseph Mellor, J. N. Thayer, J. S. Webber; Ward Four, C. D. Colson, Daniel Ford, V. J. O'Donnell; Ward Five, B. F. Bigelow, Michael Downing, D. M. Manning; Ward Six, A. D. Barker, J. E. Delaney, J. H. Newton; Ward Seven, H. C. Ewing, S. T. Lyman, R. Winchester.

Clerk.—C. W. Rider.

City Clerk.—E. A. Ramsay.

Messenger.—J. H. Clifford (deceased), J. R. Howes.

1877.

Mayor.—R. P. Crafts.

Aldermen.—Ward One, M. J. Teahan; Ward Two, G. H. Smith; Ward Three, H. Springhorn (resigned), A. Stursberg; Ward Four, S. J. Donahue; Ward Five, D. H. Donoghue; Ward Six, C. H. Heywood; Ward Seven, G. P. Ellison.

Clerk.—J. E. Delaney.

Common Councilmen.—President, C. D. Colson; Ward One, John Ford, Richard Patter, C. O. Warner; Ward Two, Chalmers Chapin, F. P. Goodall, Isaac Tirrell; Ward Three, A. G. Ridout, James Stafford, J. N. Thayer; Ward Four, C. D. Colson, Michael Lynch, M. M. Mitiviet; Ward Five, Michael Cleary, Stephen Maloney, D. E. Sullivan; Ward Six, E. W. Chapin, E. A. Ramsay, Porter Underwood; Ward Seven, John Merrick, Edwin Perkins, John Street.

Clerk.—C. W. Rider.

City Clerk.—J. E. Delaney.

Messenger.—J. R. Howes.

1878.

Mayor.—Hon. William Whiting.

Board of Aldermen.—Ward One, Thomas S. Grover; Ward Two, Chas. B. Harris,* Geo. H. Smith; Ward Three, A. Stursberg,† James Stafford; Ward Four, Chas. D. Colson; Ward Five, D. E. Sullivan; Ward Six, Wm. Skinner; Ward Seven, Geo. P. Ellison.

Common Councilmen.—President, F. P. Goodall; Ward One, T. L. Keough, J. W. Moore, W. E. Syms; Ward Two, F. P. Goodall, Fred. Morrison, Isaac Tirrell; Ward Three, A. G. Ridout, James Stafford, E. F. Sullivan; Ward Four, Jas. P.

* Died March 11, 1878. † Resigned.

CITY HALL, HOLYOKE, MASS.

Casey, T. J. Ryan, Didace St. Marie, Ward Five, Stephen Maloney, Edward O'Connor, Thomas Pendergast, Ward Six, Henry C. Cady, J. S. McElwain, Levi Perkins; Ward Seven, John Merrick, Edward Perkins, John Street.

Clerk.—Simon Brooks.

City Clerk.—James E. Delaney.

Messenger.—James R. Howes.

1879.

Mayor.—Hon. WILLIAM WHITING.

Aldermen.—Ward One, William Ruddy; Ward Two, Fordyce R. Norton; Ward Three, Henry Winkler; Ward Four, Charles D. Colson; Ward Five, Dennis E. Sullivan; Ward Six, William Skinner; Ward Seven, William S. Perkins.

Clerk.—James E. Delaney.

Common Council.—President, John O'Donnell; Ward One, Gove C. Ainslee, James Greeley, John D. Walsh; Ward Two, John E. Bronson, John B. Hart, Frank P. Goodall; Ward Three, John L. Martin, Patrick J. Sheridan, Michael J. Ryan; Ward Four, Victor Guyott, Peter McKeon, Timothy J. Ryan; Ward Five, Thomas Dillon, Michael Downing, John O'Donnell; Ward Six, Henry C. Cady, John S. McElwain, Levi Perkins; Ward Seven, Benjah H. Kingwin, Orgeen H. Merrick, Marden W. Prentiss.

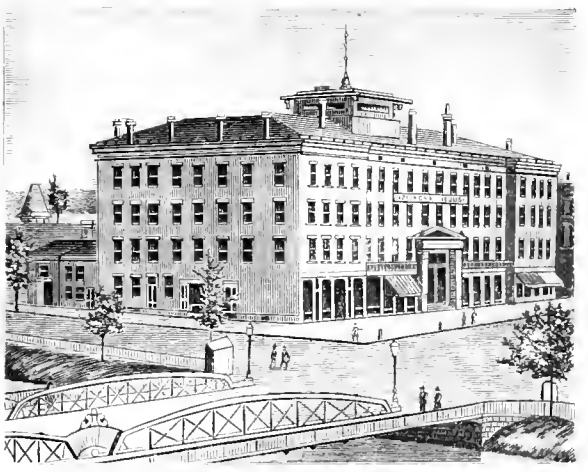
Clerk.—Simon Brooks.

City Clerk.—James E. Delaney.

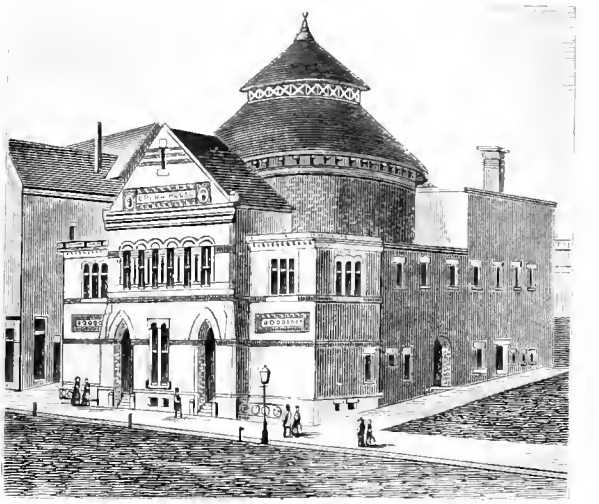
Messenger.—James R. Howes.

A somewhat remarkable feature in this young city is the elegance of many of the buildings, both public and private. Incorporated as a city only five years ago, it has one of the finest city-halls in the State in point of architecture and in both interior and exterior decoration. It is a granite building, delightfully located on the brow of the hill at the corner of Dwight and High Streets, and is a commodious and substantial structure; the tower affords one of the most charming views of the surrounding country to be found in the Connecticut Valley. There are many excellent business-blocks, and two of the finest hotels in the State,—one the Windsor Hotel, recently erected by William Whiting, of the Whiting Paper Company, and the present mayor of the city; and the other the Holyoke House, owned by Joseph C. Parsons, of the Parsons Paper Company. The opera-house, erected by Mr. Whiting, and connected with the Windsor Hotel, is one of the handsomest opera-houses in the country, and is very complete in all of its appointments.

WINDSOR HOTEL, HOLYOKE.



HOLYOKE HOUSE, HOLYOKE.



OPERA-HOUSE, HOLYOKE.

THE WATER-POWER.

The rapids in the river at this point were known as the Great Rapids, or South Hadley Falls, and in a distance of one and a half miles there is a fall of 60 feet. This immense water-privilege had for some time attracted the attention of capitalists; and when, in 1847, the channel was gauged at low-water mark, and the volume of water passing found to be 6000 cubic feet per second,—equal to 30,000 horse-power,—it required no prophetic vision to discern that this would in the near future become one of the great manufacturing centres of America. It only required energy, enterprise, and capital for its development, and these were forthcoming.

In the autumn of 1846, George C. Ewing, of the firm of Fairbanks & Co., of New York, began negotiations for the property at this point, which at the close of three months were finally and satisfactorily concluded, and the transfer of about 37 acres was made in March, 1847. Soon after, the property of the Hadley Falls Company, and the mills mentioned above, were also purchased by Mr. Ewing, and thus he succeeded in accomplishing what others had failed in. Mr. Ewing is still a resident of Holyoke, and may justly point with pride to the success of his mission, which added another flourishing city to the constellation that has rendered the commonwealth of Massachusetts famous both at home and abroad.

The first company incorporated for the development of the enterprise was composed of Fairbanks & Co., of which firm Mr. Ewing was a member, together with a number of Boston and Hartford capitalists. Its capital was fixed at $4,000,000, and J. K. Mills, of Boston, was chosen treasurer; John Chase, of Chicopee, and P. Anderson, a West Point graduate, engineers; and George C. Ewing, land-agent.

The Messrs. Fairbanks withdrew from the enterprise in January, 1848, when Mr. Ewing resigned, and C. B. Rising succeeded him as land-agent. In the same year the property passed into the hands of Thomas H. Perkins, George W. Lyman, and Edmund Dwight, who were incorporated as the Hadley Falls Company, "for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a dam across the Connecticut River, and one or more locks and canals, and of creating a water-power, to be used," etc. This company was organized with a capital of $4,000,000. The purchase of 1100 acres of land was the first move made, thus enabling them to prosecute the gigantic task

of damming the waters of the Connecticut without let or hindrance.

The work was at once commenced, and on the morning of Nov. 19, 1848, the great dam was completed and the gates closed. The filling of the dam required several hours, and it soon became evident that the engineers had greatly underrated the pressure of the volume, as a portion of it near the centre soon gave way, and finally, at about two o'clock P.M., when the waters had nearly risen to the top, the costly structure gave way, and with a mighty roar the pent-up waters rushed down the accustomed channel.

This was a severe blow to an enterprise that was by some deemed Quixotic in its inception and prosecution, but its far-sighted progenitors saw nothing to discourage them as to the successful accomplishment of the grand project.

> "Wise men ne'er sit and wail their loss,
> But cheerily seek how to redress their harms."

The building of the dam was at once renewed, and Oct. 22, 1849, was successfully completed one of the greatest engineering feats of modern times. The following description of the dam, and the water-power of Holyoke, is from the pen of J. P. Buckland, a resident of the city, and may be relied upon as accurate:

"This great structure, about one-fifth of a mile in length, is flanked by abutments of massive masonry, and may be described in detail as the dam and the apron which now appears in front of it. The former has a base of ninety feet, and rises thirty feet above the original level of the river. It contains four million feet of sawed timber of large dimensions, all of which is submerged, and so insured against decay. A mass of concrete and gravel protects the foot of the dam, and the upper portion is covered to the thickness of eighteen inches with solid timber, while the crest is protected its entire length with sheets of heavy boiler-iron. The dam was completed Oct. 22, 1849, and as the river ceased its flow over the rapids and rose against the ponderous barrier, thousands watched the gathering flood with eager interest; and when the slowly rising waters reached the crest, and fell in one broad sheet to the rocky bed below, it was a time of genuine triumph for the engineers who planned the successful structure and the capitalists who built it.

"In 1868 the gradual wearing away of the rocky bed below the dam by the constant action of the falling sheet of water decided the Holyoke Water-Power Company, which had meanwhile succeeded to all the rights and property of the Hadley Falls Company, to commence the construction of the apron which now forms the front of the original work,—an undertaking second only to the building of the great dam itself in magnitude and cost. The new portion was even more massive in character than the old, and was built into the latter so as to form with it one solid structure of timber and stone. The work was completed, in 1870, at a cost of $263,000, and by rendering the further wearing of the foundations impossible establishes the durability and permanence of the dam beyond all future question. All the masonry of the abutments, bulkhead, and the waste-weir immediately below is of heavy ashlar work, built on the solid ledge, and massive enough to withstand the great pressure to which it is subjected. The bulkhead, one hundred and forty feet long and forty-six feet wide, is surmounted by the extensive gate-house.

"The system of canals is laid out on a grand scale, commensurate with the volume of water to be distributed. Twelve huge gates, each fifteen feet long by nine feet wide, and weighing more than four tons, and two others of half that width, and eleven feet in length, all operated by a water-wheel in the abutment which actuates the powerful gate-machinery, admit the water to the upper level canal. This main artery of the system, starting with a width of one hundred and forty feet, and a water-depth of twenty-two feet, extends eastward past the great water-weir about one thousand feet, and then sweeps southward in a right line for a distance of more than one mile to supply the upper tier of mills, the width gradually lessening at the rate of one foot in every hundred.

"To trace the still longer course of the level canal, we begin at its southerly end opposite the terminus of the grand reach of the upper level, and follow it northerly for a mile and more, parallel with the first-described canal, and four hundred feet easterly from it, this portion serving as a raceway for the upper level, and also as a canal for the supply of mills below; and thence we follow it easterly and southerly for a mile and a quarter more, at a distance of about four hundred feet from the river, this marginal portion of the second level affording mill-sites along its whole length, from which the water used passes directly into the river. For two thousand feet this canal has a width of one hundred and forty feet, and thence the sides gradually converge to a width of one hundred feet, which is continued to either end, the average depth of water being fifteen feet. These two canals, extending in broad parallel water-courses through the central portion of the city, and spanned by iron bridges, from any one of which the eye takes in the whole long stretch of water, make a unique and pleasant feature of the place.

"The third level canal, one hundred feet wide and ten feet deep, is also a marginal canal, with mill-sites along its entire length, and beginning at the southerly end of the second level extends thirty-five hundred and fifty feet to the other terminus of the same canal, thus making with the latter a line of marginal canals around and near the whole water front of the city. The mills on the upper level have a head and fall of twenty feet, and the difference between the second and third levels is twelve feet, while that between the marginal canals and the river varies from twenty-three to twenty-eight feet. The upper level canal, throughout its entire length, and large portions of the others, are walled with substantial stone-work to the height of three feet above water-level.

"Three overfalls of cut granite, with suitable waste-gates, allow the water to pass directly from each canal to the next lower, independently of the supply derived from the mills above. To maintain a uniform head in each of these canals watchmen are constantly on duty, whose sole business it is to regulate the inflow from the river, and the outflow at the several waste-weirs and overfalls; and so effective are the means employed, and so thoroughly is the system carried out, that the height of water in either canal is not allowed during the day or night to vary one inch from the established water-level at any moment in the year. Whether the mills are running or idle, the long lines of canal are always full to the prescribed gauge mark; a constant quantity in time of winter floods and summer droughts alike, making a pleasing and profitable contrast in the experience of the manufacturers who have removed hither from the water-powers which fluctuate between abundance and scarcity."

THE HOLYOKE WATER-POWER COMPANY.

In the year 1857 the Hadley Falls Company failed, and the property, consisting of about 1100 acres of land, the reservoir, gas-works, and the Hadley Falls machine-shops, now known as the Hadley Thread Company, was purchased by the late Alfred Smith, of Hartford, Conn., for the sum of $325,000, and the Holyoke Water-Power Company was incorporated in June, 1859, with a capital of $350,000. George M. Bartholomew, of Hartford, Conn., is president, and William A. Chase is agent and treasurer. This water-power has its own unit of measurement, called a "mill-power," and is described as follows in the deeds of the water-power company:

"Each mill-power at the respective falls is declared to be the right, during sixteen hours in a day, to draw from the nearest canal or water-course of the grantors, and through the land to be granted, thirty-eight cubic feet of water per second at the upper fall, when the head and fall there is twenty feet, or a quantity inversely proportionate to the height at the other falls."

In the language of Judge Buckland, "one of these mill-powers is equivalent in round numbers to sixty-five horse-powers, and when a site for a mill or shop is taken, the requisite number of mill-powers is conveyed to the occupant by an indenture of perpetual lease, the form of which is never varied. The last purchaser takes the same rights in kind as those who have preceded him or those who will come after, until the sales shall have reached that safe limit of available power which has been resolved upon. Having entered into such an indenture, the mill-owner, relieved of all anxiety or expense of maintaining the dam and canals, confident of the permanence and safety of the great hydraulic system, and secure in the guarantees of the corporation which controls it, pays his semi-annual rental, finds the canal always full at his head-gate, and makes his plans and contracts with the assurance that his due allowance of motive-power will be always forthcoming,—a motive-power which is furnished at a rate so cheap as to be almost nominal when compared with the prevailing rates of rental in other parts of the country, or with steam-power, or with the cost of water-power derived from streams of the average size.

"If the cost of the dam and canals at Holyoke was large, the number of mill-powers obtained was still larger proportionally, thus reducing the cost of a single one far below the average outlay required to obtain the same amount of power by a dam and canal on a smaller stream; and the same principle applies to the expense of maintenance. The annual rental per mill-power is 260 ounces of silver of the standard fineness of the coinage of 1859, which is in practice paid in current funds, and amounts to about $300 a year or $4.62 per horse-power, an expense so small as to be hardly an appreciable item in the cost of any manufacture. The prices charged for water-power vary so widely in different sections of the country, and the comparative value of such power depends so much on locality, accessibility, and other natural conditions, that no stated comparison is here attempted between the annual rental above given and the ruling rates elsewhere; but if the reader takes

the trouble to institute such a comparison, it will not only be found that the cost of water-power here is far less than the average rental throughout the country, whether paid as water-rent, or in the form of interest and maintenance, but also that to-day, all things considered, Holyoke affords the cheapest and most desirable manufacturing power in the world."

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Of the manufacturing interests of this enterprising city, that of paper occupies the foremost rank, and to this industry is chiefly due its present world-wide reputation as a manufacturing centre.

THE PARSONS PAPER COMPANY.

The first company formed for the manufacture of paper in Holyoke was what is known as the "Parsons Paper Company," named from its treasurer and agent, Mr. J. C. Par-

PARSONS PAPER COMPANY, HOLYOKE.

sons, who is a veteran in the manufacture, having been in the business nearly 40 years, beginning as manager of the Ames Paper Company at Northampton. The buildings of this company are situated on the river-bank near the dam, and were built in 1853. They are two in number,—the main mill, where the paper is made, and what is known as the finishing-mill, where it is finished. The former is a brick structure three stories and a basement high. The upper floor and attic are devoted to drying purposes, while the second story contains the storehouse and rag-rooms. About 175 persons are employed on the two floors. On the ground-floor is the engine-room, which contains sixteen 450-pound and fourteen 250-pound engines. The mill has three Fourdrinier machines, two of them 62-inch and the other 72-inch. It

OFFICE AND FINISHING-MILLS, HOLYOKE.

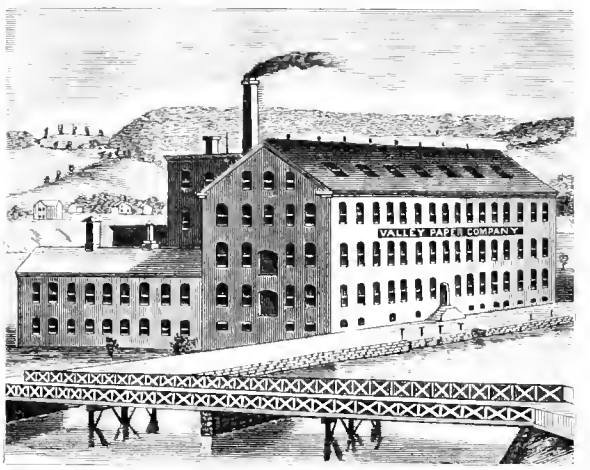
has two bleach-boilers, of 3½ and 2½ tons respectively, and 4 sheet calenders and a web calender and 2 hydraulic presses.

The finishing-mill is also situated on the bank of the river, a short distance from the other mill, and, like that, is a brick structure three stories high. The attic and third floor are used for packing, and on the second floor the paper is reeled and jogged. On the first floor are eight 6-roll calenders and three powerful hydraulic presses, and in the basement is a box-factory and plating-machine. This company makes a specialty of fine writing and envelope papers, white and tinted; also cardboard. Capacity of mill, 8½ tons per day.

The officers of the company are as follows: Aaron Bagg, President; J. C. Parsons, Treasurer and Agent; and J. S. McElwain, Secretary.

THE VALLEY PAPER COMPANY.

These mills are located on the elbow of the second-level canal, near the bridge. The main building, built in 1864, is



VALLEY PAPER COMPANY, HOLYOKE.

of brick, three stories high, with attic and basement, and has a central wing extending toward the river, which was erected in 1877. The attic and upper stories are used for drying the freshly-made sheets, and the second floor is occupied as a rag-packing department and office. The mill is supplied with seven 450-pound engines and six sets of calenders, a 62-inch Fourdrinier, a 2½-ton bleach-boiler, and the only Piper's new patent double-ruling machine made.

The enterprise was founded originally by Mr. David M. Butterfield, formerly a finisher at Parsons' mills. It manufactures fine writing and envelope paper, and has a capacity of 2½ tons per day.

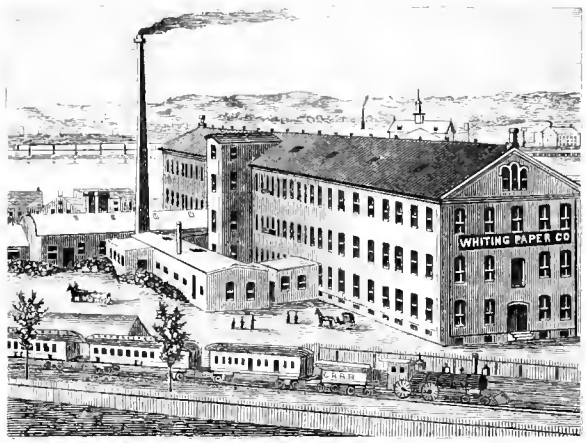
The officers of the company are Broughton Alvord, President; J. C. Parsons, Agent; and J. S. McElwain, Treasurer.

THE WHITING PAPER COMPANY.

The largest paper-manufactory in the world is located in Aberdeen, Scotland, and has a capacity of producing twelve tons per day. The next largest is the Whiting Paper Company, of this city, with a capacity of nearly eleven tons per day. The promoter of this vast establishment, William Whiting, made his first appearance in connection with the paper business in 1858, as clerk in the Holyoke Paper Company. His first attempt at paper-manufacturing was in connection with the Hampden company, which he organized while still with the Holyoke. When the old Holyoke company disposed of its establishment Mr. Whiting ceased his connection with it, and, having sold his interest in the Hampden, in 1865 he organized the Whiting Paper Company, with L. L. Brown and E. F. Jenks, with a capital of $100,000. The present capital is about $1,200,000.

The "No. 1," or old mill, with which this company begun, is 280 feet long, 45 feet wide, and has three wings, all being three stories high, with an attic. The attic and third stories are used entirely for drying paper. Two hundred feet

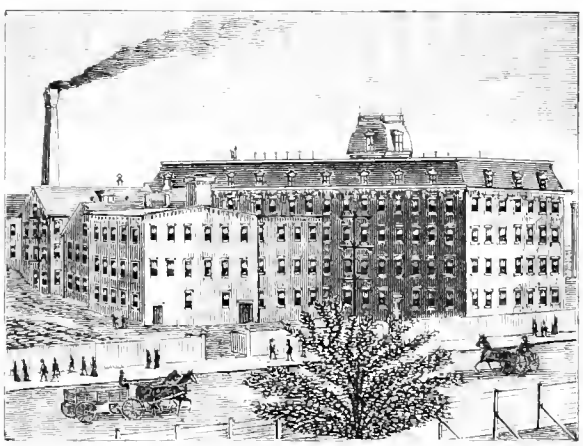
are set aside on the second floor for a rag-room, where are employed about 110 persons. The business office as well as Mr. Whiting's private office is also on this floor. A portion of



WHITING MILL NO. 1, HOLYOKE.

the first floor is devoted to the engines, of which there are two 1500-pound washers and four 1200-pound engines. In one of the wings are two 62-inch Fourdrinier machines, each driven by an upright steam-engine. In another wing are two rotary bleach-boilers of 5000 pounds' capacity each. On the lower or ground-floor are situated the finishing- and plating-rooms. Here are two plating- and other machines, and work on this floor requires the services of about 80 persons.

The business of the Whiting company soon assumed such gigantic proportions that the No. 1 mill was found insufficient, and so another immense structure, known as Whiting No. 2, was begun on Dwight Street, near Race. The new mill, which was built in 1871, is 200 feet long, 60 feet wide, and five stories high. The roof is of the mansard pattern, and at the side is a square tower, 85 feet high. There are in addition two capacious wings and a boiler-house, containing the four 60 horse-power boilers, which supply the establishment with steam. The vast area of the two upper stories affords ample room for drying purposes. The third floor, furnished with the latest modern machinery, is devoted half to a rag-room, with 150 hands, and half to finishing.



WHITING MILL NO. 2, HOLYOKE.

There is also a finishing-room occupying half the second floor, the other half containing the engines, of which there are ten, of 1000 pounds' capacity each. In the wings are the machine-rooms, with one 72-inch and one 62-inch Fourdrinier machines, and the bleach-room, with two rotary bleach-boilers of 7000 and 6000 pounds' capacity respectively.

This company manufactures all kind of fine writing- and envelope-papers; employs 500 persons.

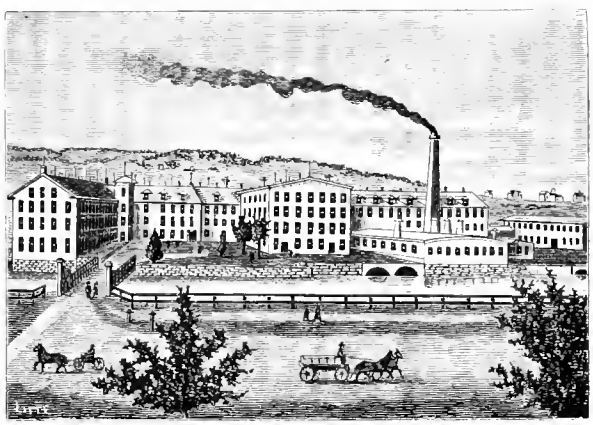
The company consists of L. L. Brown, C. C. Jencks, and William Whiting, the latter of whom is agent.

THE HOLYOKE PAPER COMPANY.

This company was organized in 1857, having a mill with a daily capacity of one ton, and Mr. D. M. Butterfield as agent; the original building erected by it was the second paper-mill built in Holyoke.

In 1860, Stephen Holman, now treasurer of the Holyoke Machine Company, became agent, which post he held until 1865. About this time the management passed into the hands of O. H. Greenleaf, Esq., of Springfield, who has since conducted the mills and enlarged them to their present capacity of seven tons a day.

The buildings of the company are situated on Main Street, near the foot of the second-level canal. The buildings cover a little over one acre of ground, and are divided as follows: the rag-room occupies parts of two floors in the main building, and contains four dusters, which have a daily capacity of ten tons. In the story under the dusters are three rotary boilers, of a daily capacity of nine tons. The engine-room, 208 by 54 feet, contains 8 washing- and 12 beating-engines, of a capacity of 500 pounds each. The machine-room, 72 by 90 feet,



HOLYOKE PAPER COMPANY MILL, HOLYOKE.

situated in a wing off the main building, contains one 72-inch and two 62-inch Fourdrinier machines, for making plain and flat bond-papers. These papers received the gold medal at the Paris Exposition of 1878.

The finishing-room, 232 by 50 feet, contains 13 five-roll sheet calenders and 2 platers, 4 trimming and 4 hydraulic presses, 8 ruling-machines, and all other necessary machinery for the finishing of fine papers, both ruled and flat. The balance of the building is occupied by size-room, boiler-house, and lofts for drying purposes. The stock-house, 48 by 110 feet, two stories, is located about 100 feet from the mill. The power comes from 8 turbine wheels of about 500 horse-power. The steam for heating and drying purposes is made by 5 large boilers. The drainers for storing the pulp while bleaching are in the basement under the engines.

The Holyoke company has a special railway track, which extends the length of its buildings. Its machinery is of the latest improved models, and altogether it is one of the most complete manufactories in existence. It has a daily capacity of 7 tons of tub-sized and loft-dried writing-papers. Among its specialties are the celebrated American linen papers, both flat and folded, and banker's parchment ruled.

THE CROCKER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The building known as the Crocker Mill, No. 1, was erected in 1870, by D. H. and J. C. Newton, and was intended for the manufacture of collar-paper only. In 1871 it was purchased by the Crocker Manufacturing Company, which was organized with a capital of $60,000, with S. S. Crocker as

president, and D. P. Crocker as agent and treasurer. The new company added new calenders, super-calenders, and a new machine, and continued the manufacture of collar-paper and engine-sized flat card, bristol, etc. The No. 1 mill, which is a T-shaped building, is arranged as follows: on the upper floor is located the office and repair- and rag-room, also store-room and the engine-room, with 10 450-pound engines, and in another room is the machinery for dusting and threshing. The lower floor contains a fine 76-inch Fourdrinier and a cylinder-machine. This company in 1878 also purchased the old Albion Mill, which is a spacious structure two and a half stories high, and is devoted to the manufacture of book, news, and colored medium papers. The Albion is known as the Crocker Manufacturing Company's No. 2 Mill. In the attic are located 2 threshers, and the next or second story is used as a rag-room, and contains 2 of Daniels' cutters and another duster. Seven engines, one of them a Jourdan, are on the lower floor, and prepare the pulp used in this mill, which is afterward run over a 62-inch Fourdrinier machine. The same floor also contains 1 rotary bleach, and a set of super-calenders, 2 cutters, a trimmer, and other machinery.

This company engages largely in the manufacture of a peculiarly-colored and ornamental paper, under a patented process which it owns. This paper is used for safety tickets and other purposes. Capacity of No. 1 Mill, 4 tons per day, and of No. 2, 2 tons per day. Daniel P. Crocker is treasurer and agent. Capital increased to $90,000 in 1879.

THE HADLEY FALLS PAPER COMPANY

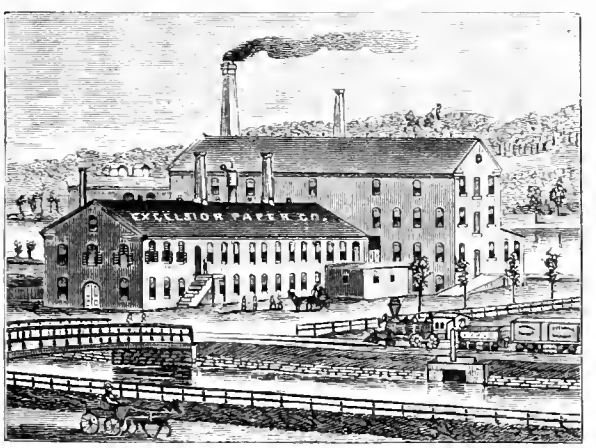
is an offshoot of the Carew Manufacturing Company, located at Hadley Falls, just across the river. The establishment consists of a four-story brick building, with a two-story wing on the side next the river, and is entered by bridges from the bank of the first-level canal. The mill has four 300-pound and one 500-pound engines, and a 62-inch cylinder machine; makes manilla paper; capacity, 4000 pounds per day.

HOLYOKE MANILLA MILL.

This establishment, after various vicissitudes as a manilla- and tissue-mill, was organized by the present proprietors, Messrs. Robertson & Black, on a new basis in 1875. The mill consists of a building two stories high, with an attic and two wings. The upper story of the main building is occupied by the rope-cutter, and the ground floor by the three 500-pound engines. The wing on the west side contains a good 62-inch cylinder machine, while the 3-ton rotary bleach, and two 4½-feet steam-boilers occupy the other. Capacity, 2500 pounds per day.

THE EXCELSIOR MILL.

This establishment is situated on the third-level canal. The mill was built in 1872, by D. H. & J. C. Newton, and was



EXCELSIOR PAPER MILLS, HOLYOKE.

purchased of them by J. B. Warren and R. C. Dickinson, April 1, 1873. Jan. 1, 1874, J. B. Warren sold his interest to George R. Dickinson and A. N. Mayo, of Springfield, who, with R. C. Dickinson, are the present proprietors, R. C. Dickinson being the treasurer and sole manager of the business.

The building, which has a fine location on the bend of the river, is somewhat T-shaped, and has three additions on the side next the river. The main building, which runs parallel with the river, is three stories and a basement high. The two upper floors, which contain two Daniels rag-cutters and two dusters, are used as rag-rooms. The ground floor is the engine-room, and is furnished with four 800-pound engines. The two steam-boilers and the 3-ton rotary bleach-boiler are in the additions on the side opposite the main wing. The mill has also one 64-inch Fourdrinier; manufactures book and press paper; capacity, two tons per day.

THE RIVERSIDE PAPER COMPANY

was first organized in August, 1866, with Charles O. Chapin as president. The mill was built in 1867, and the company began work. It did not long remain in the organizers' possession, but changed hands several times, and at one period William Whiting was agent. About 1871 the present company purchased the mill, and began to run it with $150,000 as capital. L. J. Powers, the well-known Springfield envelope-manufacturer, acted as president, and J. H. Appleton as treasurer and agent. The former subsequently retired from his position, and J. H. Appleton is now both president and treasurer.

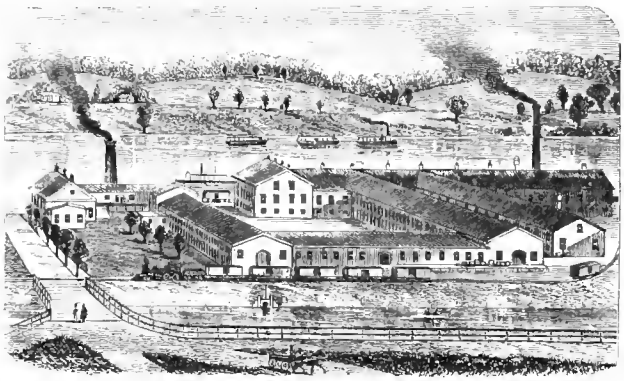
The mill in its present state consists of a long main building and two wings or L's, both of the latter being on the northeast side. The attic and next story are devoted to drying purposes. Part of the next floor contains the engines, of which there are seven, and the other part, in which there are seven sheet-calenders, is used as a finishing-room. The basement contains the water-wheels, which were supplied by the Holyoke Machine Company, and are four in number,—one 66-inch American, one 40-inch Risdon, and one 25-inch American turbine, and one 15-inch Hercules. One of the L's contains a rag-room and one 72-inch Fourdrinier machine. In the other L is also a rag-room, with two dusters and a 4-ton rotary bleach-boiler. The two 4-feet steam-boilers are in a small addition on the end of the main building. The mill has also an 80-inch Fourdrinier, with all the modern improvements. Manufactures fine writing-paper. Capacity, three tons per day. In addition to the other machinery, there are five ruling-machines in the mill. The specialty of the Riverside Company is fine writing-paper. Capacity, two and a half tons per day.

THE CONNECTICUT RIVER PULP-MILL, NEWTON BROTHERS, PROPRIETORS.

This, which is the only one of the kind in Holyoke, is devoted entirely to the manufacture of wood-pulp, and has a present capacity of four and a half tons per diem. The mill was started in August, 1876, with two washing-engines, a rotary boiler, a rotary bleach-boiler, and two turbines. In September of the same year, additions were made in the shape of furnaces for reclaiming the soda; these were followed by other additions, such as bleach-tubs, tanks, and another wet-machine. In the spring of 1877 the rotary broke, and was replaced by a Dixon digester. On Dec. 1, 1877, a fire broke out in the mill, which threatened to be serious, and which was only extinguished after a loss of $3500. The principal machinery now in the buildings consists of two steam-boilers, two Dixon's digesters, 7 by 18 feet, several soda-furnaces, two washing-engines, 60 by 60, 30 feet long; and a cutting-machine or chipper, which cuts up a cord of wood in fifteen minutes. The premises are on the edge of the canal, and are built of brick, two stories high. This establishment manufactures chemical spruce- and poplar-wood pulp. Capacity, two tons per day.

THE NEWTON PAPER COMPANY.

A copartnership, of Moses Newton and James Ramage, in the fall of 1873, built Mill No. 1, for the manufacture of building paper. In May, 1875, a stock company was organized, with James Ramage, President; Moses Newton, Treasurer;



NEWTON PAPER COMPANY MILLS, HOLYOKE.

George A. Clark, Secretary, and built Mill No. 2, for the manufacture of duplex papers, carpet, felt, and manilla papers. In the winter of 1879 two wings to No. 2 were built, containing four 800 horse-power engines and one four-cylinder 62-inch machine.

No. 1 contains two engines of 800 horse-power each, and one 40-inch four-cylinder machine, with nine 3-feet dryers. No. 2 contains eight 800 horse-power engines, one four-cylinder machine, 52 inches wide; eight dryers, 3 feet in diameter; and one machine of four cylinders, twelve 3-feet dryers, two large rotary bleachers, etc. Capacity, 20,000 pounds each twenty-four hours.

This establishment manufactures patent corrugated carpet lining, building paper, straw-boards; bogus, and manilla wrapping-papers. Employs 50 men. Capital, $125,000. Jas. Ramage, President; Moses Newton, Treasurer; George A. Clark, Secretary.

THE FRANKLIN PAPER COMPANY.

The mill belonging to this company was built in 1866 by the present owners, who were then as now respectively president and treasurer of the company, the nominal capital being fixed at $60,000. The building is three stories in height. In the upper story is a rag-room, with a thrasher, duster, and Sturdevant blower. The north end of the next floor is occupied by the engine-room, which contains eight 450-pound and one Jourdan engines. The south end is used as a finishing-room, and has two of the Holyoke Machine Company's web super-calenders, the trimming presses, and two Hammond cutters. The 62-inch Fourdrinier is in a wing on the north side of the mill. Another addition in the rear contains a 3-ton bleach-boiler and one 4-foot steam boiler. The company formerly manufactured great quantities of collar paper, and at one time used for its cloth-lined paper 1,000,000 yards of muslin annually. Since 1876 the mill has manufactured fine book, writing, and envelope paper, white, tinted, and colors; employs sixty presses; capacity, three tons per day. Calvin Taft, President; Jas. H. Newton, Treasurer and Agent.

THE UNION PAPER-MANUFACTURING COMPANY

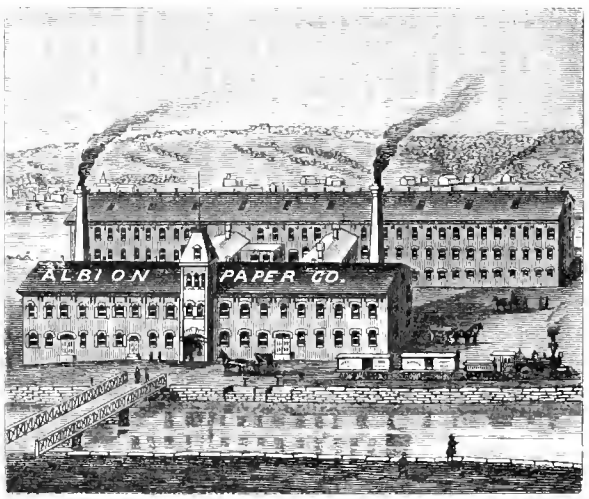
was organized in 1870, with a capital of $200,000, by Henry and Edwin Dickinson and J. E. Taylor, formerly of the firm Greenleaf & Taylor, Springfield. The company purchased the property of the Bemis Paper Company at Holyoke, and began with D. D. Warren as president and J. E. Taylor as treasurer, and the Messrs. Dickinson as agents. The buildings were found to be too small for the business of the new company, and large additions both in machinery and buildings were made.

The main building of the mill is 200 feet long and three stories high, not including the basement and attic. The two upper rooms are used as rag-rooms, and contain one 6-feet and two 4½-feet Holyoke dusters. The engine-room is on the south end of the room, beneath the rag-rooms, and contains ten engines of 600 pounds' capacity each. The north end is used as a finishing-room, and is furnished with several sheet calenders and two trimming presses, and the lofts of that portion of the building are used for the drying of papers. There is one L built at right angles to the main building. The north half L, which is three stories and an attic high, contains three drying lofts, occupying the upper stories; the lower floor, being devoted to finishing, packing, and the offices, is occupied by the machines,—two Fourdriniers, 62 and 72 inch respectively. In an addition on the river side are the two 3-ton bleach boilers and the three 4½-feet steam boilers. There are on the premises two smaller buildings entirely separate from the main mill; one of these is used as a repair-shop, while the other, on a siding of the Connecticut River Railroad, receives the stock.

This company manufactures fine writing and collar paper. Capacity, three tons per day. D. D. Warren is President of the company; H. Dickinson, Agent and Treasurer; E. Dickinson, Selling Agent.

THE ALBION PAPER COMPANY.

The establishment owned by this company is wholly a Holyoke enterprise, everything about it being either prepared or supplied by Holyoke firms, except a few Southern



ALBION PAPER COMPANY MILLS, HOLYOKE.

pine beams and the Fourdrinier machine. It was built by D. H. & J. C. Newton, Mr. D. H. Tower being the engineer. The mill was completed in February, 1878, and consists of two substantial brick buildings two and a half stories high, joined in the centre by a wing. In the basement of the building is the repair-shop, and on the next floor are two 9-roll web super-calenders of 36-inch face and two 72-inch Hammond cutters, and on the upper floor is a Cranston cutter and some minor machinery. The basement of the rear mill is occupied by the driving machinery and drainers. The engines are located on the first floor, and consist of two 1000-pound washing-engines, with rolls 44 by 48 inches, and three beating-engines of 1000 pounds' capacity each. These are furnished with Bradbury & Russell's patent rolls, and in addition a Jourdan engine. The bleach boiler, also located on this floor, has a capacity of between four and five tons. On the upper floor are two Daniels cutters and a Holyoke and a railroad duster. The thresher is in the attic. The central wing contains the Fourdrinier, a fine 84-inch machine with all the latest improvements. The building has two elevators, and

the steam required is supplied by two tubular boilers 4½ by 15 feet. The company manufacture book paper and engine-sized flat paper. Capacity of mill, two tons per day.

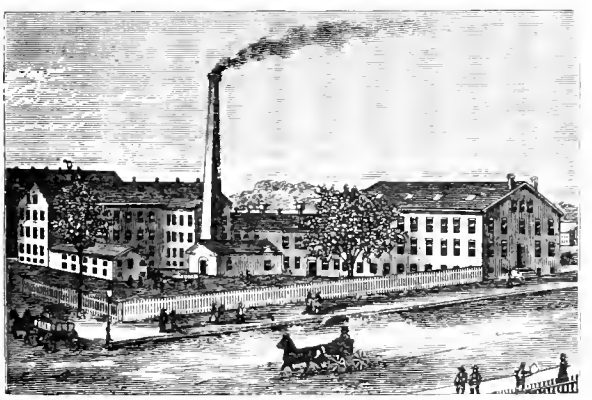
The present year an addition is being made, which will double the capacity of the mill. The new mill will contain eight engines, one Jourdan, and two bleach boilers of capacity of five tons each. The new buildings are the same size as the old mill. They are brick, 184 feet—main building—including bleach-room. The centre is 104 feet; front, 89 feet. Between the two mills is a tower 16 by 20 feet, 50 feet high, with French roof. In the rear is a tower for stairs and elevator; all the elevators are furnished with safety hatchways. The mill has Daniels cutters. The machine is a Rice, Barton & Fales, 86-inch, two 9-rods, each super-calenders, and three Hammond cutters. Manufactures machine and super-calender book-paper. Capacity per day, five tons. Both mills employ 150 persons.

THE OLD ALBION MILL.

The history of this enterprise would not be complete without a mention of what is known as the "Old Albion." The Albion Company was formed in 1869, and purchased the mill formerly belonging to the Hampden Company, and began the manufacture of collar paper. Continued on this grade until 1874, when they began making super-calender paper. In 1877 it was sold to D. H. & J. C. Newton, who erected the present mills of the Albion Company. The present officers of the company are Calvin Taft, President; Edward C. Taft, Treasurer; and A. H. Page, Clerk.

THE WAUREGAN PAPER COMPANY.

This new and complete mill, called the "Wauregan," is owned by Mr. James H. Newton, and was built in 1879. It is a large brick building located on Dwight Street. The finishing-rooms are 45 by 82 feet, machine-room 30 by 120 feet, engine-room 46 by 114 feet, size-room 25 by 36 feet, rag boiler building 20 by 33 feet, stock-house 25 by 80 feet.



WAUREGAN PAPER MILLS, HOLYOKE.

The first floor is occupied by the finishing-rooms and offices. Here are three web calenders, three stock-cutters, one trimmer, and salting tables. On the second floor are salting tables, store-rooms and offices for rental. The machine-room has an 84-inch Fourdrinier, warranted to run smooth and true at the rate of 200 feet per minute. Here also are ten 3-feet dryers and one stock calender. The engine-room contains wire drawers, shafting, etc. There are six rag-engines of 1000 tons' capacity each, and two Jourdans. On the next floor are the rag-rooms, where are dusters, two rag-cutters, salting tables, etc. The attic is devoted to storage and rag whipping, and contains a Sturdevant blower. Capacity, five tons per day of fine book, envelope, and writing paper, white and tinted. Employ 100 persons. Five mill-powers, equal to 325 horse-power.

THE BEEBE & HOLBROOK PAPER COMPANY.

The fine writing-paper mill belonging to this company was built in 1871–72, by the Hampden Paper Company, organized for the purpose by Mr. Jared Beebe, who was the principal stockholder. After running about a year the balance of the capital stock was purchased by Beebe & Holbrook, who continued the business till the death of Mr. Beebe, in July, 1876; the present corporation having been formed Jan. 1, 1878, with G. B. Holbrook president and treasurer. The main building is 50 by 130 feet, three stories and basement. The first floor is used for offices, repair-shop, and plating-room, the latter containing two heavy plating-machines. On the second floor are the finishing- and engine-rooms; in the latter are two 750-pound washers, one 600-pound, and three 500-pound beaters. The upper floors are used for drying lofts and storage. There are two wings attached to the main building, one of which, 30 by 90 feet, two stories high, has on the upper floor a 76-inch Fourdrinier machine, the lower floor being used for the preparation of animal sizing. Another wing contains the bleach-room, with a three and one-half ton rotary boiler, and above it is a rag-duster. Connected with this wing is the rag department, with the dusters in the attic. The third floor is the rag-room proper, the rest of the wing being used for storage.

The product of this establishment consists largely of specialties in the finest grades of white and tinted wedding folios and linen papers, also choice lines of flat and ruled writing-papers. Capacity, two and one-half tons per day.

MASSASOIT PAPER-MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The Massasoit mill is owned by the Massasoit Paper-Manufacturing Company, having a capital of $300,000. The mill is four stories and attic, and is built of brick. The basement floor is used for storage in the eastern part, and for drainers in the western. The first floor is used for the office, store-room, size-room, etc., etc. There is also on this floor a large Holyoke Machine Company's plater, which does splendid work. The eastern portion of the second floor is used as the finishing-room, and contains six calenders, one Cranston trimming-knife, two hydraulic presses, five ruling-machines, and the stamper. The western part of the second floor is used for the engine-room, and contains eight engines,—three washing and five beating. Adjoining the engine-room is found the machine-room, in an L, in which is a fine 79-inch Fourdrinier machine. From this machine can be run three tons of finished paper per day. The production of the mill on thin and thick finished papers is two and one-half tons. The third floor (eastern part) is used for storage, and the western part for a rag-room; the fourth floor and attic for the drying-rooms.

This is one of the most complete mills in Holyoke, and as fine paper can be made here as any manufactured in the country or imported. The agent and treasurer of this company, E. C. Rogers, has introduced into the market several brands of very choice linen papers, among these the "crown Leghorn," "imperial parchment," and "Lyons parchment, silk finish."

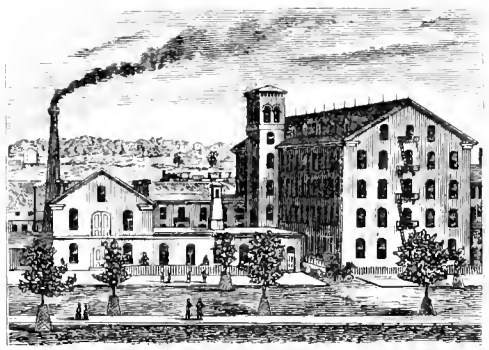
J. W. Arnold & Co.—Organized in 1878. Manufacturers of manilla paper. Capacity, one and a half tons per day.

Robertson, Black & Co.—Organized Jan. 1, 1875. Capital $35,000. Manufacturers of manilla papers. Product, one and a quarter tons per day.

THE MERRICK THREAD COMPANY

dates its origin from July, 1865. It was the outgrowth of a partnership with Timothy Merrick, Austin Merrick, and Origen Hall as partners, under the firm-name of Merrick, Bro. & Co., located at Mansfield, Conn., and engaged in the business of spooling three-cord cotton thread. The business of the firm grew so rapidly that in 1864 it became necessary for them to seek for some other location affording the requisite facilities, especially in the matter of water-power, to enable them to enlarge their business and make provision for manufacturing the better quality of six-cord thread that the use of the sewing-

machine demanded. A careful examination of various localities resulted in the selection of Holyoke as the future home of their business, and on the 27th day of July, A.D. 1865, the first meeting was held for organization as a corporation under



MERRICK THREAD-MILLS, HOLYOKE.

the laws of Massachusetts. The organization was effected with Elisha Johnson, of Wethersfield, Conn., as president, and Timothy Merrick, of Holyoke, as treasurer and clerk, and the following as board of directors, viz., Elisha Johnson, Timothy Merrick, Herbert F. Palmer, Austin Merrick, Origen Hall, George Chapman, Lyman R. Hopkins, Palmer Southworth, William Boardman, adopting as their corporate name The Holyoke Thread Company, which was at a subsequent meeting changed to The Merrick Thread Company, with a capital of $200,000.

The business of the corporation, as set forth in the articles of association, is the manufacture of spool cotton.

The company, having leased the necessary mill-site and tenement grounds from the Holyoke Water-Power Company, along with three mill-powers of water from the second-level canal, began at once the foundations for the necessary buildings, and the following year completed the structures substantially as they appear to-day. The dimensions of the principal buildings are as follows: main building, 206 by 66 feet, four stories high, besides attic; picker-house and repair-shop, 114 by 40 feet, two stories, flat roof; spool-shop and bleach-house, 166 by 40 feet, two stories; all forming three sides of a square, which is completed by the office building and gangway, affording communication between the various parts through the interior court. One-half of the capacity of the buildings having been taken by the necessary carding, spinning, and twisting machinery, the company near the close of 1867 commenced the manufacture of three-cord spool cotton, giving employment to about 200 hands. Jan. 1, 1868, the capital stock was increased to $350,000, and the filling of the balance of the unoccupied room with the necessary carding, combing, and spinning machines requisite to the most approved methods of working fine Sea Island cotton soon followed, enabling the company to produce a first-class article of six- and three-cord spool cotton, especially adapted to meet the requirements of manufacturers of clothing, straw-goods, and soft leather, as a substitute for silk or linen, besides being suited to general domestic requirements. The furnishing of a thread and a bobbin fitted for use in the shuttle of the sewing-machine, thus avoiding the necessity of filling the iron bobbin in the usual way, has grown to be quite an important branch of the business, which the company control under a license from the patentee. Some two years since a further addition to the plant became necessary, and the company acquired by purchase from the assignees of the Hampden Mills the property known as the "Little Hampden," putting the mill in complete repair and filling it with the most improved machinery for making the coarser numbers of their three-cord thread, which do not require Sea Island cotton.

The present capacity of the works is as follows: fine mill, 11,544 spindles spinning, 6300 spindles twisting; coarse mill, 4048 spindles spinning, 1656 spindles twisting. Add to the foregoing the entire machinery for the manufacture of the spools and the dyeing, bleaching, dressing, and spooling of the entire product of the spindles of the plant, and there is a yearly product amounting in value to $450,000. The manufacturing department is under the efficient supervision of J. M. Dunham, Esq., who has ably filled the position of superintendent for the past ten years.

The present officers of the company are as follows: President, Lyman R. Hopkins; Treasurer, Timothy Merrick; Clerk and Paymaster, C. W. Reder; Board of Directors, Timothy Merrick, Lyman R. Hopkins, Herbert F. Palmer, C. W. Reder, George C. Basson, John Amidon, S. W. Robbins. Principal selling offices, 370 Broadway, New York; 276 Devonshire Street, Boston; 248 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia; 27 German Street, Baltimore.

HADLEY COMPANY SPOOL-COTTON MANUFACTORY.

This company was organized in 1863. It has a capital stock of $600,000, with but few stockholders, all of whom reside in the eastern part of the State. The company owns about 14 acres of land, on which are the mills and tenements.

The central part of the mill is 80 by 48 feet, four stories high, and a wing on either side, each 200 by 60 feet, three stories high, with an additional east wing 200 by 60 feet, two stories high, to which a tower is attached, 30 by 30 feet. The picker-room is 200 by 48 feet, and the combing-room 96 by 48 feet, each one story high. The dye-house is 160 by 60 feet, and the repair-shop 140 by 40 feet, each two stories high, with a stock house 200 by 30 feet, one story high, besides the finishing mill 100 by 40 feet, and the office building. It will thus be seen that there are about four acres of flooring in these buildings, or as much as is contained in a tract of land one and a half times as large as Hampden Park. The company owns six large blocks, containing 53 tenements, where many of its employés find a home.

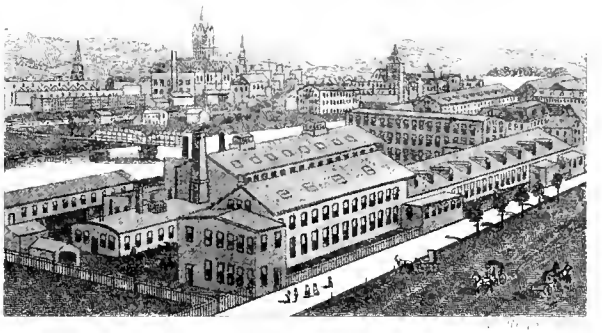
Work was begun on the stone foundations of what are known as the cottages, Feb. 4, 1848. April 4, 1848, the first stone was laid in the foundations of the office building, and April 15th of the same year the foundation of the blocks was begun. The first brick was laid in the office building April 18th, and in the blocks May 16, 1848. May 11th of the same year the "Cataract House" was opened as a hotel. Work was begun on the picker- and combing-room Oct. 26, 1848, and November 7th, following, a ball was given in the office building. It was not till Sept. 13, 1849, that the first brick was laid in the mill proper. The brick-work of the mill and tenements was all done under the direction of Charles McClellan, of Chicopee.

The mills were built by the Hadley Falls Company, and used for a machine-shop until the company began to use it.

In 1859, the Holyoke Water-Power Company having succeeded to the rights of the Hadley Falls Company in 1857, sold the property to John C. Whitin, who was sole director of the work as long as it was used as a shop. Much of the machinery now used in the mill, and that formerly used in the Hampden Mills, including the turbine-wheels and conduit-pipes of iron, was made in this old shop, some of it after the shop became the property of the Hadley company. The pipes, fixtures, and apparatus of the gas-works, with the gasometer and castings, were also made here.

Its power is furnished by water from the Connecticut River, which turns two large water-wheels of the Boyden patent, equal to 500 horse-power and using eight mills power.

Mr. J. S. Davis, the long-time agent of the Lyman Mills, had been instrumental in the formation of the company, and on its organization, or in April, 1863, he was appointed agent for the company, with Wm. Grover, then master-mechanic of the Lyman Mills, as superintendent. Work was begun at once toward putting in machinery for the manufacture of

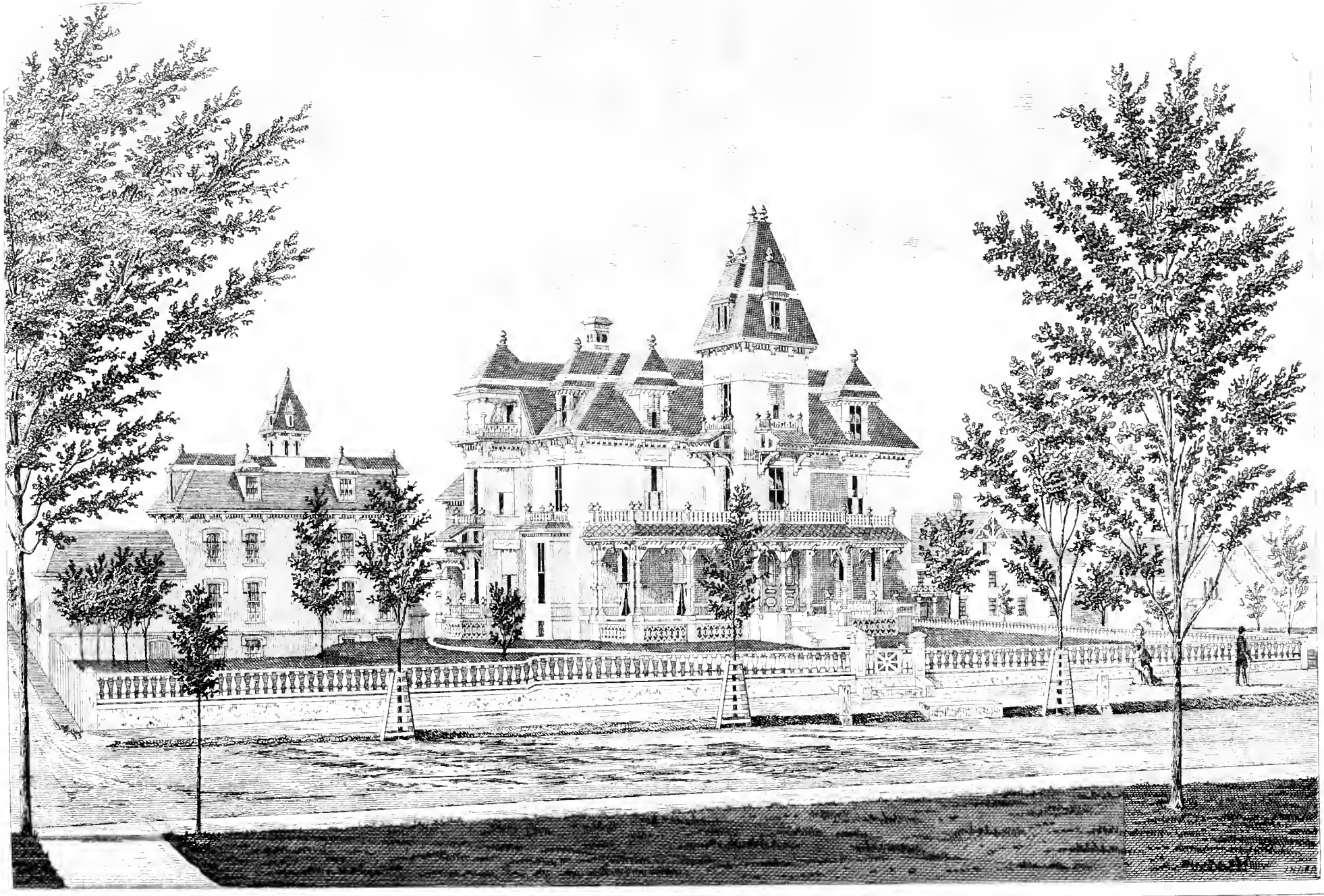


THE HOLYOKE MACHINE COMPANY

is a representative institution of this enterprising city. It was organized in 1863, chiefly through the instrumentality of Stewart Chase, who was treasurer, with a capital of $40,000. This was increased in 1871 to $80,000, and in 1872 to $150,000, its present capital. The value of the first annual product of its business was $60,000, and fifty men were employed. The present annual product is $500,000, and, running at full capacity, three hundred men are employed. The machine-room proper is three hundred and eighty by fifty, and the foundry one hundred and forty by sixty, feet. In addition are blacksmith-shops, store-houses, etc.

This establishment makes a specialty of water-wheels and machinery for paper-mills, and in this manufacture has won a world-wide reputation. Finishing-machines have been shipped to Scotland, France, and Germany. The establishment was furnished in 1878 and 1879 with an entirely new outfit of the latest improved machinery, and it is now one of the most complete machine-shops in the State.

The present officers of the company are as follows: C. H. Heywood, President; S. Holman, Treasurer; S. F. Stebbins, Agent.



spool cotton, and Mr. Grover went to Europe in the interests of the new company. Mr. Davis having resigned the agency, Mr. Grover was appointed in his stead in May, 1867.

The officers of the company now are George W. Lyman, President; Arthur T. Lyman, Treasurer; J. N. Morrill, Clerk; Wm. Grover, Agent and Superintendent; C. L. Farrington, Paymaster. The position of paymaster has been held by C. H. Heywood, George A. Heywood, F. S. Davis, L. D. Thayer, and C. L. Farrington. Mr. Farrington, the present paymaster, has held the position since 1869. William Widdowson, assistant paymaster, was appointed in 1872.

Though this is known as a thread-mill, only about one-third of its product is made into thread. The remaining two-thirds are sold either for yarn, twine, or warp. The company has quite an extensive trade in seine twines, and often in the twisting-room are found 40 or 50 kinds and numbers of twine and yarn at one time. The entire annual product is 727,315 pounds of yarn. Some of the finest is sold to the woolen-manufacturers, and is worked into the woolen so as to make the silk-mixed goods which have been so popular in market.

Very much of the cotton used is the Egyptian cotton, which is shipped directly to the company from England. American cotton is used to some extent, and this comes from Texas and Mississippi, the "Peeler" cotton forming a large portion of the American cotton used.

The total number of spindles in the mill is 29,664. This is one of the largest manufacturing establishments in Holyoke, and adds much to the material prosperity of the city. (We are indebted to the *Holyoke Transcript* for the above history of the Hadley Company.)

THE LYMAN MILLS.

The Lyman Mills corporation was organized in 1854, but two of the mills were erected and in operation previous to that date, having been erected and operated by the Hadley Falls Company.

The first stone in the foundation of the walls of Mill No. 1 was laid Sept. 5, 1848, and Oct. 12, 1848, the first brick was laid. The 24th day of May, 1849, the first stone was laid of the foundation of the "picker-house," and June 7, 1849, the first shovel of earth was removed in the excavation for Mill No. 2. The first stone was laid in Mill No. 2, Aug. 17, 1849, and the first brick July 9, 1849. July 25, 1849, the first piece of machinery (a speeder) was placed in Mill No. 1, and March 30, 1850, the first water-wheel was set in motion in No. 1, and the first manufacturing was done April 23, 1850. April 15, 1872, the excavating for No. 3 was begun, and in 1873 the mill was in full operation.

The three mills are of the same size "on the ground." The dimensions are 268 by 68 feet, inside the walls. Mills Nos. 1 and 2 are five stories high, with roof-rooms, and No. 3 is four stories high, with flat roof.

The picker building is four stories, 62 by 180 feet; the buildings on Front Street, containing the office of the company, the cloth-room, belt- and roll-shop, storehouses, etc., have a total length of 426 feet and a width of 36 feet.

The repair-shop was built in the spring of 1860, and is 250 by 34 feet, one story high. There are three brick buildings in the rear of the mills,—the boiler-house, waste-house, pipe-shop, blacksmith-shop, paint-shop, dry-house, etc.,—two of them being about 48 by 28 feet each, and one 90 by 28.

A slight idea of the area of these mills can be obtained by the statement of the fact that there are more than 8½ acres of flooring in the factories and appurtenant buildings.

The corporation also own seven large brick "blocks," containing 205 tenements. These tenements are kept in good repair and excellently managed.

The brick-work of Mills Nos. 1 and 2 was laid by Capt. Charles McClellan, of Chicopee, and twenty-seven years have proved the reliability of the work.

The product of No. 1 Mill is principally of standard sheetings, flannels, and drills. The standard sheetings are made of four grades, marked respectively A, B, C, and E, 30 to 45 inches in width. Flannels are made of three grades, 30 to 33 inches in width; drillings of one grade, a 44-inch "twill;" "R-cloth," 50 inches wide, and used in making oil-suits and rubber-clothing; and "T-shirting," 36 inches wide. Mills Nos. 2 and 3 are as one mill in manufacturing, the carding and spinning being done in No. 2, and the spooling, dressing, and weaving in No. 3. These mills manufacture varieties of lawns, cambries, silesias, and organdies. The lawns and organdies are 32½ inches wide; the cambries are of three grades, from 34½ to 39 inches wide; satteens of three grades, 36 inches wide; "Y" and "Q," very fine sheeting, 39 inches wide; "hucks," or toweling; "K-cloth" of two grades, 30 and 26 inches wide. The cotton used in the mills is of the qualities known as "low middling," "middling," and "good middling." For the cloth woven in No. 1 the "low middlings" and "middlings" are bought, while for the finer work of the other mills the best of cotton that can be found, except the costly "Sea Island," is purchased, the delicate threads of the fine fabrics requiring a staple of length, strength, and body. The cotton from No. 1 comes from Vicksburg and Memphis, and for Nos. 2 and 3 the "Peeler" cotton, grown mostly in Texas, is purchased in Galveston.

The power is furnished by the water of the Connecticut River, turning eight water-wheels of the Boyden patent, having together 1433 horse-power, and using 21½ mill-powers.

There are 1556 looms in the mills,—viz., 628 in No. 1, and 928 in No. 3. The looms are principally the Chicopee, Holyoke, and the Whitin loom. The Holyoke loom was invented in Portsmouth, N. H. The drawings and patterns were brought to Holyoke by Jones S. Davis, and the looms were constructed under his direction and supervision, and have been called the Holyoke loom.

The total number of spindles in these mills is 74,888,—No. 1 Mill containing 23,552, and Nos. 2 and 3, 51,336. The machinery of No. 1 picker-room consists of 3 willows or "openers," 3 Kitson compound-pickers, 3 Kitson second-pickers, 4 Lowell and 2 Whitin second-pickers. No. 2 picker-room has 2 English pickers and 3 Whitin pickers, and 1 of Van Winkle's openers. The carding department of No. 1 has 144 "breakers," 192 "finishers," and 30 waste-cards. No. 2 has 108 breakers and 108 finishers, making a total number of cards of 582. The spinning in No. 1 Mill is entirely what is known as "ring-spinning, and the spindles are of the Lowell, Sawyer, and Rabbeth pattern. The spinning in No. 2 is done by 10,560 ring-spindles," and the balance by 30 Mason "mules" and 12 English mules made by Taylor, Lang & Co. The dressing is done in No. 1 by 3 "slashers," 1 of the Harrison manufacture and 2 of Howard & Bullough's.

The operatives number upward of 1200. These are employed as follows:

	Mill No. 1.	Nos. 2 and 3.
Carding	111	109
Spinning	111	153
Dressing	65	90
Weaving	190	305
	477	657
Total in three mills		1134
Repair-shop, etc.		18
Yard-hands, etc.		30
Cloth-room		20
Total		1202

Of this number, 402 are males and 800 are females.

The present officials of the company are: President, Thomas Parsons; Treasurer, S. L. Bush; Agent, Q. W. Lovering; Superintendent, Theop. Parsons; Clerk and Cashier, C. D. Colson.

The first agent of the mill was Mr. Wm. Melcher, who was succeeded in 1853 by Mr. J. S. Davis, who remained until 1871. Mr. Q. W. Lovering, the present agent, has been con-

nected with the corporation for near twenty-four years, and has been agent for nearly seven years.

The annual product of the mills is as follows: No. 1 Mill, 198,000 pieces, 2,686,000 pounds, measuring 7,900,000 yards; No. 2 Mill, 122,000,000 pieces, 886,000 pounds, measuring 6,000,000 yards.

This is the most extensive manufacturing corporation in the city, and has a capital of $1,470,000.

(The above is condensed from an article written by William S. Loomis, editor and proprietor of the *Holyoke Transcript*.)

THE UNQUOMONK SILK-MILLS.

This is the only institution of its kind in the city. It was established at Haydenville, Mass., in 1849, and was destroyed by the memorable and disastrous flood of 1874. Mr. William Skinner, its proprietor, then decided to rebuild the mill in Holyoke, and in the following July (1874) it was completed. Here are manufactured machine-twist sewings, button-hole twist, organzine and cashmere sewings, etc.

It is perhaps not inappropriate to remark, in this connection, that the fine residence of Mr. Skinner, which now forms one of the ornaments of the city of Holyoke, was removed in pieces from Haydenville. It was the only dwelling left standing by the flood on that ever-memorable May day.

THE FARR ALPACA COMPANY

was incorporated under the general statutes, Nov. 13, 1873, with a capital of $250,000. The first meeting of the promoters of the company was held just previous to the outbreak of the financial crisis in September, 1873, but, notwithstanding the general depression in business which followed, and the long-continued prostration of the trade of Bradford, England, the chief seat of the worsted industry, the company was firmly established, and has proved a decided success. The erection of the buildings, which are built of brick, was commenced in December, 1873; and six months after, a full range of goods was shown in New York, and at once took the front rank. In view of the depressed state of trade, it was deemed advisable to only partially equip the mill at the start, but the first goods shown were so well received that it was found necessary, in order to meet the demand, to at once fill up the mill to its full capacity,—255 looms,* and duplicate combing, drawing, and spinning machinery was put in to enable the company to produce either lustre or soft goods. Special care is taken in the selection of raw materials; and all operations in dyeing and finishing (some of which are original) are conducted with a view of producing the brightest lustre and the clearest and most durable color.

The general agent of the company, who closely superintends every operation of manufacturing, has a thoroughly practical knowledge of the work in the various departments of the mill, from selecting and sorting the stock to dyeing and finishing the cloth, and knows, by long experience, what results are needed in each department to produce goods of the highest standard of excellence.

The very satisfactory award on the company's exhibit at the Centennial Exhibition confirms the verdict of the trade on the productions of this company. It is an explicit and positive expression on all essential points in the production of perfect goods, and is fittingly supplemented by Mr. Mitchell, of Bradford, the English judge of award, in his report to the British government, in which he says, "The alpacas, cashmeres, and serges shown by the Farr Alpaca Company were specially good."

The value of the annual product at the beginning of business was $500,000, and the value of present annual products amounts to $750,000. The number of employés at the beginning was 300; present number, 600. The first president of the company was Jared Beebe. He was succeeded by Gurdon Bill, in 1876. The present officers are as follows: Timothy Merrick, President; Joseph Metcalf, Treasurer; H. M. Farr, General Agent.

* The equipment has since been increased to 360 looms, with a capacity of 3,750,000 yards per annum.

THE PRENTISS WIRE-MILLS.

This business was established in 1857, by Geo. W. Prentiss, who remained sole proprietor until 1871, when he associated with himself Mr. W. W. Prentiss, who had been superintendent of the mills for ten years. William A., son of the founder,

THE PRENTISS WIRE-MILLS.

became a member of the company in 1877. This industry has grown from a comparatively small to one of the leading industries in this flourishing city. The annual product of manufactured goods during the early years was 100 tons, valued at $25,000. The present annual product is 1000 tons, valued at $250,000. In the beginning, 8 persons were employed; now, 50. The present mill was erected in 1871, and the main building is 45 by 162 feet, three stories high. The L is 45 by 75 feet, two stories. The product of this establishment embraces all kinds of iron wire, particularly the highest grades, including those varieties which require especial skill and attention in their manufacture.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SCREW COMPANY

was organized March 14, 1864. The main building is 40 by 152 feet, three stories high, with an L 36 by 65 feet, two stories high. It is situated on the Upper Level Canal, on Cabot Street. The daily product is 2000 gross iron flat-head and wood screws.

Among other manufacturing interests may be mentioned the following:

Hampden Cotton-Mills.—Organized in 1877. Capacity, 1,250,000 pounds per year.

Holyoke Warp Company.—Organized in 1869. Capital, $60,000; capacity, 1500 pounds per day.

Beebe, Webber & Co.'s Woolen-Mills.—Established in 1863. Product, 450,000 yards per annum.

Germania Mill.—Organized January, 1865.—Capital, $300,000; product, 150,000 yards 6-4 cloth annually.

New York Woolen-Mill.—Built in 1864, and purchased by A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, in 1870. Product, 360,000 yards per annum.

Conner Bros., manufacturers of wool extracts, shoddy, and flocks.

Joseph Peel, manufacturer of satinet goods.

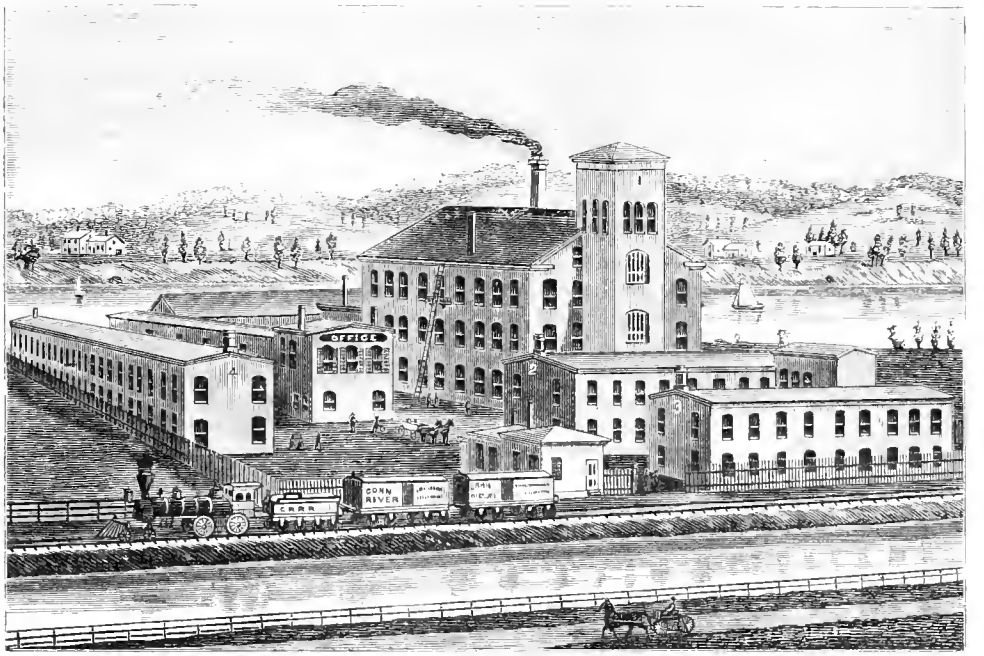
Henry Seymour Cutlery Company.—Organized in 1869. Capital, $25,000. Henry Seymour, President; Robert H. Seymour, Treasurer.

Coghlan's Holyoke Steam-Boiler Works, E. Whitaker Reed, manufacturer.—Established in 1852. Product, $8000 worth per annum.

Buttrick & Flanders, manufacturers of spindles, bolsters, and steps. C. G. Buttrick, T. B. Flanders.

America Phototype Company.—Postal card printing. Capital, $200,000.

Springfield Blanket Company.—Organized May 2, 1870, with a capital of $80,000; manufactures horse-blankets; product, 125,000 per annum. This is one of the largest establishments of its kind in the country, and justly merits its present success. Treasurer, W. H. Wilkinson.



SPRINGFIELD BLANKET COMPANY, HOLYOKE.

F. R. Chapman & Co., established at Miller's Falls, Mass., August, 1874; re-established at Holyoke, May, 1875. Manufacture table, butchers', and miscellaneous cutlery; produce, 240 dozen per day. Employ 36 males. Monthly pay-roll, $800.

BANKS.

THE HADLEY FALLS NATIONAL BANK.

The pioneer banking institution in this city was the Hadley Falls Bank, which was organized May 24, 1851, twenty-three years before the city was organized, and only one year after the town of Holyoke was set off from West Springfield. Its original capital was $100,000, which in 1853 was increased to $200,000. The first officers of the bank were C. B. Rising, President; J. R. Warriner, Cashier. The first board of directors was composed of the following: John Ross, N. D. Perry, Cyrus Frink, J. Miller, R. G. Marsh, Whiting Street, A. D. Chapin, and William Melcher. Chester Crafts was chosen in place of Whiting Street, declined. Mr. Street, however, was soon after chosen a director, and remained in the board until his death, in 1878. The following are the several presidents and cashiers from the organization to the present time: Presidents, C. B. Rising, Rufus D. Woods, A. D. Chapin, and Charles W. Ranlett; cashiers, J. R. Warriner, C. W. Ranlett. H. P. Terry was chosen cashier in 1864, and has officiated in that capacity since.

The bank was reorganized as the Hadley Falls National Bank, April 3, 1865. The present board of directors is as follows: C. W. Ranlett, Broughton Alvord, William Skinner, Jonas Kendall, Spencer A. White, Benjamin Aldrich, Alfred White, Edwin H. Ball, and Charles B. Prescott. Present capital, $200,000; surplus and earnings, $125,000.

HOLYOKE NATIONAL BANK.

This banking institution was organized in 1872, with a capital of $200,000. Its first officers were as follows: William Whiting, President; R. B. Johnson, Vice-President; and F. S. Bacon, Cashier. The first board of directors was as follows: William Whiting, R. B. Johnson, George C. Ewing, J. G. McIntosh, Joel Russell, Levi Perkine, and George W. Prentiss. Mr. Whiting has been president since its organization. Mr. Bacon was followed in the cashiership by Charles B. Fisk, who was succeeded by W. C. Simons, the present cashier. The present board of directors is as follows: William Whiting, R. B. Johnson, G. W. Prentiss, Joel Russell, C. H. Heywood, J. F. Allyn, and Levi Perkine.

THE HOLYOKE SAVINGS-BANK

was incorporated in February, 1855, with the following incorporators: Jones S. Davis, Jonas Kendall, C. W. Blanchard, Albert Graves, Cyrus Frink, Thos. H. Kelt, Chas. W. Ranlett, H. Hutchins, James K. Mills, R. G. March, Warren Chapin, Gustavus Snow, A. O. Colby, and J. C. Parsons. The first meeting was held March 29, 1855, when the following officers were chosen: Cyrus Frink, President; Otis Holmes, C. W. Blanchard, and Jones S. Davis, Vice-Presidents; James K. Mills, Secretary. The first treasurer was Gustavus Snow, appointed in April, 1856, who officiated until 1866, when he resigned, and the present treasurer, R. B. Johnson, was elected. The presidents have been as follows: Cyrus Frink, 1855–59; D. D. Crombie, 1859–60; Joel Russell, 1860, present incumbent. James K. Mills and S. A. Boothby each held the office of secretary one year; W. B. C. Pearsons was elected in 1857, and has officiated since, except one and a half years, when its duties were performed by Geo. W. Prentiss. The first deposit in the bank was made by Henry F. Quint, May 1, 1855.

THE MECHANICS' SAVINGS-BANK

was incorporated in March, 1872, and the following were the incorporators: Roswell P. Crafts, Timothy Merrick, James H. Newton, Henry A. Chase, Augustus Stursbury, John Delaney, and Stephen Holman. The first deposit of $30 was made May 20, 1872. The present deposits amount to $282,000. The following were the first officers, and there has been no change, except that in the board of trustees the place of Q. W. Lovering has been supplied by N. P. Lampson: President, James H. Newton, Holyoke; Vice-Presidents, Timothy Merrick, John Delaney, R. P. Crafts, Holyoke; Trustees, J. C. Parsons, S. F. Stebbins, H. A. Chase, J. S. Webber, E. C. Taft, J. W. Davis, Holyoke; H. Smith, Jr., B. C. Brainard,

South Hadley Falls, James Doyle, Q. W. Lovering, John O'Donnell, D. P. Crocker, Holyoke; Treasurer, C. B. Prescott, Secretary, E. W. Chapin.

BANKERS.—J. G. Macintosh & Co., established in 1876.

THE CITY LIBRARY.

This institution was organized May 16, 1870, mainly through the efforts of W. S. Loomis, Esq., and Henry A. Chase. These gentlemen early saw the need of a public library in the rapidly growing city of Holyoke, and through their efforts the people of Holyoke to-day have a well-selected library, one that not only reflects much credit upon those by whose co-operation it has been sustained and fostered, but is superior to many in our land of much longer and older growth.

The act establishing the library passed the House April 20, 1870, the Senate the 21st, and was signed by the Governor on the following day. The incorporators were William Whiting, John E. Chase, and Edwin Chase. The first officers were as follows: William Whiting, President; Edwin Chase, John E. Chase, and George C. Ewing, Vice-Presidents; W. B. C. Pearsons, J. S. Webber, William Grover, J. S. McElwain, and W. S. Loomis, Directors. The first report of the library shows that the whole amount of original subscriptions for funding the library was $1989. The town of Holyoke voted $1500, to which was subsequently added by the town $1000. The Parsons Paper Company also donated $500. The report of May 13, 1868, shows that the income from all sources during the year was $1092.85; $500 was voted by the city, and $592.85 paid by subscribers. Number of volumes in the library, 6763.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first meeting for the organization of the old "Fire District" was held "at the school-house on Chestnut Street, on Wednesday, Dec. 2d, 1840," and the warrant was signed by Smith, Day, and Chapin, selectmen. Enoch Blood, constable, was ordered to "post" in three public places in the "New City." R. G. Marsh was chosen clerk of the meeting, and it was voted "to establish a fire department for and within the limits of School District No. 1." C. B. Rising, W. H. Carter, and Dr. A. S. Peck were designated to draft the by-laws. The second meeting was held at the office of Miller & Newell, when the first officers were chosen, as follows: Jonas Kendall, Chief, R. G. Marsh, S. K. Hutchinson, A. S. Peck, and E. Allen, Assistants; J. M. Davis, Clerk. Kendall and Allen declined, and Marsh was chosen chief, and Kendall and Gallaudett assistants. The old fire district organization remained until the city was chartered, when it was dissolved, its property turned over to the city, and the ordinance for establishing the present department passed the common council June 22, 1874, and the board of aldermen the 29th of the same month.

The chief engineers of the old "Fire District" were as follows: 1851, R. G. Marsh; 1852–53, Daniel Bowdoin; 1854, Thomas H. Kelt, 1855–58, W. B. C. Pearsons; 1859–60, Jones S. Davis; 1861–62, W. B. C. Pearsons; 1863–64, W. H. Dickinson; 1865–67, L. P. Bosworth, 1868–69, R. P. Cratts, 1870, O. S. Tuttle, 1871, R. P. Cratts, 1872–73, R. Pattee.

The first officers of the present department were as follows: Benjamin F. Mullin, Chief Engineer; J. W. Davis, J. D. Hand, M. D. Sullivan, and E. P. Ford, Assistants.

Rescue Engine Company, No. 1.—S. W. McKown, Foreman, C. H. Knapp, Engineer.

Rescue Engine Company, No. 2.—J. W. Roby, Foreman, George F. Heagy, Engineer.

Metropolitan Hose Company, No. 1.—J. W. Doran, Foreman.

Metropolitan Hose Company, No. 2.—J. Bannister, Foreman.

Excelsior Hose Company, No. 3.—M. F. Fitzgerald, Foreman.

Rescue Hook-and-Ladder, No. 1.—L. M. Tuttle, Foreman.

Dexter Hose Company, No. 4.—J. M. Fox, Foreman.

The following have officiated as chief engineers from the organization of the city to 1879: B. F. Mullin, 1874–75; John D. Hardy, 1876–78; B. F. Mullin, 1879.

The department is now in a good condition, and consists of two steam fire-engines, one hook-and-ladder company, four hose companies, and an extinguisher company.

THE WATER-WORKS.

The city is supplied with water by gravitation from two contiguous ponds, called Ashley's and Wright's, located within the city limits, about three and one-half miles from the city-hall. The works were begun in 1872, and in August of the following year were completed. The reservoirs will supply two million gallons per day for one hundred and forty-three days without any inflow, and the water-shed of the ponds embraces 1726 acres. The works are constructed in the best possible manner, and the entire system cost less than $250,000, the limit prescribed by the Legislature. The works are self-supporting, and there is every indication that the entire expense of construction will be paid out of the current income.

BURIAL-PLACES.

FORESTDALE CEMETERY.

"This place, set free from common use, is hallowed ground;
Of Love, of Memory, the chosen shrine."

The need of a cemetery more convenient of access and adequate to the wants of an increasing population had long been felt by the citizens of Holyoke, and, in the autumn of 1860, the necessary legal steps were taken to form a cemetery association and purchase suitable grounds. At a town-meeting holden in October, the sum of $1500 was appropriated to aid in the purchase of such grounds upon certain conditions, which have been fulfilled. An association was duly formed, Nov. 1, 1860, under the name and style of the Forestdale Cemetery Association, and 24¼ acres of land purchased of Hon. R. A. Chapman and W. T. Davis (surviving trustees) at $100 per acre. In order to obtain a regular boundary, 4¼ acres of this land were exchanged for an equivalent amount belonging to the Holyoke Water-Power Company. The Lyman Mills, Hampden Mills, Holyoke Water-Power Company, and Holyoke Machine-Shop aided the project by liberal purchases of lots.

The work of reclaiming the grounds was attended with much difficulty, and was carried on energetically during the whole of the following year, under the direction of Mr. J. S. Davis, the president of the association. The cemetery was finally laid out by the joint labors of the president and Mr. Wm. Grover, of Holyoke.

The first board of officers were as follows: Jones S. Davis, President; Porter Underwood, Secretary and Treasurer. Board of Trustees: Jones S. Davis, Porter Underwood, J. M. Whitin, Henry Wheeler, Edwin H. Ball, S. Stewart Chase, S. J. Weston, Austin Ely, Asa O. Colby, S. H. Walker. Auditors: R. B. Johnson, Chester Crafts.

The cemetery was dedicated June 22, 1862, and the services were of an impressive and interesting character. The dedicatory address was delivered by Prof. J. G. Voss, of Amherst College, and the address on behalf of the trustees by George C. Ewing, Esq. An interesting part of the services was the reading of a poem by Rev. Roswell Foster.

The people of Holyoke manifested a general interest in the cemetery from its inception, and are entitled to great credit in beautifying this sacred spot. It is delightfully located on a gentle eminence in the suburbs of the city, and is one of the finest rural burial-places in New England.

The present officers of the association are as follows: William Grover, President; R. B. Johnson, Secretary and Treasurer; William Grover, C. H. Heywood, H. A. Chase, Levi

RESIDENCE OF J. F. ALLYN, HOLYOKE, HAMPDEN COUNTY, MASS.

Perkins, J. F. Allyn, G. Cox, William Whiting, O. S. Tuttle, G. W. Prentiss, and W. S. Loomis.

SOCIETIES.

HOLYOKE LODGE, NO. 134, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was organized Sept. 27, 1849, by R. W. G. Master Samuel Wells, of Northampton.

The following officers have been installed: 1st, William Melcher, N. G.; A. S. Peck, V. G.; D. Bowdoin, Sec.; Benjamin Taylor, Treas. 2d, W. W. Giddings, N. G.; Thomas H. Kelt, V. G.; H. S. Babbitt, Sec.; H. K. Hutchinson, Treas. 3d, D. Bowdoin, N. G.; T. H. Kelt, V. G.; W. Roberts, Sec.; G. L. Squires, Treas. 4th, Thos. H. Kelt, N. G.; Charles N. Ingalls, V. G.; W. Roberts, Sec.; H. S. Babbitt, Treas. 5th, H. S. Babbitt, N. G.; G. Snow, V. G.; A. B. Williams, Sec.; E. M. Boston, Treas. 6th, G. Snow, N. G.; A. B. Williams, V. G.; D. R. Pierce, Sec. 7th, E. B. Rose, N. G.; H. Baker, V. G.; John Munn, Sec.; S. Flinn, Treas. 8th, S. Flinn, N. G.; E. M. Boston, V. G.; E. Chapin, Treas.; H. R. Day, Sec. 9th, E. M. Boston, N. G.; Benjamin Taylor, V. G., E. M. Ely, Sec.; H. A. Foss, Treas. 10th, Benjamin Taylor, N. G.; Charles Mason, V. G.; E. M. Ely, Sec.; H. A. Foss, Treas. 11th, Charles Mason, N. G.; S. H. Walker, V. G.; J. W. Davis, Sec.

The lodge surrendered their charter to the Grand Lodge, Nov. 27, 1854, and it was reclaimed by six members of the order, May 21, 1855, when the following officers were installed: A. B. Hildreth, N. G.; W. L. Haskell, V. G.; D. E. Kingsbury, Sec.; R. P. Crafts, Treas.

The charter was again surrendered to the Grand Lodge in January, 1856, and was reclaimed March 3, 1875, by eleven members of the order, and the lodge reinstated by R. W. A. G. M. S. B. Grogman, and the following officers were installed:

1st, E. B. Tibbits, N. G.; W. E. Syms, V. G.; E. W. Burns, Sec.; S. Snell, Treas. 2d, W. E. Syms, N. G.; J. C. Avery, V. G.; W. H. Jewett, Sec.; S. Snell, Treas. 3d, J. C. Avery, N. G.; W. H. Jewett, V. G.; G. W. D. Lyon, Sec.; S. Snell, Treas. 4th, W. H. Jewett, N. G.; J. M. Sickman, V. G.; J. H. Pront, Sec.; S. Snell, Treas. 5th, J. M. Sickman, N. G.; H. M. Smith, V. G.; J. B. Whitehouse, Sec.; S. Snell, Treas. 6th, H. M. Smith, N. G.; G. W. D. Lyon, V. G.; G. W. Tourtellott, Sec.; S. Snell, Treas. 7th, G. W. D. Lyon, N. G.; J. B. Whitehouse, V. G.; J. W. Prouty, Sec.; S. Snell, Treas. 8th, J. B. Whitehouse, N. G.; G. W. Tourtellott, V. G.; H. F. Farr, Sec.; S. Snell, Treas.

The present officers are as follows: G. W. Tourtellott, N. G.; G. H. Smith, V. G.; G. R. Smith, Sec.; S. Snell, Treas.

HOLYOKE COUNCIL, SELECT AND ROYAL MASTERS,

was organized under dispensation, Sept. 22, 1873, with the following charter members: G. H. Smith, E. M. Belden, J. M. Sickman, G. W. Edwards, C. B. Harris, C. J. Brown, H. C. Ewing, A. W. Browning, Wm. Grover, L. M. Tuttle, J. H. Richards, M. W. Prentiss, R. B. Johnson, E. J. Pomeroy, A. Higginbottom, A. E. Marsh, W. S. Perkins, Levi Perkins, N. W. Quint, H. J. Sawtelle, R. M. Fairfield, R. S. Howard, D. P. Crocker, W. H. H. Ward, and A. S. Shumway.

The first officers under dispensation were G. H. Smith, T. I. M.; Wm. S. Perkins, R. I. M.; J. M. Sickman, I. M. of W.; A. E. Marsh, M. of C.; R. S. Howard, M. of E.; R. M. Fairfield, Recorder; C. B. Harris, C. of G.; H. J. Sawtelle, Conductor; Levi Perkins, Sentinel; M. W. Prentiss, Organist; G. W. Edwards, Chaplain; N. W. Quint, Tyler.

The first officers under the charter were installed Jan. 7, 1874, as follows: G. H. Smith, T. I. M.; W. S. Perkins, R. I. M.; Wm. Grover, I. M. of W.; J. M. Sickman, M. of C.; R. S. Howard, M. of E.; R. M. Fairfield, Recorder; C. B. Harris, C. of G.; H. J. Sawtelle, Conductor; A. W. Browning, Sentinel; E. J. Pomeroy, Chaplain; N. W. Quint, Tyler.

The presiding officer of the council for 1873, '74, and '75 was Geo. H. Smith, and from that time until the present Wm. Grover.

The present officers are Wm. Grover, T. I. M.; R. M. Wilson, D. M.; H. J. Sawtelle, P. C. of W.; W. S. Loomis, Treas.; Wm. Ruddy, Recorder; Dwight Bradburn, C. of G.; A. A. Paul, C. of C.; E. G. Best, Steward; S. M. Richards, Marshal; T. F. Waterman, Chaplain; N. W. Quint, Tyler.

MOUNT TOM LODGE, F. AND A. M.,

was organized April 5, 1850, and worked under a dispensation until December 12th of same year, at which time it received its charter from the Grand Lodge. Its organization began with seven charter members. The first W. M. was Brother S. K. Hutchinson. On the morning of Aug. 18, 1852, fire was discovered in the building occupied by the lodge. The entire block was consumed, and Mount Tom Lodge lost all its property except its charter. Brother N. W. Quint, who was Master of the lodge at this time, for some reason fortunately carried the charter home with him after the previous meeting, and thus it was saved to the lodge. Although Holyoke at this time had hardly arrived at the dignity of a village, and the membership of the lodge was small, yet, notwithstanding their loss, their work went on without interruption.

The lodge has for many years held a foremost position among the lodges in this district in point of excellence in Masonic work, and its officers have always taken pride in sustaining the position. The lodge is now making arrangements to move to more suitable quarters, or have the present enlarged and remodeled to meet their requirements. The present membership is about 350.

Another branch of the Masonic order exists in the city,—the Mount Holyoke Chapter.

MOUNT HOLYOKE ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER

was incorporated in September, 1865. The charter members were B. S. Bucklin, N. W. Quint, Henry Wheeler, R. B. Johnson, C. L. Frink, William Grover, Porter Underwood, T. H. Wellington, E. A. Marsh, Chas. H. Lyman.

The Past High-Priests are William Grover, C. L. Frink, T. T. Waterman, E. G. Best.

The present officers are as follows: Dwight Bradburn, H. P.; James Stafford, E. K.; L. M. Richards, E. S.; G. S. Bassett, Treas.; G. F. Bassett, Sec.; C. W. Brown, C. H.; A. A. Paul, R. A. C.; W. C. Wharfield, P. S.; C. H. Tower, Master 1st Veil; S. Featherstone, Master 2d Veil; T. Slingsby, Master 3d Veil; James Caffrey, S. S.; S. E. Bliss, J. I.; T. T. Waterman, C.; N. W. Quint, Tyler. Whole number of members, 139.

CONNECTICUT VALLEY LODGE, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS,

was instituted in Holyoke, March 17, 1870, by Myrtus Lodge, of Springfield. The charter members were as follows: Justin E. Brown, P. C.; John H. Clifford, C. C.; A. E. Pomeroy, V. C.; L. C. Browning, Mr. of Ex.; G. G. Dicky, Mr. of F.; H. Spencer, K. of R. and S.; W. H. Sissor, Mr. at A.; F. D. Chamberlin, I. G.; E. C. Richardson, O. G.

The above-named charter members constituted the first officers of the lodge, John H. Clifford being the first Chancellor Commander. Among the first members initiated were Dr. L. M. Tuttle, Dr. G. H. Smith, C. H. Printers, P. J. Crofts, T. W. Man, W. H. H. Ward, R. B. Johnson, H. C. Ewing, and C. H. Richards. The order continued to grow quite rapidly, but the first members of the lodge had to work hard and use their money quite freely for the first two years, as there were a good many expenses incurred in furnishing new hall, etc.

The lodge has prospered through all these years, and at the present time is one of the strongest in the State, numbering about 100 members in good standing. The lodge has had but little sickness among its members thus far, but those who have suffered have been well attended and cared for. The lodge-room and property are worth $1000; the lodge is free

from debt, and has a surplus of nearly $500. New members are constantly being received. On the 1st of January, 1879, a public installation was held in the city-hall; it was well attended, and was an interesting affair. The present officers are P. C., F. E. White; C. C., D. Bradburn; V. C., C. L. Farington; P., W. C. Wharfield; K. of R. and S., Edwin R. Pierce; Mr. at A., G. W. Philbrick; Mr. of Ex., F. R. Norton; Mr. of F., Edwin E. Bartlett; I. G., G. W. Richards; O. G., James Thompson.

EDUCATIONAL.*

For more than a century the village school has been an institution of the people occupying the present territory of Holyoke. Wherever a few farmers or fishermen had fixed their abode, there they seem to have erected the temples of civilization. These school-houses were located as follows: one near the northeast corner of the town, over the mountain; one on West Street, near the site of the present one; another somewhat south of Craft's tavern, and on the opposite side of Northampton Street; another on the spot now occupied by the Ingleside station platform (Holyoke and Westfield Railroad); another at the south end of Ashley's Pond, and another south of Dwight Street and west of the new Wauregan Mill site. In the latter, Chester W. Chapin taught school about fifty-six years ago, while the venerable Alexander Day and Col. Edwin Ball and some others of our own citizens pursued pedagogies in several of these houses nearly a generation ago. None of these earlier school-houses have successfully withstood the wear and tear of time and use, and their precise location can with difficulty be determined. The records of School District No. 15, West Springfield, are the only records of these ancient schools that have come to our hands, and these do not begin until 1802. This book contains only a very brief account of the annual meetings, though it is continued sixty years, the first entry having been made Nov. 29, 1802, and the last Nov. 24, 1862. This school was located near the site of the present West Street school-house. Many of the items would prove interesting reading to the present denizens of the village. The first runs thus:

Nov. 29, 1802.—"At a school-meeting held at the school-house, Passed the following Votes:

"1st. *Chose* Mr. Peresh Hitchcock Moderator.

"2d. Caleb Humeston Clerk.

"3d. Voted to give Caleb Humeston 3*s.* 6*d.* a week for boarding Miss Sally Clapp three months.

"4th. Voted to give Caleb Humeston 2*s.* per week for boarding Lovina Humeston three months.

"5th. Voted that we bring ¼ cord of wood for each *scholler* that we send to school in our turns, or pay eight shillings for each cord of wood that the committee shall provide ready-cut fit for the fire.

"6th. *Chose* Mr. Elisha Ashley committee for the ensuing."

Caleb Humeston was clerk of the first of the meetings above alluded to, and moderator of the last recorded. All these schools seem to have been managed in nearly the same manner. They were neighborhood affairs, doubtless indifferently taught, some of them having a smaller number of pupils than the smallest of our present suburban schools; the burden of their support rested upon, and seems to have been bravely borne by, a few persons.

The changes which visited the district school-houses between the two dates given above cannot be given in this brief sketch. Suffice it to say that the Ingleside school-house gave place to one located near the dry bridge, above the old site; the West Street house to one farther west; the West Holyoke house to the Rock Valley house; the Northampton Street house to the one farther north; the one in "the fields" south of Dwight Street to one standing west of the Prentiss Wire Company's mill, where the Upper Level Canal now flows. This topic should not be dismissed without special reference to a noteworthy institution known as "The Seminary," built in 1808. The house was a two-story frame structure, 40 feet long by 35 broad, and was located south of Stephen Rand's house. The original proprietors were Rev. Thomas Rand, the father of Stephen, who owned one-third, Deacon Perez Hitchcock, who owned the larger share of the balance, Caleb Humeston, Austin Goodyear, grandfather of the present one, Noah Woolcott, David Bassett. Only a part of the upper story of the building was finished, and in this Elder Rand, as he was called, successfully conducted his seminary some 24 years, impressing his character and learning upon many who still hold their place and importance among us, and others still whose good name and fame any teacher would be proud to claim as the result of his labors. This incipient college, with one professor, during those years had for its pupils Col. E. H. Ball, Frederick and Annie Street, Charles Ely and Norman Smith, of Tatham; Thaddeus Kent, of West Springfield; Solomon Ashley, of Ashleyville; Rev. Justin Perkins, missionary to the Nestorians; Rev. Hosea Howard, missionary to Burmah; Dwight Ives, D.D., pastor at Suffield thirty-five years; Rev. Thomas Barrett; David Pease, who lately died in Ashleyville at the age of nearly one hundred years; Rev. Reuben Winchell; Rev. Asahel Chapin, still living in Kansas; Alonzo Lamb; John Cook, of Huntington; Linus Day, lately deceased; Curtis and Quartus Ely, still living; Bishop Humeston, father of Dr. L. F. Humeston, of this city, and others whose names are worthy of addition to this honorable roll. The lower story of the seminary was used for recitation-room and public worship. But a change came over the old seminary on the removal from town of Elder Rand, and some thirty-four years ago the building was taken down and removed to the spot now occupied by Mr. Timothy Merrick's skating-rink. About this time a change was made in the eastern limit of the Baptist village district. This region was cut off from the Ireland parish district, and accommodated with a district school in the lower story of the seminary, finished for the purpose.

The seminary prospered under Mr. William Gamwell, who kept it for some time, when it was familiarly known as "Gamwell's school." The school was afterward taught by Messrs. Gardner, Leavitt, Barton, T. W. Wadsworth (1847), Kimball, Pratt, Joseph Darwin Long, son of Dr. Long, of this city, now a lawyer in Illinois, Oscar Ely, Rev. Dr. Chapin Carpenter, for many years pastor of the church in Paris, also editor of the *Illustrated Christian Weekly* and a hymn-book, now pastor of the Madison Avenue Church in New York City, Chapin Carpenter, of Burmah, and Mr. Bissell, some seventeen years ago. Like those of most high schools and academies of that day, the teachers were frequently changed, and the above list represents far more years than names. Generally, however, the school bore a good and often a high character. Soon after its removal to Baptist village, the original owners generously relinquished their personal right in the building, and the school was maintained by the district until the growth of the incipient city made a new centre of learning as well as of business. The above brief sketch falls far short of doing justice to the intelligent and persistent energy with which a small and scattered community maintained schools of excellent merit. A total stranger a few days ago to these facts and the people they concern, I stop this agreeable narrative to record my astonishment at the taste for the better culture manifest in the kind and success of their educational institutions, maintained largely at personal cost, but shared and cherished by nearly all. The old seminary, losing its patronage, was finally sold at auction to Rev. Chapin Carpenter, for the non-payment of a printer's bill, Mr. Carpenter doubtless intending to secure its continuance as a permanent institution. By this time, however, influence and population were drawing all things to the new centre, and Mr. Carpenter gave up the struggle, selling the "seminary," by the hands of the auctioneer, Robert Marsh, to George C. Ewing, of this city. The building was torn down, brought

* Contributed.

Samuel Barrett Allyn was born in the township of Montgomery, Mass., Aug. 31, 1822. His father, David Allyn, Esq., of Montgomery, and Joanna Barrett, his mother, were descended from the first settlers of Groton, Conn.

Mr. Allyn received his education in the schools of his native town. At the age of twenty-two he started in business, devoting the following three years to farming.

In 1847 he moved to Holyoke, Mass., and entered into partnership with his elder brother, Deacon Anderson Allyn, in the marketing business. Being successful, they also soon engaged in the real-estate business. At the present time they are the owners of large tracts of land in and about the city of Holyoke, and have built several of the finest business blocks and over thirty dwelling-houses in the city. They have been largely interested as stockholders in many of the manufactories of the city, Mr. S. B. Allyn being for two years a director in the Holyoke Paper Company, and another year its treasurer.

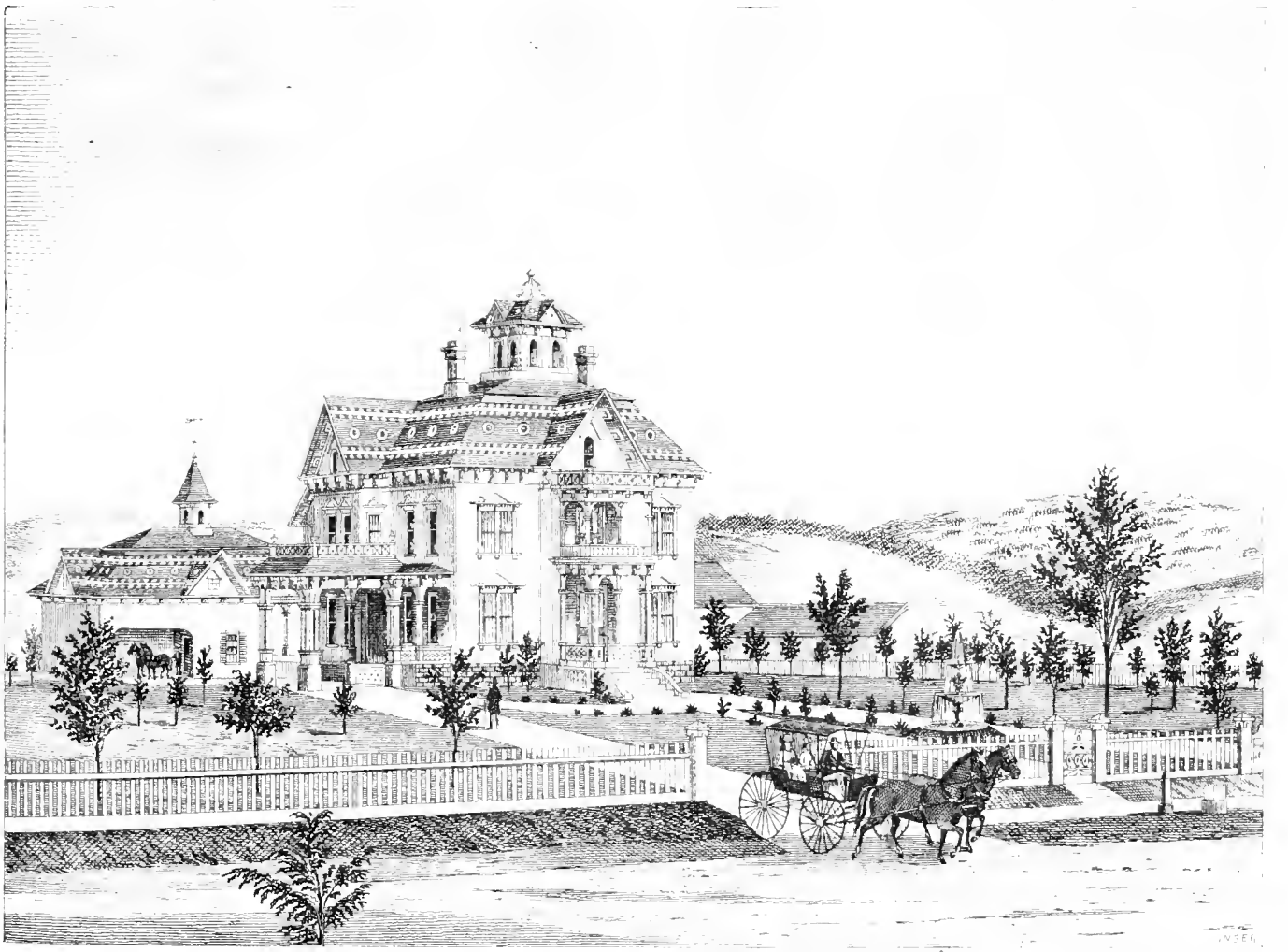
In November, 1849, Mr. Allyn married Miss Sarah P. Ball. They had one daughter,—Virginia, born in November, 1850. Mrs. Allyn died in April, 1866. The daughter, after graduating at the high school, was sent to Europe to complete her education, where she remained two years. She died of consumption, in 1874.

SAMUEL B. ALLYN.

In 1867, Mr. Allyn married Miss Catherine Merrill, daughter of Daniel Merrill, Esq., of Connecticut, and sister of Cela Merrill, the celebrated Hebrew scholar, of Andover. By this marriage there were born two children,—Robert Arthur, Nov. 9, 1869, and Mary Catherine, September, 1871. The mother died in January, 1874.

In 1875, Mr. Allyn married Miss H. Emeline Minor, of Stonington, Conn., daughter of Capt. Frank Minor, who, with his ship, was lost at sea on a voyage to the West Indies, nothing being heard from them after sailing from New York.

In early life Mr. Allyn was a Whig, but has been a Republican since the organization of that party. He has been a member of the Second Congregational Church for twenty years. In 1876 his residence was destroyed by fire, and in the same year was replaced by his present fine residence, erected at a cost of $25,000.



RES OF S. B. ALLYN, HOLYOKE, MASS.

CONNECTICUT RIVER LOOKING SOUTH FROM SOUTH HOLYOKE MASS.

into the village, where its boards may be found to-day, covering the sides of a building near Ewingville. Thus closes the first period in the history of the schools. If the second period, with its ample means and the inspiration of great material prosperity, exhibits equal zeal and proportionate success, the history of Holyoke will be as conspicuous for its educational institutions as for its business success.

The following exhibit shows the condition of the schools of the town of Holyoke at the time of its organization: number of districts, 9; teachers employed, 20,—6 males and 14 females; number of persons between the ages of 5 and 15, 537; number attending school in summer, 492; in winter, 471; average attendance in summer, 294; in winter, 328; months taught by males, 23½; by females, 72½; amount of wages paid to males, $719.50; to females, $1053.59. The appropriation by the town for schools was $1800. The schools increased in number and usefulness, and in 1873, the last year of the town organization, the appropriation by the town for schools amounted to $25,350; and the average number of scholars for the year was 738.

The following exhibit from the superintendent's report shows the value of school property, etc., in the year 1878: school-houses, 11 (9 brick, 2 wood); value of lands, $31,559; value of buildings, $75,300; number of sittings, 1848; pupils enrolled, 1854; value of furniture, $3384; value of books and apparatus, $2067; total valuation, $117,840.

The school committee's report for 1878 shows the number of children enrolled in the public schools 1948; number in the city between the ages of 5 and 15, 3163; and the average attendance, 1403.

Since the incorporation of the city the schools have been in flourishing condition. In the language of the school committee, "the schools are well furnished, liberally provided with educational requisites, and are conducted under a thorough and rigid system of inspection and supervision."

The present organization of the school committee is as follows: Hon. William Whiting, Mayor, Chairman; E. L. Kirtland, Secretary and Superintendent of Schools; at large, G. C. Ewing, term expires, 1880; John Doyle, 1881; Ward 1, William Ruddy, 1880; Ward 2, F. Morrison, 1882; Ward 3, Patrick Herbert, 1880; Ward 4, William Kelly, 1882; Ward 5, Daniel M. Manning, 1881; Ward 6, E. W. Chapin, 1882; Ward 7, E. P. Clark, 1881.

THE PRESS.

THE HOLYOKE TRANSCRIPT.

The *Transcript* is published semi-weekly, Wednesdays and Saturdays. It was established in 1863, the first number appearing April 11th of that year. It was published weekly during nine years. In April, 1872, the first number of the Wednesday edition was issued, and it has been a semi-weekly from that date. The Saturday edition of 1863 was a 24-column folio sheet, 22 inches by 31½ inches, the same size as the present Wednesday edition. In April it was enlarged to 28 column, 24 by 35 sheet. In August, 1868, another enlargement was made, this time to a 27 by 40 sheet, of 32 columns. In April, 1870, it was enlarged to 48 columns, and was printed on a sheet 31½ by 44 inches, and in the present quarto form. The founders of the *Transcript* were Messrs. Henry M. Burt and C. H. Lyman. In August, 1864, Mr. Lyman purchased Mr. Burt's interest, and conducted the paper until Feb. 11, 1871, when Mr. E. L. Kirtland purchased an interest, and the firm of Lyman & Kirtland published the *Transcript* until May 1, 1873, when Mr. Lyman sold his interest to Mr. W. S. Loomis. In August, 1875, Mr. Kirtland retired, selling his half of the establishment to Mr. Loomis, who has been sole proprietor since that time.

The files of the local papers since 1848, published by this establishment, are carefully preserved in the *Transcript* office. It has been the aim of the publishers of the *Transcript* to make a good local paper. It seeks to-day to honestly give a complete and true record of local events, and to comment freely upon local needs. Its files contain such a history of the rise and progress of town and city as can nowhere else be found, and it has been generously supported by the citizens of Holyoke.

The *Transcript* has published, from time to time, illustrations and descriptions of the noteworthy buildings and enterprises of the city, and histories of its churches, manufactories, and worthy institutions. It is the popular advertising medium of the merchants of the city, and has a large circulation among former residents in other towns and States.

THE HOLYOKE NEWS.

The Holyoke News was founded April 13, 1878, by Hon. W. H. Phillips, who removed to the city from Pittsfield, where for nearly six years he was the publisher of the *Pittsfield Sun*, having previously founded the *Hoosac Valley News*, at North Adams, and having also owned and published the *Adams Transcript*, in the same town. He is the oldest editor in actual service west of the Connecticut River, having wielded the editorial pen over thirty continuous years. He was educated at Williams College, is a practical printer, has filled minor town-offices, and was elected to the State Senate from the North Berkshire district in 1874. *The Holyoke News* is independent in politics, and carries a free lance in both political and local topics.

The following are obsolete publications: the *Hampden Freeman*, started in 1849 by William L. Morgan, changed in 1853 to *Holyoke Freeman*, and subsequently to *Holyoke Weekly Mirror*. *The New City Weekly Times*, started in 1849 by J. F. Downing. *The Independent* was established by E. G. Plaisted & Co. in 1854. These had only a brief existence.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The First Congregational Church of Holyoke was organized by Dr. Lathrop, of the First Congregational Church of West Springfield, Dec. 4, 1799, with the following members: Joseph Rogers, Amos Allen, Titus Morgan, Timothy Clough, Susan Morgan, Nathan Stephens, Jonathan Clough, John Miller, and Glover Street. The first regular preacher of whom any record exists was Rev. Mr. Taylor, in 1816, who was engaged to preach one Sunday in four. After his dismissal an arrangement was made with the Baptists, by which it was agreed that the money raised by the Congregationalists should be paid to Rev. Thomas Rand, pastor of the Baptist Church, and that he should exchange with Congregational ministers "to supply us with preaching our part of the time." Rev. Mr. Hays supplied the church in 1828, and remained until 1833. He was succeeded by Rev. Harvey Smith, who officiated until Jan. 4, 1841. The next pastor was Rev. Gideon Dana, from 1841 to 1844; he was followed by Rev. Simeon Miller, who supplied the pulpit from September, 1844, to 1846, when he was called as pastor, and was ordained May 7, 1846, and continued in the pastoral relation until Jan. 22, 1870. Theodore L. Day was ordained and installed Dec. 18, 1872, and remained until June 24, 1874. The present supply is Rev. S. W. Clarke.

The deacons of the church have been as follows: Joseph Rogers, Amos Allen, John T. Dunham, Nathan Morse, Hiram Jones, Hervey Chapin, David C. Rogers, Lorenzo Nash, Lyman F. Thorp, and Samuel T. Lyman.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized Oct. 5, 1803, as the Second Baptist Church of West Springfield, with the following members: Thomas Rand, Caleb Hummiston, Perish Hitchcock, Benj. Bassett, Asahel Chapin, Jedediah Day, Austin Goodyear, Joseph Ely, Sarah Hummiston, Anna Hitchcock, and Bela Gill. There were, however, members of the Baptist Church in this vicinity as early as 1727. In that year five persons in

West Springfield—which at that time included Agawam and Holyoke—were immersed on a profession of faith by Rev. E. Callender, of Boston. In 1740 these persons, with others, three of whom were Col. Benj. Ely, Capt. Joseph Ely, and Asahel Chapin, organized as a church at Feeding Hills. This little band of believers, however, occasionally received ministration from Rev. Asa Todd, who would walk from his parish in Russell, sixteen miles distant, and return on the same day. Of the council that constituted the present church, Elder Gano, of Providence, was chairman, and Elder Jesse Whitman, clerk. The first pastor was Rev. Thomas Rand. The following have served this church as pastors from its organization to the present time: Thos. Rand, Oct. 6, 1803, to Feb. 19, 1828; Richmond Taggart, March 13, 1828, to Dec. 22, 1828; H. Archibald, April 5, 1830, to Aug. 13, 1832; Ira Hull, May 6, 1835, to 1837; H. D. Doolittle, Aug. 16, 1838, to April 1, 1842; William L. Brown, Aug. 23, 1842, to April 1, 1846; Joel Kenney, 1846, to May 9, 1847; Asahel Chapin, Oct., 1847, to June 17, 1849; Mark Carpenter, Jan. 1, 1849, to April 1, 1850; S. W. Gorman, from April 1, 1850, to April 1, 1864; J. H. Kent, from May 1, 1864, to March, 1866; J. L. A. Fish, May 14, 1868, to 1872; Rev. W. H. Evans, 1872, present pastor. The following have served as deacons: Caleb Hunniston, Perish Hitchcock, Stephen Chapin, Cyrus Frink, Abraham Jones, Caleb Hunniston, Samuel J. Street, Newton Day.

The records show that "in 1792 the Baptists erected a meeting-house about half a mile south of the present house, but were able to finish it only on the outside." "After a few years the Congregationalists solicited them to remove it farther north and they would help finish it and own a part of it. It was accordingly removed, pews put in on the floor, and front seats in the gallery." This building was completed in about 1811, and was occupied until 1826, when the society built the present house of worship, which has been several times repaired and improved.

THE SECOND CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY.

The history of this church dates back to the summer of 1848, when services were held in a school-house located near the present Lyman Mills. They subsequently worshiped in the brick school-house and in Exchange Hall. The church was organized May 24, 1849, and Rev. Mr. Pierce was the first pastor, and remained until 1851. Other pastors were as follows: Rev. Richard Knight, 1853–55; J. B. R. Walker, 1855–64; L. R. Eastman, Jr., 1865–67; J. L. R. Trask, 1867, present incumbent. The deacons are as follows: Robert S. Howard, Anderson Allyn, Alex. H. Child, Samuel Prentiss, M. L. Childs, A. O. Colby, W. J. Johnson, Nathan Clark, John D. Hardy, and Chalmers Chapin.

The present church edifice was commenced in 1852, and completed and dedicated in 1853.

THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Second Baptist Church was organized June 27, 1849, with Rev. Asahel Chapin as pastor, the congregation at that time worshiping in what was known as Gallaudet & Terry's Hall, corner of Lyman and High Streets, Ireland Depot. The first members of the church were as follows: Rev. Asahel Chapin, Warner Chapin, Catherine Chapin, Elizabeth B. Chapin, Joseph Ely, Jr., Ruth Ely, Orrin Hunniston, Edwin Chase, Maria Chase, John M. Chapin, Mary Chapin, Jane Chapin, Permelia Chapin, Fannie Hunniston, Alonzo Lamb, Phebe Lamb, Martha Smith, Priscilla Frink, Austin Ely, Climena Ely, E. G. Bugbee, Amanda Bugbee, Benj. E. White, Sarah White, Mary White, B. Howard, Laura A. Howard, W. G. Emerson, Lovina H. Emerson, Anna Fay, Daniel Hemminway, Samuel Oliver, Jane Oliver, Moses Rice, Anna Rice, Ballard Pettingill, Sarah Pettingill, John Parker, Mary Ann Parker, Johanna Parker, F. Hunniston, and Mary Emerson.

The society worshiped in Chapin Hall until 1855, when it removed to the vestry of the new church. The church was dedicated Nov. 17, 1859. In 1863 the house was destroyed by fire, when meetings were again held in the hall until the rededication of the church in 1865. The pastors have been as follows: Asahel Chapin, 1849–52; J. French, 1853–55; J. W. Gorman, 1856–58; C. H. Rowe, 1861–62 (supply); A. M. Averill, 1862–68; Edwin Burnham, January to September, 1868 (supply); Edwin Burnham, pastor, January, 1869, October same year; R. J. Adams, December, 1869, present pastor. The present clerk is H. A. Chase.

The list of deacons is the following: John Parker, Edwin Chase, Bullard Pettingill, Joseph Ely, James Lamareaux, E. T. Richards, A. C. Slater, John W. Currier, Cyrus Frink, G. E. Lamb, George Thayer, Edwin Chase, George E. Lamb, Geo. Thayer, and Timothy Merrick. Present membership, 420.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1853 with 20 members, and the first pastor was Rev. Thos. March. Services were held in Lyman, Gallaudet & Terry's, and Chapin's halls, successively, until, July 4, 1869, they removed to the vestry of the church.

The following have officiated as pastors: Rodney Gage, Philander Wallingford, M. Emory Wright, Martin Chapin, Nathaniel Fellows, Wm. J. Hambleton, Wm. D. Birge, John Peterson, Samuel Roy, I. B. Bigelow, T. J. Abbott, W. N. Richardson, C. S. Merrill, and William Gordon, present pastor. Present membership, 200.

The present trustees of the church are S. F. Barrett, Wm. Ruddy, Levi Lamb, J. M. Dunham, C. D. Cosson, T. P. Smith, Alvah Oldershaw, and W. T. Dean.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1863, and services were first held in Exchange Hall, High Street; afterward the congregation worshiped in a chapel on Maple Street, the property of one of their members.

The corner-stone of the first church edifice owned by the parish, the same which they now occupy, was laid in 1866, and the church was subsequently completed at a cost of $30,000. Early in the year 1868 the congregation began to hold services in the new church. It has accommodations for seating 300 to 400 persons. The present rector is Rev. A. Skeele, and the church-wardens are George H. Le Doyt and E. P. Ford. The present number of communicants is 180.

THE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH

is located on Park Street. Rev. T. B. Hanle pastor.

ST. JEROME PARISH (CATHOLIC).

The church belonging to this parish was begun in 1856, and completed in 1860. It has ever been a flourishing church, and has taken a deep interest in all matters tending to the welfare of its communicants. In connection with this church is the convent of Notre Dame, the St. Jerome Institute, and the orphan asylum and hospital. The parish is under the pastoral care of Rev. Father P. J. Harkins.

THE CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART

is a large and flourishing Catholic Church. Rev. Father J. T. Sheehan is pastor.

THE FRENCH ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

is one of the finest church edifices in the city; it is brick, with marble trimmings. The old church belonging to this society was burned May 27, 1875, and 71 persons perished in the flames. The remains of 47 of the victims lie buried in one common grave in the French Catholic cemetery, across the river, in South Hadley.

MILITARY.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

In Hampden Park stands the fine monument erected in commemoration of the patriot dead of Holyoke. It is 16 feet

in height, surmounted by a bronze female figure 9 feet in height. In the right hand of the bronze figure is suspended a wreath, while the left hand rests on a shield. The front of the stone bears the following inscription: "In memory of our volunteers who died for the Union, 1861–1865." On the Maple Street side the following names are inscribed: Capt. Myron C. Pratt, 1st Mass. Cav.; Joel M. Lochling, John Minehan, John H. Wild, Maurice Henman, 3d Mass. Cav.; Thomas S. Holman, 1st Mass. Inf.; Sergt. Roland S. Williston, 2d Inf.; Corp. H. A. Eaton, Sergt. Amos Pettis, Jr., 10th Mass. Inf.; Sergt. John Walker, Corp. Hiram K. Bean, Corp. James Baldwin, Corp. Osmyn B. Paul, John Barry, James W. Burr, Herbert J. Boyington, Levi W. Brooks, Anthony Cain.

The Hampden Street side bears the following names: James Conners, 10th Mass. Inf.; William H. Estes, John Falvey, Michael Gorham, Charles E. Hovey, Joseph Maguire, Abner D. Otis, Robert J. Stewart, Simeon P. Smith, Daniel D. Shea, Stevenson Sill, 15th Mass. Inf.; Capt. John D. Frazier, 21st Mass. Inf.; Patrick Cushing, Josiah Gleason, J. W. Bartlett, 24th Mass. Inf.; Corp. Richard Curry, 27th Mass. Inf.; Henry Lyman, B. F. Mackinster, Robert McDonald.

On the northwest or Chestnut Street side are the following names: James Sullivan, 27th Mass. Inf.; Thomas Sullivan, Lieut. Frank A. Cook, 31st Mass. Inf.; Corp. W. C. Van Valkenburg, Patrick Devine, John Donahue, Malcom Smith, Corp. Charles R. Avery, 35th Mass. Inf.; Daniel Cronan, Richard Wall, 46th Mass. Inf.; Fred. S. Fairbanks, 56th Mass. Inf.; James P. Brooks, 57th Mass. Inf.; William Prentiss, Jr., George M. Williston, 58th N. Y. Inf.; Elbridge G. Pierce, volunteer surgeon.

The four bas-relief plates represent four military scenes. The monument is a fine work of art, and was designed by H. G. Ellicott, an officer in the Confederate service under Gen. Mosby. It was cast at Powers art foundry in New York.

HOLYOKE IN THE REBELLION.

Albert F. Henry, 10th Regt, Co. I.
Chas. H. Knapp, 10th Regt., Co. I.
H. P. Smith, 10th Regt., Co. I.
H. A. Page, 10th Regt., Co. I.
O. B. Paul,* 10th Regt., Co. I.
John H. Kelley, 10th Regt., Co. I.
S. W. Reed, 10th Regt., Co. I.
D. B. Nye, 10th Regt., Co. I.
A. D. Otis,† 10th Regt., Co. I.
Chas. W. Cockrane, 10th Regt., Co. I.
Geo. Connor, 10th Regt., Co. I.
Augustus Seifert, 10th Regt., Co. I.
Jas. W. Burr,† 10th Regt., Co. I.
Robt. J. Stewart,* 10th Regt., Co. I.
Chas. F. Towner, 10th Regt., Co. I.
Chas. E. Hovey,* 10th Regt., Co. I.
W. H. Estes,* 10th Regt., Co. I.
John Sullivan, 10th Regt., Co. I.
Chas. H. Deane, 10th Regt., Co. I.
W. F. Lamb, 10th Regt., Co. I.
Wm. H. Eaton, 10th Regt., Co. I.
John Barry,* 10th Regt., Co. I.
Simeon P. Smith,* 10th Regt., Co. I.
John Falvey,† 10th Regt., Co. I.
H. K. Bean, 10th Regt., Co. I.
Jas. N. Bailey, 10th Regt., Co. I.
Patrick Russell, 10th Regt., Co. I.
Henry M. Converse, 10th Regt., Co. I.
G. W. Peabody, 10th Regt., Co. I.
D. O. Judd, 10th Regt., Co. I.
Josiah Gleason,* 21st Regt.
Jas. Baldwin,† 10th Regt., Co. I.
John R. Walker, 10th Regt., Co. I.
Frederick Burnham, 10th Regt., Co. I.
Geo. Burnham, 10th Regt., Co. I.
Sylvanus B. Brady, 10th Regt., Co. I.
H. J. Boyington,* 10th Regt., Co. I.
A. F. Bradford, 10th Regt., Co. I.
Anthony Cain,† 10th Regt., Co. I.
Daniel Cronan,* 10th Regt., Co. I.
Peter Hnot, 10th Regt., Co. I.
Jos. Kelley, 10th Regt., Co. I.
Jas. Kilroy, 10th Regt., Co. I.
D. D. Shea,* 10th Regt., Co. I.
Jos. Maguire,† 10th Regt., Co. I.
A. Robert, 2d Regt., Co. E.
John Alexander, 2d Regt., Co. B.
Jno. Allan, Jr., 2d Regt.
Jos. G. Aller, 34th Regt., Co. D.
John Avery, 34th Regt., Co. D.
H. D. Aldrich, 34th Regt., Co. D.
Chas. R. Avery, 35th Regt., Co. K.
J. Amsiz, 4th Cav., Co. C.
Jos. Ashley, 13th Art., Co. I.
John Ashley, 13th Art., Co. I.
Oliver Allen, 3d H. Art., Co. I.
A. L. Bundy, 21st Regt., Co. H.
Geo. H. Bean, 21st Regt., Co. H.
J. W. Bartlett, 24th Regt., Co. C.
J. B. Burnham, 24th Regt., Co. A.
John Burns, 2d Regt.
Albert Poshoit, 2d Regt., Co. A.
D. W. C. Browning, 2d Regt., Co. I.
Geo. Baldwin, 2d Regt.
Aaron Baldwin, 27th Regt., Co. G.
W. S. Buxton, 27th Regt., Co. K.
O. Burlingame, 27th Regt., Co. K.
A. M. Butler, 27th Regt., Co. K.
Avery Bryant, 27th Regt., Co. C.
J. H. Barlingame, 27th Regt., Co. K.
J. H. Burnham, 34th Regt., Co. E.
John B. Burgess, 27th Regt., Co. B.
J. H. Bill, 46th Regt.
Eli W. Bartlett, 46th Regt.
G. W. Berry, 46th Regt.
Jno. Bradley, 46th Regt.
Wm. Bradley, 46th Regt.
John C. Bryant, 46th Regt.
H. J. Butler, 46th Regt.
John Bare, 8th Regt.
E. M. Burgess, 1st Cav., Co. B.
Wm. Burnett, 4th Cav., Co. G.
Carl Brandt, 4th Regt., Co. E.
Jas. Bostwick, 3d H. Art., Co. C.
Wm. Barry, 3d Regt., Co. C.
Jas. Beady, 2d H. Art., Co. C.
G. N. Bean, 3d Regt.
John Carlin, 2d Regt.
Chas. Clark, 2d Regt.
Jas. Clark, 2d Regt.
Richard Clark, 34th Regt., Co. D.
James Connors,* 10th Regt., Co. H.
H. D. Cochran, 20th Regt.
M. Connors, 21st Regt., Co. B.
Pat. Cushing,* 21st Regt., Co. B.
Geo. Chalmers, 27th Regt., Co. G.
Richard Curry, 27th Regt., Co. G.
Stephen C. Clark, 32d Regt., Co. E.
Neil Cullen, 34th Regt., Co. D.
J. H. Copeland, 34th Regt., Co. D.
E. Clark,† 34th Regt., Co. D.
Jas. Connors, 34th Regt.
H. D. Cochrane, 37th Regt., Co. A.
E. P. Clark, 46th Regt.
G. W. Chase, 46th Regt.
L. A. Childs, 46th Regt.
Robert Clapp, 46th Regt.
J. A. Cleveland, 46th Regt.
C. W. Cozin, 46th Regt.
Mike Eystel, 46th Regt.
E. M. Clapp, 52d Regt., Co. H.
Chas. Connell, 59th Regt., Co. G.
D. Charlewath, 59th Regt., Co. G.
H. Connors, 59th Regt., Co. G.
R. J. Cochrane, 1st Cav., Co. E.
D. B. R. Couch, 1st Cav., Co. F.
John Connor, 1st Cav., Co. G.
J. J. Curran, 2d H. Art., Co. B.
Jas. Connors, 3d H. Art., Co. C.
J. Couchen, 13th H. Art., Co. I.
Thos. Doyle, 2d Regt.
Pat. Devine,† 31st Regt., Co. E.
C. Donahue, 31st Regt., Co. G.
John Donahue (2d), 31st Regt., Co. G.
T. B. Dooley, 34th Regt., Co. D.
Con. Donahue,* 34th Regt., Co. D.
C. L. Delmage, 34th Regt., Co. I.
M. Donnelly, 37th Regt., Co. I.
J. W. Davis, 46th Regt.
H. P. Dickerman, 46th Regt.
E. E. Davis, 46th Regt.
F. P. Davis, 46th Regt.
H. B. Dayton, 46th Regt.
H. S. Dickerman, 46th Regt.
P. F. Dover, 46th Regt.
Jas. Doyle, 46th Regt.
Robert Dillon, 46th Regt.
B. F. Davenport, 1st Cav.
John Donahue, 3d H. Art.
Wm. Downs, 3d Cav.
H. A. Eaton,† 2d Regt., Co. G.
Oscar Ely, 46th Regt.
Chas. Ely, 46th Regt.
J. A. Ellsbree, 46th Regt.
Wm. Fletcher, 2d Regt., Co. F.
Lawrence Fay, 2d Regt.
Chas. Francis, 2d Regt.
J. D. Frazer,† 21st Regt., Co. H.
F. S. Fairbank, 21st Regt., Co. H.
Maurice Farrell, 21st Regt., Co. B.
Chas. H. Foster, 31st Regt., Co. E.
R. R. Fuller, 34th Regt., Co. D.
L. E. Fisher, 34th Regt., Co. I.
Chas. Fish, 46th Regt.
John Flynn, 46th Regt.
Chas. Freeland, 46th Regt.
J. Fuller, 46th Regt., Co. A.
James Fox, 1st Cav., Co. F.
William Fitzgerald, 4th Regt., Co. H.
Jas. Fryer, 2d H. Art., Co. E.
Chas. H. Flanders, 3d H. Art., Co. C.
S. Fonberoy, 5th Cav., Co. I.
M. Gorman,* 10th Regt., Co. H.
D. F. Griswold, 2d Regt., Co. B.
I. W. Gibson, 21st Regt., Co. H.
Thos. Goodiss, 21st Regt., Co. H.
Pat. Garthland, 31st Regt., Co. E.
Fred. Goddard, 34th Regt., Co. D.
E. F. Gill, 46th Regt.
Napoleon Gill, 46th Regt.
J. R. Gilmore, 46th Regt.
G. W. Gorham, 31st Regt., Co. F.
H. L. Gill, 57th Regt., Co. K.
M. Gary, 13th H. Art., Co. I.
J. D. Green, 13th H. Art., Co. I.
Geo. H. Gunn.
John Gorman, 17th N. Y. Regt.
T. S. Holman,† 1st Regt.
John Howe, 2d Regt.
John Harper, 2d Regt.
John Hinley, 2d Regt.
F. Herning, 2d Regt.
John Howard, 2d Regt.
Jas. Hart, 15th Regt., Co. K.
J. Hong, 15th Regt., Co. A.
J. Hascor, 21st Regt.
A. E. Hunniston, 21st Regt., Co. H.
Fred. Horning, 21st Regt.
Wm. Hamepin, 27th Regt.
C. H. Hopkin, 34th Regt., Co. D.
H. C. Hallett, 34th Regt., Co. F.

* Killed.

† Died.

L. N. Hitchcock, 34th Regt., Co. F.
Jerry Harrington, 35th Regt.
Con. Healy, 46th Regt.
S. A. Hull, 46th Regt.
Daniel Harmon, 16th Regt.
John Harrington, 46th Regt., Co. B.
C. H. Hatfield, 46th Regt.
J. B. Holland, 57th Regt., Co. C.
J. J. Helmer, 57th Regt.
Homer Hyde, 1st Cav.
Philip Hyde, 1st Cav.
P. Himes, 1st Cav., Co. E.
Wm. Hall, 1st Cav., Co. D.
Morris Herman,* 1st Cav., Co. I.
J. H. Henley.
H. B. Ingraham, 1st Cav., Co. F.
F. M. James, 10th Regt., Co. C.
Wm. Johnson, 2d Regt., Co. A.
Jas. Johnson, 2d Regt.
Joseph Johnson, 2d Regt.
Ed. M. Gillson, 27th Regt., Co. G.
Fred. A. Judd, 34th Regt., Co. D.
E. F. Jefts, 46th Regt.
Albert Johnson, 1st Cav.
Jos. Jiginet, 13th H. Art., Co. I.
Chas. Kutz, 2d Regt.
Wm. J. Knight, 15th Regt., Co. K.
John Kelt, 21st Regt.
James Kogler, 25th Regt., Co. G.
Lester Kendell, 34th Regt., Co. D.
D. E. Kingsbury, 46th Regt.
A. O. Kenney, 46th Regt.
Wm. D. Knight, 46th Regt.
E. H. Kelly, 3d H. Art., Co. C.
Geo. Leonard, 2d Regt., Co. E.
James Lamb, 10th Regt., Co. G.
A. Lecour.
Henry Lyman,* 27th Regt., Co. A.
John Landers, 27th Regt., Co. E.
Daniel Lommey, 34th Regt., Co. D.
Orrin Ladd, 34th Regt., Co. D.
Joseph Laporte, 34th Regt., Co. D.
W. S. Loomis,† 46th Regt., Co. B.
James Limehan, 46th Regt.
J. M. Locklin, 1st Cav., Co. E.
James Looney, 2d Regt.
W. J. S. Luyo, 3d Cav.
L. Mulbo.
D. McCrohin, 2d Regt., Co. G.
Jerry Murphy, 2d Regt., Co. E.
Pat. McCarty, 2d Regt.
James McLaughlin, 2d Regt.
John Mackay, 2d Regt.
Thomas Montclair, 2d Regt.
James Morgan, 2d Regt.
John Mulligan, 2d Regt.
Francis Mackin, 19th Regt., Co. G.
Joseph Moran, 21st Regt., Co. H.
James McDonald, 27th Regt., Co. G.
B. F. Makinster,* 27th Regt., Co. G.
Robert McDonald, 27th Regt., Co. K.
H. H. Meacham, 32d Regt., Co. E.
James McFarlan, 34th Regt., Co. D.
John McMahan, 34th Regt., Co. D.
James McSweeney, 46th Regt.
Charles McFarlan, 46th Regt.
Willington Munyan, 46th Regt.
Edward Moren, 46th Regt.
M. Manning, 16th Regt.
John Maloney, 46th Regt.
Pat. McGrath, 16th Regt.
N. M'Call ster, 1st Cav., Co. E.
Wm. Marsh, 1st Cav.
John Minehan, 1st Cav., Co. F.
Charles McFarlan, 4th Cav.
John Mosby, 4th Cav., Co. E.
David Morris, 4th Cav., Co. F.
Pat. Mahoney, 2d H. Art., Co. A.
James Markey, 3d H. Art., Co. I.
George Martin, 5th Cav., Co. I.
Charles Marshall.
E. Newton.
C. Nolan, 15th Regt., Co. K.
Arthur Neal, 34th Regt., Co. D.
John Norris, 37th Regt., Co. I.
C. H. Noyes, 46th Regt., Co. I.
Samuel Niles, 4th Cav., Co. M.
Joseph Noel, 13th H. Art., Co. I.
John Norton.
Jerry O'Connor, 31st Regt., Co. B.
Geo. B. Oaks, 31st Regt., Co. E.
T. O'Donnell.
T. H. Orwell, 46th Regt.
T. O'Connor, 1st Cav., Co. C.
Daniel O'Keefe, 34th Regt., Co. D.
M. Prescott, 2d Regt., Co. B.
John Paxton, 28th Regt., Co. A.
John E. Parker, 31st Regt., Co. E.
James M. Perkins, 34th Regt., Co. D.
Frank Parsons, 34th Regt., Co. D.
Henry Parsons, 46th Regt.
A. C. Pratt, 46th Regt.
L. R. Peebles, 46th Regt., Co. I.
G. B. Peirce, 46th Regt., Co. B.
John H. Pike, 46th Regt., Co. I.
M. C. Pratt,‡ 1st Cav., Co. E.
F. B. Peirce, 13th H. Art.
C. F. Quent, 34th Regt., Co. D.
Wm. Ryan, 2d Regt., Co. I.
Chas. H. Roby, 46th Regt.
S. B. Rane, 46th Regt.
J. H. Richmond, 57th Regt., Co. G.
Pat. Ryan, 4th Cav.
Wm. F. Rucker, 2d H. Art., Co. A.
John Reeves, 2d H. Art.
S. C. Robbins, 3d H. Art., Co. C.
Henry Smith, 2d Regt., Co. A.
Geo. Scott, 2d Regt.
S. Sill,* 15th Regt., Co. E.
James Sullivan, 21st Regt., Co. H.
Jerry Sullivan, 21st Regt., Co. B.
Thomas Shay, 21st Regt.
James Sullivan,‡ 27th Regt., Co. G.
Mathew Sullivan, 27th Regt., Co. G.
Thomas Sullivan,* 27th Regt., Co. K.
Chas. A. Spencer, 27th Regt., Co. A.
F. D. Stearns, 31st Regt., Co. D.
A. S. H. 34th Regt., Co. D.
Abram Smith, 34th Regt., Co. D.
John A. Savage, 34th Regt., Co. D.
Chas. H. Sampson, 34th Regt., Co. D.
M. Smith,‡ 34th Regt., Co. D.
S. H. Stewart, 37th Regt., Co. B.
G. D. Sampson, 36th Regt., Co. K.
C. V. B. Smart, 46th Regt.
E. B. Stillings, 46th Regt., Co. A.
J. Sefton, Jr., 46th Regt.
Chas. A. Sanborn, 46th Regt.
J. Shahone, 46th Regt.
J. A. Snell, 46th Regt.
Asa M. Scarlet, 46th Regt.
W. H. Smith, 1st Cav., Co. F.
J. Lolan, 1st Cav.
W. H. Sisson, 1st Cav., Co. G.
John Shehan, 13th H. Art., Co. H.
A. Sidis, 24 Regt.
Wm. Snyder.
John Thompson, 2d Regt.
James Tooney, 2d Regt.
M. Toughey.
M. Tranier, 35th Regt.
John Tenhill, 37th Regt.
John Terrill, 46th Regt., Co. B.
James Trumbull, 3d H. Art., Co. I.
John Underhill, 2d Regt., Co. I.
C. D. Ufford, 10th Regt., Co. F.
C. Van Arx, 2d Regt.
M. C. Van Valkenburg, 31st Regt., Co. E.
R. Williston,‡ 2d Regt., Co. G.
M. Warren, 2d Regt., Co. A.
B. Wheeler, 2d Regt.
J. A. Wallace, 2d Regt., Co. E.
H. A. Warner, 10th Regt., Co. C.
John Warner, 10th Regt., Co. D.
Thos. Wood, 15th Regt., Co. K.
R. Welsh, 15th Regt., Co. K.
Alvin White, 21st Regt., Co. H.
H. A. Walters, 27th Regt., Co. G.
H. S. Williams, 27th Regt., Co. G.
A. Walter, 27th Regt., Co. G.
John Ward, 27th Regt., Co. G.
William Winters, 30th Regt.
Frank Wispdane, 31st Regt., Co. G.
Daniel Webster, 34th Regt., Co. D.
J. A. Winn, 34th Regt., Co. D.
O. Washburn, 36th Regt., Co. K.
J. W. Wright, 36th Regt., Co. K.
Henry Wheeler, 46th Regt.
G. E. Whitaker, 46th Regt.
E. Whitney, 46th Regt.
L. White, 46th Regt., Co. M.
E. W. Wellington, 46th Regt.
R. Ware, 46th Regt.
E. Ware, 46th Regt.
A. C. Wheeler, 46th Regt.
L. W. Williams, 1st Cav.
J. H. Wild,‡ 1st Cav., Co. D.
N. Wilcomer.
A. Le Grave, 57th Regt., Co. I.
John Murphy, 2d Regt.
M. Conner, 34th Regt., Co. D.
C. W. Cochrane, 37th Regt., Co. C.
C. O. Carpenter.
William Prentiss, Jr.,† 57th Regt., Co. K.
E. G. Pierce.†
F. S. Cook, 31st Regt.†
J. G. Smith, 46th Regt.
J. R. Webster.
G. M. Williston,† 58th N. Y., Co. C.
L. Brooke,† 10th Regt., Co. B.
R. B. Palmer, 27th Regt., Co. A.

NAVAL SERVICE.

John Baker, B. McEuty, W. F. Morse, J. F. Moore, J. H. Melighin, J. Morbat, Wm. Nichols, Jas. O'Neil, A. O'Neil, Jas. Outres, N. S. Powers, D. Sheridan, and Henry Thomas.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. WILLIAM WHITING

was born in Dudley, Mass., March 24, 1841, and is the son of William B. Whiting and Elizabeth B. Whiting. The Whiting family is of English descent, the earliest ancestor in America having settled in Lynn, Mass., during the year 1636.

Mr. Whiting was educated in the public schools of Holyoke, and, after graduating at the high school, began his business life with the Holyoke Paper Company as book-keeper in 1858. Afterward he traveled as their agent, and later accepted the position of business agent of the Hampden Paper Company, but resigned at the end of three months, and purchased the wire-mill now known as "Whiting No. 1," and changed it into a mill for the manufacture of fine writing-paper, with a capacity of five tons per day. This business proving very successful, he purchased a tract of ground on Dwight Street

* Died. † Promoted Lieut. ‡ Killed.

James H. Newton.

and the second level of the canal, and erected the mill known as "Whiting No. 2," with a capacity of seven tons per day, making his full production twelve tons per day, a larger amount than is manufactured by any other corporation in America. In these mills he employs over five hundred operatives, with a pay-roll of over one hundred and eighty thousand dollars per annum. In 1877 he erected on his Dwight Street property a beautiful opera-house, the finest in New England outside of Boston, and at the same time a fine hotel, —the Windsor House (both of brick with stone trimmings), —at a cost of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1872 he organized the Holyoke National Bank, and has been its president since. He is also a director in the Chapin Banking and Trust Company, of Springfield; a member of the finance committee of the Holyoke Savings-Bank; a director in the Holyoke Warp Company; vice-president of the Holyoke and Westfield Railroad, and has been largely identified in other enterprises. In politics he has always been a Republican. In 1873 he was elected State Senator by sixteen hundred majority. In 1877 he was elected mayor of Holyoke, receiving the nomination from both parties, and in 1878 he was re-elected over the regular Democratic nominee by more than nine hundred majority. In 1876 and 1877 he held the office of city treasurer, defeating the Democratic candidate, notwithstanding Holyoke has generally given a majority for the Democratic party. In 1876 he was elected delegate to the Cincinnati Convention which nominated President Hayes.

Mr. Whiting married, in 1862, Miss Annie M., daughter of Luther M. Fairfield, of Holyoke, and has two children,—William F., born July 20, 1864, and Raynor S., born Jan. 20, 1867.

GEORGE HERBERT SMITH, M.D.,

son of Edmund H. and Lucy B. Smith, was born in Chicopee, Mass., July 4, 1840. He received a liberal education and made himself proficient in all the branches taught in the common and high schools, and in the summer of 1861 graduated with full honors at the Wesleyan Academy, at Wilbraham, Mass. In the same year he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. R. T. Chaffee, of Hartford, Conn. In September, 1862, he enlisted as private in the 25th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, and in January, 1863, when the regiment was stationed at Baton Rouge, he was detailed on special service, and was quartermaster-sergeant in the Ambulance Corps, under command of Surgeon Rogers. In April he returned to his regiment, the surgeon of which having died, and the second assistant being unfit for duty, he was assigned to act under First Assistant Surgeon Woods, who was soon after promoted to full rank. Dr. Smith was with the Army of the Gulf during the campaign of 1863, and was present and rendered valuable service at the battles of Irish Bend, Franklin, Donaldsonville, and the siege of Port Hudson. On the 17th of June, 1863, he was taken prisoner while at Linwood Hospital, but during the day the enemy was driven back, and he was released. He returned with his regiment, and on the 26th of August, 1863, was mustered out of service. He then resumed his studies, attended two courses of lectures at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York, and graduated March 1, 1865.

He commenced the practice of medicine in Tariffville, Conn., but, his health failing, in the fall of 1866 he moved to Sycamore, Ill.; but in 1868 he returned to New England, and established himself at Holyoke, Mass., where he has since resided. Dr. Smith makes a specialty of obstetrics and the diseases of women and children, and his extensive practice is sufficient testimony to his professional skill. Though an ardent advocate of homœopathy, he has, by his liberal views and courteous demeanor, secured the respect and good-will of his professional opponents.

In December, 1874, he was elected a member of the common council of Holyoke, and re-elected in 1875. In January, 1876, he was chosen president of that body. In December, 1876, he was elected a member of the board of aldermen, and re-elected the following year. He has been connected with the city government in an official capacity since its organization.

Dr. Smith has always been a Republican in politics. He is a leading member of the Masonic order, in which he has risen to the thirty-second degree. He is also a member of the Odd-Fellows' society.

He married, June 8, 1869, Miss Ada M., daughter of Dr. C. W. Babcock, of Medina, Ohio, and has had three children, —Abbie M., born May 19, 1872; Edward H., born March 4, 1874 (died on the 11th of the following December); and Lucy C., born March 11, 1876.

THE NEWTON BROTHERS.

JAMES HALE NEWTON

was born in Hubbardston, Mass., on Jan. 13, 1832. The Newton family in America are descended from Moses Newton, who was born in England, and came to America in A.D. 1700. From Moses Newton to James Hale, we find several generations: (1st) Moses, (2d) James, (3d) Joseph, (4th) Ebenezer, and (5th) James (the father of James Hale), who was born in 1801, and who married Elizabeth Hale, another of the English families which early settled in Massachusetts.

Mr. Newton was educated at Dartmouth College, graduating in 1859. While fitting at Easthampton, and during his college term, he taught various schools during the winter vacations, to assist in meeting his educational expenses. Immediately after graduating he was elected to the principalship of the Thomas Grammar School,—the largest in the city of Worcester, Mass.,—in which position he remained five years. At the end of that time he removed to Holyoke, Mass., and in connection with his brothers, Daniel H. and John C. Newton, and others, organized the Hampden Paper Company (there being then but two small mills in Holyoke). Their capacity was two tons of collar-paper per day. Mr. Newton acted as business agent and treasurer until 1866, when he disposed of his interest, and, in connection with his father-in-law, Calvin Taft, Esq., of Worcester, organized the Franklin Paper Company, with a capacity of three tons per day, running exclusively on book- and colored envelope-paper. Mr. Newton is now engaged in building another fine mill for manufacturing paper, on Dwight Street, between the two levels of the canal, which he expects to complete in 1879, and will increase his production of fine paper to over eight tons per day. In 1872, Mr. Newton was elected one of the directors in the Third National Bank of Springfield, Mass., which position he still holds. In April, 1872, he organized the Mechanics' Savings-Bank of Holyoke, Mass., and has since then held its presidency. The institution now has over three hundred thousand dollars on its deposit account, showing an increase each year over the previous one since its organization. In November, 1863, Mr. Newton married Miss Susan Taft, of Worcester, Mass., and has had four children, —Edward Taft, born Dec. 15, 1864; Frederick Hale, born Feb. 23, 1866; Lila Taft, born Jan. 22, 1868; James Bertram, born Aug. 11, 1876.

MOSES NEWTON,

a younger brother of James H., was born in Hubbardston, Mass., Oct. 27, 1833. He lived on his father's farm until fourteen years of age, receiving his education in the schools of that town and at Deerfield Academy. He remained on the farm until past thirty years of age, being engaged, however, with his father and brothers in the lumbering business, when he removed to Holyoke, where he engaged in the paper-business as superintendent of the Hampden Paper Company, until

it was destroyed by fire in the year 1870, when he went to Miller's Falls as treasurer of the Buckus Vise Company, in which capacity he remained until the year 1872, when the company was united with the Miller's Falls Manufacturing Company, after which he engaged in the lumbering business for the following two years with his brothers. After this he entered into a copartnership with Mr. James Ramage for the purpose of manufacturing building paper. In the year 1877 he, in connection with Mr. Ramage and Mr. George A. Clark, organized the Newton Paper Company, for the purpose of manufacturing building, carpet lining, and wrapping papers. The mill has been greatly enlarged during the past year. When organized the capacity was only one ton per day, while they are now making the enormous quantity of ten tons per day, being more than that of any other mill of the kind in the United States. Mr. Newton was married in 1859 to Miss Maria B. Arms, daughter of Borden Arms, Esq., of Deerfield, and has four children,—Laura M., born in March, 1861; Susie, born in October, 1863; Alice C., born in February, 1868; and Herbert Arthur, born in December, 1875.

MOSES NEWTON.

JOHN C. NEWTON,

brother of James H. and Moses, was born in Hubbardston, Mass., and, like his brothers, spent his boyhood at the ancestral home.

In 1858 he graduated at the normal school in Westfield, and during the following year taught school in Vermont and Massachusetts. In 1860 he began his career as a builder by erecting the gas-works at Westfield and Greenfield, and an addition to the State normal school in Westfield.

In 1861 he built the bridges on the Tunnel Railroad.

In 1862 he came to Holyoke and built the Lyman Street school-house, the high school, and the wire-mills, now Whiting Paper Company's No. 1 Mill.

In 1863 he built A. T. Stewart & Co.'s woolen-mill and the Holyoke Machine Company's building; also W. H. Wilkinson and Emerson Wright's blocks, Wilkinson's collar factory, Stebbins' brass-foundry, and four private dwellings for employés of the United States Armory in Springfield, Mass.

In 1864 he built the Florence Sewing-Machine Company's buildings, enlarged Monson Academy (at Monson, Mass.), and built the Holyoke Warp Company's mill and nine dwellings. In 1865 he built Tenement Block for the Hampden Paper Company's mill; also the Franklin Paper Company's mill and two dwellings on Race Street.

Nov. 28, 1865, he married Miss Lela F. Vulte, of New York City. In 1866 he was elected manager of the Hampden Paper Company's mill, of which he was also treasurer and principal owner.

In 1867 he built the Hampden Paper Company's Mill No. 2, now Crocker Manufacturing Company's Mill No. 1. In 1869 he added the second machine and engines to Hampden Paper Company's Mill No. 2. During the summer and fall of 1870 he rebuilt this mill, which was destroyed by fire in March; he also put in water connections and laid the foundation of the Prentiss Wire-Mill and Whiting Paper Company's Mill No. 2.

In 1871 he sold the Hampden Paper Company's mill to the Crocker Manufacturing Company, and, forming a partnership with his oldest brother, D. H. Newton, they purchased the Ryder property, and sold the site for the city-hall. He also built the Massasoit Paper Company's mill, the Springfield Blanket Company's mill, and others, including the Beebe & Holbrook mill. In 1873 he built the paper-mill at Union Village, Conn., and the Jessup and Laflin paper-mill at Salmon Falls. He built the fishway at the Holyoke dam, also the Massachusetts Screw Company's mill, and graded the land above the first canal level, requiring four hundred thousand yards of earth for filling.

In 1874 he built the Farr Alpaca Company's mill, the Skinner silk-mill, and the dam for the Agawam Canal Company, on the Agawam River. During the same year he organized the Massachusetts Screw Company, D. H. Newton, president, J. C. Newton, treasurer and principal owner. The greater part of the following year he spent in California for the benefit of his health. During the latter part of the year he erected buildings for the Chapman Cutlery Company, the Seymour Cutlery Company, J. C. Smith's machine-shops, and Joseph Peal and Connor Brothers' wooden-mills.

John C. Newton

Edward C. Taft

A. C. Burton

In 1876 he built the Newton Paper Company's Mill No. 2, the Connecticut River Pulp-Works (running the latter with his brother, Daniel H.). He also built seven cottages on Newton Street.

In 1877 he built the Albion Paper Company's Mill No. 1, and a saw-mill for himself on Dwight Street. In 1878 he erected twenty Quaker houses and two tenements on Bond Street, nine houses on Newton Street, and a block for the Albion Paper Company.

In 1879 he built the Wauregan paper-mill on Dwight Street, and an addition to the Newton Paper Company's mill for four engines and three paper-machines. He also repaired the dam at Huntington for the Massasoit Paper Company, which was washed away by the flood, Dec. 10, 1878. While the above is not an entire list of buildings erected by J. H. Newton, the principal ones have been enumerated, and comprise probably a larger number than has ever been erected by any single person in Western Massachusetts, and shows what perseverance and energy can accomplish.

Mr. Newton has been largely interested in inducing capitalists and manufacturers to establish themselves in and around Holyoke.

Mr. Newton's family now consists of his wife and four daughters, aged respectively three, five, eight, and ten years.

JOSEPH CLARK PARSONS.

In the year 1636 there was executed by a number of Indian chiefs a deed to the land on which Springfield, Mass., now stands, and as a witness to this instrument we find the name of Joseph Parsons, Esq., and from this gentleman Mr. Joseph Clark Parsons traces his descent, the line being Joseph (known as the "Cornet"), Joseph, Jr., Noah, Noah, Jr. (who was collector of taxes in 1777 for the "State of Massachusetts Bay"), Mr. J. C. Parsons now having in his possession his original warrant signed by Henry Gardner, Esq., treasurer and receiver-general, authorizing him to collect taxes to the amount of £579 7*s.* 0¼*d.* Next we find, after Noah, Jr., Justice, the father of Mr. Joseph C. Mr. Parsons was born at Northampton, Mass., Feb. 6, 1814. His mother was Lydia Clark. He was educated at the Northampton Academy, and at the age of fourteen began to learn the drug business. In 1834 he entered into business relations with Mr. Henry Stearns, in drugs, medicines, and groceries. They continued in this business until 1839, when Mr. Parsons sold his interest and purchased a farm in the town of Agawam, Mass., where he has made his home more or less since. In the year 1840 he took charge of Ames Brothers' mill at Northampton, the original paper-makers in the Connecticut Valley. In 1843 he took charge of their mill and business at South Hadley Falls, Mass., but, this mill being destroyed by fire in the same year, he purchased a paper-mill at Suffield, Conn., and formed the "Eagle Mills Company," with a capital of $30,000, changing the mill from a hand- to a machine-mill. In 1853 he disposed of his interest, and removed to Holyoke, Mass., where, in connection with Colonel Aaron Bagg, of West Springfield, and others, he organized the Parsons Paper Company. With this corporation he is now connected as treasurer and agent, and has managed its business since its organization. During its existence it has divided more than $1,000,000 in profits, besides increasing the original investment of $60,000 many fold from its earnings.

In 1872, Mr. Parsons became president of the Third National Bank of Springfield, Mass., of which he had previously been one of the incorporators. The surplus of the bank under Mr. Parsons' management has steadily increased, and is now more than three hundred thousand dollars, while it has paid regular dividends of from ten to twelve per cent. per annum. In connection with the bank and Col. Bagg he has built the finest business block in the city of Springfield. He has been interested as a stockholder and director in the Holyoke Manilla Company, The Holyoke Warp Company, Farr Alpaca Company, of Holyoke; is interested in the Valley Paper Company, of Holyoke, and is president of the Holyoke and Westfield Railroad, besides having been an incorporator in both of the Holyoke savings-banks, and a director in the Hadley Falls National Bank, of Holyoke. He has also been interested in many other enterprises of the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts. To him, as the business manager of the Parsons Paper Company, the city of Holyoke is indebted for a fine public hall, and (he has rebuilt and refurnished it at great expense the past season) for the Holyoke House, one of the finest hotels in Western Massachusetts. In 1878 his name (without his consent) was presented to the Republican convention as a candidate for Congress from the Tenth Massachusetts District, and later he was unanimously nominated by the Independent convention, which nomination was promptly declined. Mr. Parsons was married Sept. 29, 1836, to Lucretia, daughter of Col. George Colton, of Springfield, Mass. They have had five children, one son (deceased in infancy) and four daughters,—Elizabeth Hoyt, who was the wife of C. P. Prescott, Esq., postmaster of Holyoke, died Sept. 19, 1876; Fanny Colton, an invalid at home; Sarah Leonard, wife of Emery Meekins, Esq., of Springfield, Mass., and Catherine Turner, wife of E. C. Taft, of Holyoke.

As to the marriages of Mr. Parsons' ancestors it may be observed that,—1. Joseph Parsons married Mary Bliss, of Springfield; 2. Joseph Parsons married Elizabeth Strong, of Northampton, a relative of Gov. Strong; 3. Noah Parsons married Mindwell Edwards, sister of Rev. Jonathan Edwards; 4. Noah Parsons married Phebe Bartlett, of Northampton; 5. Justice Parsons married Lydia Clark, of Peru.

EDWARD CALVIN TAFT

was born in Uxbridge, Mass., Jan. 29, 1846. His father, Calvin Taft, who now resides in the city of Worcester, Mass., was formerly a successful cotton-broker in the Southern States. Mr. Taft is a descendant of Robert Taft, who came to America from England about 1646. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, and, upon leaving school, connected himself with the Franklin Paper Company of Holyoke, of which his father was president.

In 1869 his father purchased the Hampden Paper Company's mill, of which Mr. E. C. Taft took charge, and in the same year the latter organized the Albion Paper Company with a capital of $60,000, and filled the position of business agent. In 1877 they built their present mill, covering over 120,000 square feet, three stories in height, with a capacity of 3½ tons of book and engine-sized flat paper per day, which amount will be largely increased upon the completion of their new mill, now in process of erection.

In the year 1870, Mr. Taft married Miss Kate T., daughter of J. C. Parsons, Esq., and has one daughter, Lucretia P., born in 1875.

DR. JAMES I. O'CONNOR

was born on the 19th day of September, 1842, in Pittsfield, Mass., where the new Catholic Church now stands. He is descended from Roderick, the last king of Ireland, through a long line of ancestors. His father, Eugene O'Connor, and his mother, Honora Kinney, were both born in the county of Kings, Ireland. The doctor is the oldest of ten children,—seven sons and three daughters. When James was three years old his father moved to Springfield, and since then the son has resided in that city, where he received a liberal education in the public schools. Afterward he acquired a thorough knowledge of the drug business, while in the employment of Lom-

bard & Crandall, a well-known firm on Main Street. During his five years' stay with this house he rose to the position of first prescription clerk, and held the same up to the evening on which he left Springfield to prepare for the practice of medicine. At the age of nineteen he entered Harvard Medical College, with the advantages of a good education and a thorough knowledge of the apothecary business. Here he pursued the regular course of study, and was graduated on the 11th of February, 1865.

At a special examination held to supply ten surgeons for the United States army, in answer to a call from the surgeon-general (the call being considered a great honor by that institution), he received his diploma and commission in the regular army, but, being attacked with pneumonia, he resigned his position.

Dr. O'Connor, immediately after his recovery, began the practice of medicine in Holyoke, Mass., and soon acquired a large and remunerative practice. He has the reputation of a skillful and successful physician and surgeon.

In the years 1872 and 1873 he erected a fine brick block of six dwelling-houses, at a cost of $45,000, on Dwight Street, opposite the city park. He has taken an active part in everything relating to the interests of Holyoke, as well as the church (the Roman Catholic) with which he is connected, and is esteemed by all as an upright and energetic citizen. On the 3d of January, 1867, he married Miss Mary Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Commodore Beahn, of Springfield, and has had five children,—Mary, Margaret, Edward, Agnes, and James, only two of whom (Agnes and James) are living.

JOHN DELANEY

was born in the village of Cullahill, Queens Co., Ireland, in the year 1815. He was the son of James Delaney and Julia Camphion. His father was a farmer, and died when John was but sixteen months old. Left fatherless, he was early compelled to earn his own living. He learned the trade of a stonemason, which he has since followed. In December, 1835, the great fire occurred in New York, and, rightly judging this to be a good time for him to strike out for America, on the 1st of April, 1836, he left his native town and embarked at Liverpool, April 8th, in the packet-ship "Star," Capt. Glover, and landed in New York May 9th. His first work in New York was on the extension of the Vassar Brewery at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he remained about a year, when he went to Hudson, N. Y., and remained a year, and in the fall of 1837 returned to New York City, where he was employed on the Croton Water-works for two years. In April, 1840, he went to Becket, Mass., where he worked on the railroad bridges at that place, and remained a year. In 1841 a portion of the Croton dam was washed away, and he was engaged as superintendent of the work, and remained in charge until the dam was restored, in 1842. He then returned to Massachusetts, and was employed on Fort Warren in Boston Harbor for two years. Subsequently he returned to Brooklyn, and was employed on the Atlantic dock for two years, whence he went to Brunswick, Me., and was employed on the erection of a chapel for Bowdoin College. In the fall of 1846 he again returned to Massachusetts.

He was married to Miss Bridget Lahey, of Thomastown, County Kilkenny, Ireland, in the Franklin Street Cathedral, Boston, on Nov. 20, 1846. Soon after he then went to Lowell, and took charge of very important work for the Lock and Canal Company under Engineer J. B. Francis until the spring of 1849, when he moved to Holyoke, where he has since resided. His family consists of six children,—two sons and four daughters,—four of whom are living. His oldest son, James E., was born in Lowell, Nov. 7, 1847, the other five in Holyoke: John L., Nov. 15, 1849; Julia A., Nov. 23, 1851; Mary Elizabeth, June 4, 1854; Elizabeth A., Nov. 18, 1855; and Mary L., March 23, 1859. Mary E. died Dec. 16, 1854, and Julia A. Dec. 19, 1854. In Holyoke, under Engineers John Chase and his nephews, S. Stewart and William A. Chase, Mr. Delaney has done all the important stonework on the head gates, wheel-pits, raceways, and the many extensive canal walls, as well as on the bridge between Holyoke and South Hadley, on the several bridges that span the canals, and on the foundations of the several mills, city-hall, churches, and business blocks in the city. In Springfield he did all the stonework at the water-shops on the dam, put in the foundations for the gun-level machines, built the stone dam at Smith & Wesson's Works, Mill River, built the masonry for the Connecticut River Railroad Company for the entrances to the Hampden Park, and the extensive river wall along their premises; for the Otis Company at Ware he performed very important work, consisting of their dam, bridges, and mill foundations. He also built the dam of the Nonotuck Silk Company at Florence, and in 1874 was awarded the contract to rebuild the bridges, dams, retaining walls, and foundations washed away by the great Mill River flood at Williamsburg and Haydenville. He has always done his work in a thorough and substantial manner. In 1876, business being a little dull, he took the opportunity to visit the land of his birth, and, in company with his daughter Mary L., sailed from New York on the steamer "Abyssinia," on July 5th, and landed in Queenstown July 14th. After a very pleasant visit with friends in Ireland, they made a tour of England and France, and returned home.

WESTFIELD.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

Westfield, lying on the Westfield or Agawam River, is about eight miles distant from Springfield, and is one of the important manufacturing towns of Hampden. It is bounded on the north by the town of Southampton, in Hampshire County, on the south by Southwick, on the east by Agawam, Holyoke, and West Springfield, and on the west by Russell and Montgomery. It is traversed east and west by the Boston and Albany Railroad, and north and south by the New Haven and Northampton Railroad.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface is generally flat or undulating, except on the east and west, where hilly ranges border the town. The central portion of Westfield is an expansive valley, surrounded, save at the northwestern extremity, by abrupt terraces, ranging in height from 20 to 70 feet. According to geological authorities, this valley was once a lake about seven miles in length, three in width, and forty feet in depth in its deepest part.

The Westfield or Agawam River enters the town in the northwest, at the foot of Mount Tekoa, and, flowing eastward, empties into the Connecticut, receiving *en route*, near the village of Westfield, the waters of Little River.

Among various water-courses are Pond, Moose Meadow, Powder Mill, and Great Brooks.

A spur of the Green Mountains fringes the western border, and in the northwest rises Mount Tekoa, from whose summit,

John Delaney

it is said, the eye may describe a circle of vision seventy-five miles in diameter. Among other conspicuous elevations are *Pochassic* Mountain on the west, and Ball and Grindstone Mountains on the northwest. Limestone is found in the western part of the town.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Touching the date of the earliest settlement of the tract now occupied by Westfield, authorities differ, but it seems to be agreed that it took place some time between 1658 and 1662. It is, however, known that grants of land in the section were made in 1658 to Thomas Cooper, in 1660 to Deacon Chapman, and in 1661 to Capt. Pynchon, Robert Ashley, and George Colton. In 1666, George Phelps, Isaac Phelps, Capt. Cook, W. Cornish, Thomas Dewey, J. Noble, David Ashley, John Holyoke, John Ponder, and John Ingersoll received grants, and settled here in that year. It is recorded that the first child born here was Benjamin Saxton, in 1666. He lived to be eighty-eight years old, and left a numerous family, who have handed the name down to the present generation of dwellers in Westfield.

As to an argument in favor of the theory that there were settlements here previous to 1658, it may be noted that in the colonial records under date of 1641 it was declared by the General Court that the people of Connecticut had encroached upon the domain of the Massachusetts Bay by permitting persons of theirs to establish a trading-house at *Woronock* (the original Indian name of Westfield). Again upon the records of Massachusetts in 1647 it was provided "that *Woronoco* shall be a part of the town of Springfield, and liable to all charges there as other parts of the same town," etc. It was also ordered "that the trading-houses established at *Woronoco* and all trading-houses to be erected should be contributory to all public and common charges, 'both in towne and county.'" The Records of Massachusetts, vol. iii. pages 131 and 164, show that about 1648 there arose a controversy between Massachusetts and Connecticut as to the right of jurisdiction over *Woronoco*. In 1649 it was determined that the dividing line between the two colonies should be run so as to settle the question of title to *Woronoco*. Connecticut failed, however, to send a representative, as she had agreed, to be present at the running of the line, and thus "*Woronoco* was ordered to Massachusetts." Massachusetts offered to give Connecticut further opportunity to prove her claim, but she did not choose to avail herself of it, having probably ascertained that her title was defective. At all events, the controversy was never after revived.

At the May court in 1662 certain inhabitants of Windsor and Dorchester presented a petition in which, after setting forth that they were much in want of land, they asked for a tract six miles square at *Woronoco* to be joined with the farms of "the late much-honored Maj.-Gen. Atherton and Capt. Roger Clapp, of Dorchester," to whom grants had previously been made by the court. Fifteen persons signed the petition, which was granted, and at the same time it was decreed by the deputies that the farms alluded to should belong to the plantation in respect to public charges, and that "the order for *Woronoco* henceforth to lie to Springfield should be void," provided the petitioners should settle themselves and a minister within three years. The deputies appointed Capt. Pynchon, Capt. Edward Johnson, David Wilton, Samuel Smith, and Nathaniel Dickinson, Sr., to set out the plantation, and order its affairs until twelve inhabitants (six of whom at least should be freemen) should be settled. Of the petitioners above referred to, mention is made in the records that George Phelps received in 1666 a confirmation of his title, and as they were not issued save upon a showing that the grantee had resided upon his grant for the space of five years, it is clear that Mr. Phelps must have settled at *Woronoco* in 1662.

Woronoco was considered one of the best localities for obtaining beaver, and in the skins of these animals the Indians used to drive a brisk trade with the settlers. For this reason the Indians abounded plentifully near *Woronoco*, and this view appears to be confirmed by the fact that the early settlers of the place exercised unusual precautions for mutual protection from savage incursions. Mr. Pynchon, of Springfield, was an extensive trader in beaver-skins, and under a license from the General Court he controlled the entire trade in those commodities at *Woronoco*.

The pioneers did considerable in the way of gathering turpentine, and instances are frequent in the records of grants made to various persons "to set boxes for turpentine and to collect turpentine."

In the land records of the proprietors of Westfield mention is made of a transfer to Samuel Taylor, "blacksmith," of a parcel of land under date of April 9, 1697. From this it would seem that Taylor was the first blacksmith the town had, but where his land or shop was located the records fail to indicate.

The early Indian name of Westfield was known as *Woronoco*, *Warronoco*, and *Woronake*, the latter being the name designated by the General Court in referring to matters touching that portion of the town of Springfield. When the question of incorporation was first mooted it was proposed to give the town the name of Streamfield, from the fact that it was located between two streams, but the name of Westfield was finally selected as a mark of greater distinction, the town being nearly west from Boston, and at that time the extreme westerly settlement of New England. The tract was under the control of Springfield, as has already been noted, according to the understanding of the General Court of Massachusetts.

In the early records of Springfield, under date of Feb. 7, 1664, it appears that Capt. Pynchon, Maj. Holyoke, and Messrs. Ely, Colton, and Cooley were chosen a standing committee with sole power "to order matters concerning *Warronoco*, both for the admittance of inhabitants and to grant lands, etc." July 6, 1666, this committee made grants of land in *Woronoco* to the following persons: Capt. Aaron Cook, 50 acres; Thomas Day, 30 acres; James Cornish, 40 acres; John Ingersoll, 20 acres; Josiah Leeds, 30 acres; Moses Cook, 30 acres; John Osbourn, 25 acres; Maj. John Holyoke, 40 acres; David Ashley, 30 acres; Thomas Noble, 30 acres; Sergt. Stebbins, 35 acres; Samuel Marshfield, 30 acres; John Ponder, 35 acres; John Root, 35 acres; Benjamin Cooley, 14 acres; Hugh Dudley, 20 acres; William Brookes, 30 acres; Thomas Orton, 35 acres. A further grant of 30 acres was made to Samuel Marshfield, conditioned upon his releasing an Indian chief then in his custody. Subsequent grants about that time were made as follows: Ambrose Fowler, 10 acres; Walter Lee, 20 acres; George Phelps, 50 acres; Joseph Whiting (or Whitney), 54 acres; George Tyler, 11½ acres; Israel Dewey, 8 acres; Isaac Phelps, 30 acres; John Sackett, 5 acres; Thomas Bancroft, 30 acres; Jedediah Dewey, 15 acres. Other grants were made about that time, but the imperfectly-copied records do not make it clear to whom they were made.

The above grantees were required to dwell in their own persons on these lands by the last of May, 1667, and to continue thereon for the space of five years. They were further to use their endeavors for settling an able minister among them. Shortly thereafter it was ordered that each grantee should have an additional grant of a home-lot not to exceed six acres.

In January, 1668, the Springfield committee announced that, as many of the grantees had forfeited their grants by failing to settle, the committee, to give further opportunity to such as were serious in their intentions to settle, ordered that grants should be confirmed to all who should do their share in the erection of a fence about the general field, said fence to be completed by May 20, 1668, and all persons failing

to comply with these conditions were to utterly forfeit their grants. As can best be gathered from the records, only about one-half of the original grantees fulfilled the conditions.

When this general fence was completed, and provided with "a suitable gate," it was ordered that any person leaving the gate open should be fined five shillings.

In accordance with the order above, concerning the settlement of a minister, Capt. Cook was instructed, July 24, 1668, "to go into the Bay to procure a minister for this place, such a one as he shall be advised by the Elders in or about the Bay, if the committee at Springfield do approve of our acts herein."

The copy of an old document, dated 1670, indicates that James Cornish and Joseph Whiting were selectmen of the town in that year, although the records do not note the election of selectmen earlier than 1672.

In March, 1669, Sackett's Creek was granted to Joseph Whitney and David Ashley, to set a mill thereon and grind corn.

The earliest purchases from the Indians of lands now included within the limits of Westfield were made by Capt. John Pynchon on behalf of the early settlers. An old aboriginal document is the deed signed by Alquat, called "the Indian sachem of *Waranoake* and *Pochasuck*," and witnessed by Wallump and Wallamunt (two Indian chiefs), transferring to Capt. John Pynchon, on behalf of certain inhabitants of "*Waranoake*, alias Westfield," a large tract of land lying between Great and Little Rivers. The date of the document is June 30, 1669. The price paid for the purchase was £40, and the boundaries of the tract, as defined by the deed, were, in the language of the deed, as follows:

"A certain Parcel or tract of Land, Meddo & wood-Land, lying & being at *waranoake* aforesd, on ye side of *woranoake* river, ye greate River, and on ye north or northerly side of ye Little River, or Foart River, adjoining on ye southeast, East, and Northeast, on Land formerly Purched by Saml Marshfield, of Springfield, for the Inhabitants of Westfield aforesd, and on ye south and southwest, on ye Little River aforenamed, commonly called the fort River. On ye North or Northerly it is bounded by ye greate River called *woranoak* River, and so running up *woranoak* river to ye falls, near about a mile above ye present Housen to a marked tree thare, and from that marked tree it runs off westerly or southwesterly upon a straight line to the Little River or fort River to a stone at ye Nooke or Poynt whare all ye good land ends, and whare going up ye hill the pine plaine begins, the sd common or Pine Plain being ye westerly or Norwesterly bounds of this tract of Land, ye line of Dvision being run by several English going along with ye Indian from ye fawls in the greate River over to that stone aforenamed, which is on the top of the hill by the Little River, whare the Pine plaine begins."

March 12, 1667 (the inhabitants living at "the cellars" requesting it), George Phelps and John Williams were appointed to lay out a "highway across the west medow, under the hill, to the pyne playnes."

The spot chosen for the first permanent settlement was near the Little River, and near its junction with the Great or Agawam River, and about where the iron bridge now crosses the smaller stream, a mile east of Westfield village. This settlement was inclosed by a strong palisade about two miles in circumference, built for protection against the savages, and within this, besides the dwellings of the settlers, was a strong log fort, beneath which was a wide cellar, provided as a place of refuge for women and children in case serious danger from the Indians should threaten the settlement. The settlement began to thrive and expand, until several settlers, unable to get lands within the palisades, were forced to locate without its limits. This was because the land within had all been taken up in the original allotments of village lots, by which each householder received lots "according to the number of his family."

Fearing, therefore, that the security of the settlement might be endangered in being thus extended, it was determined, in 1677, to consolidate the people into a more compact community, and to that end the proprietors of town lots in Westfield, near "their meeting-house," agreed by a general vote to "break their lots" and allow other persons living in the remote sections to settle upon them, the persons so yielding up their portions to new occupants receiving in exchange for every acre thus relinquished two acres of town lots in some distant portion of the town.

In March, 1668, a division of the territory was made into three parts, and lots were cast for it. In the first division the lands fell to Thomas Gun, David Ashley, John Ponder, Sergt. Stebbins, Joseph Whiting, William Brookes (alias Israel Dewey), Thomas Bancroft, Hugh Dudley, Isaac Phelps, Geo. Phelps, Thomas Rootes, Thomas Noble. Grants were also made in 1668 and 1669 to John Sackett, John Ingersoll, Geo. Fyler, Capt. Cooke, Josiah Dewey, John Osborne, Mr. Fiske, and Thomas Handchett. At the time of the incorporation of the town grants had been made to thirty-four persons.

The Rev. Edward Taylor, the first pastor of the church, was also a physician, and for years after his settlement he was the only doctor for miles around. Mention is made of a George Filer, who, removing in 1667 from Northampton to Westfield, practiced medicine in the latter town a few years, after which he passed over to Connecticut.

From records kept by Rev. Edward Taylor concerning King Philip's war, it is learned that "the inhabitants were sorely distressed, yet sovereignly preserved. Our soil," he continued, "was moistened by the blood of three Springfield men,—young Goodman Dumbleton, who came to our mill, and two sons of Goodman Brooks, who came here to look for iron ore, but they fell in the way by the first assault of the enemy. Mr. Moses Cook, an inhabitant, and a soldier not an inhabitant were killed, and the houses of Mr. Cornish, John Sacket, and Ambrose Fowler were burned." Shortly afterward nine Westfield men were at Deerfield, when that place was attacked, and three of them were killed. A place called Indian Plain marks the scene of the encounter of Noah Ashley with an Indian, the latter being routed, but not killed. A daughter of the second wife of Mr. Sackett was captured by the Indians, and carried into captivity in northwest New York, where she married an Indian and remained until her death.

The central government at Boston, fearing disastrous results to the frontier settlements from Philip's war, transmitted to them a letter of advice, which ordered the colonies, in effect, to desert their settlements and unite themselves with the inhabitants of Springfield for more thorough protection. The letter, dated March 20, 1676, concluded thus:

"If you people be averse from our advice, we must be necessated to draw off our forces from them, for we cannot spare them, nor supply them with ammunition."

Westfield considered this order in town-meeting, and the protest of the inhabitants against it was conveyed to the government through a letter, prepared by Rev. Edward Taylor, and signed on behalf of the town by Isaac Phelps, David Ashley, and Josiah Dewey. In this letter, the inhabitants took the ground that Springfield offered no better protection than Westfield, and by reason, moreover, of much sickness in the town (by which a removal of the settlement was impracticable), they strongly objected to the change.

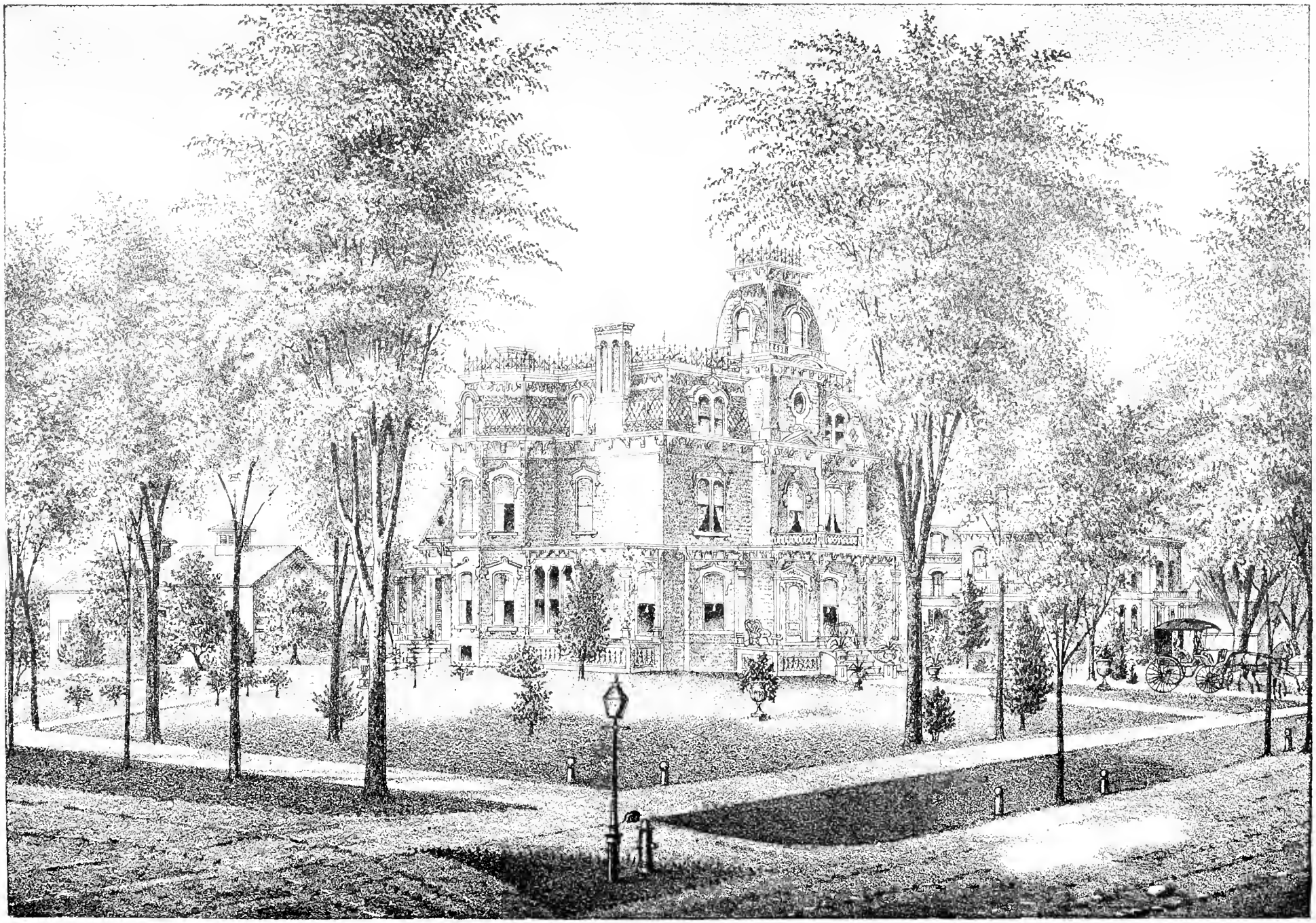
The reasons set forth in the earlier letter of the two transmitted by Westfield to the government upon the matter, were as follows:

"1st. *Its Situation.*—Lying on both sides of the great river Connecticut, whose east side is void of habitations, being but very few left, and those a great distance asunder,—those on the west side being scattered about a mile up and down, some of which are hid with brambles; and as for its tillage-ground, most is a great distance from the town, and not clear from brush in some places of it and to it, insomuch as an indifferent person cannot but judge (as we suppose) that the danger is double, in managing field-employments, to what ours is.

"2d. *Its Preparation.*—It is a place (with grief of heart be it spoken), most of the east side in ashes, unbuilt and unfortified, unless some few houses.

"3d. *Its Providential Dispensation.*—It hath been sorely under the blasting hand of God, so that it hath, but in a lower degree than ordinary, answered the labor of the husbandman, and sometime his labor upon it is wholly cast away.

"Now, these thoughts are very discouraging unto all thought of our removal thither,—for to remove from habitations to none, from fortifications to none, from a compact and plain place to a scattered, from a place of less danger in the field to more, from a place under the ordinary blessing upon our labors to one



RESIDENCE OF H. J. BUSH, COURT ST. WESTFIELD, MASS.

usually blasted, seems to us such a strange thing that we find not a man among us inclined thereto."

Three days afterward a second letter was dispatched, and, after repeating the protest contained in the first letter, thus continued:

"If we must be gone from hence, many of us have estates and friends calling of us elsewhere, and thereupon most of us incline, in case we remove, to come downwards. But yet the hand of God hath shut us up, so that we apprehend that we are under the call of God to abide here at present, by reason of the sore hand of God upon us, disenabling Capt. Cook's family and others from a remove, who are low, and captain's wife at the point of death under the bloody flux. Wherefore the ground of these lines is, in part, to intimate unto you that if there should be any convoy allowed at the present by your honored selves to any one for the bringing off their estate, the opportunity being so desirable to us all, if our town were not under the circumstances by the hand of God upon the persons of some amongst us, whereby it would be their death to remove (yet we see that it being such a desirable opportunity), that we fear we should lay our hands upon . . . leaving our sick to look to themselves, and liable to the rage of merciless enemies.

"This we thought good to leave with you that you might not, against their wills, expose us to such a temptation as such an opportunity might be. This, and not any respect of resuming the estate of any one with us, is the ground of this intimation; but the ground also of our lines is to desire this favor, that you would refresh us in this sad state that we are in by letting us understand whether we may have any hopes of such a favor as may be a safety for us, in case the Lord should put us in a personal state to remove by removing his afflicting hand, and whether or no you would advise us to adventure to cast any seed into the land, if God doth detain us at the present where we are. You know (we judge) how our fields lie. We request not anything at your hands to lay you under any temptation, and therefore we have ingenuously intimated what the thoughts of the Bay gentlemen are concerning us. But our danger is such as we cannot settle upon anything, and if we are like to have no relief from yourselves, *it being known*, may be an occasion to force us into the fields. The Lord shine forth, and show us our duty, and bring us to a willing kissing of the rod. We shall not add, only desiring the Almighty to be our shield."

The town records show that there was much strong feeling in opposition to the order, and, Northampton manifesting similar strong objection, the order was shortly after rescinded, and the towns left to take care of themselves as best they could.

Although Westfield suffered considerably during the war from incursions made by small parties of marauding Indians from time to time, the town escaped the serious trouble at first apprehended. Buildings were burned, a few persons were shot, and others carried away into captivity, but the loss of life and property was comparatively small.

The pursuits of daily life were, as may well be imagined, pushed forward in those days amid dire apprehensions, and only to a limited degree. No man ventured forth to daily labor without being fully prepared to defend himself from savage attacks, which he knew might be made at any moment. At night, sentries and patrols were constantly on guard to protect the sleeping inhabitants.

At the close of the war the town entered at once upon a new era of prosperity, the population began to increase rapidly, and the busy hum of industry cheered and encouraged the patient hearts to look forward to a bright and peaceful future.

In 1731 the town was divided into outer and inner commons, the former being respectively at the north and south sides of the town, and the latter in the centre between them. Grants of lands in the outer common were made to 107 householders, in tracts ranging from 12 to 515 acres. Among the grantees the Ashleys, Shepards, Mandsleys, Bancrofts, Fowlers, Taylors, Ingersolls, Kelloggs, Sackets, Nobles, Roots, Deweys, and Phelpses were the largest possessors. In 1733 the inner commons were divided among 106 grantees. As a matter of historical interest, the names of the grantees other than those above noted are here given: Loomas, Ponder, Church, King, Gunn, Bush, Root, Lee, Warner, Saxton, Weller, Williams, Bull, Handchet, Martindale, Pixley, Bagg, Sexton, Ingersoll, Kinsley, Cadwill, Old, Stiels, Hains, Stiles, Granger, Egleston, Coots, Nash, and Cark.

In 1805 the inhabitants of the town began to concentrate the chief settlement at the centre, or where the village of Westfield is now located. The erection of the first church at the centre in that year was a pronounced step in favor of concentration there. The earliest settlement, as has been observed, was at Little River in 1666, and it was not until many years after that the inhabitants began to make settlements of any consequence in any quarter far removed therefrom.

The first lawyers of Westfield of whom mention is made were John Ashley, who graduated at Yale in 1730; Josiah Dwight, who practiced here in 1750; Samuel Fowler, in 1768; and John Phelps.

DESCENDANTS OF THE PIONEERS.

Among the descendants of Westfield's early settlers now living in the town, may be mentioned the Ashleys, Atwaters, Averys, Bancrofts, Bush, Cadwells, Campbells, Clapps, Clarks, Cooks, Curtis, Deweys, Fowlers, Hanchetts, Hastings, Holcombs, Hulls, Kelloggs, Eglestons, Kings, Kneils, Lees, Loomis, Moseleys, Nobles, Pease, Phelps, Roots, Sacketts, Sextons, Shepards, Smiths, Taylors, Upsons, Wellers, Whitneys, and Wrights.

EARLY ROADS.

We are told by the proprietors' land records that in 1668 John Williams and George Phelps were given permission to lay out a way two rods wide, "from the way that runs thro' the Meadow on the East side of the river, between the lands of Edward Hart and George Sexton, and so running to Pine Hill." A highway was also ordered to be laid out to Fort Meadow by Mr. Dudley's, and so running down the hill to the bridge, and thence to the west corner of Mr. Taylor's plowing land, and then to the meadow. Another road extended from the meeting-house west to Filer's hemlock, four rods wide, and then to Deacon Hanchett's, seven rods wide, and then to the northwest corner of Samuel Root's lot, and then west to Pochassic farm. From this road a road was laid out, running north to the river by the westerly end of Noble's lot, sixteen rods wide, and so over the river, and thence by a bunch of trees at King's ditch, running up by the river to the hill, and so into the common.

There was one from Deacon Hanchett's home-lot, running southerly by a spruce swamp, and thence westerly by Nathaniel Weller's lot to the Pine Hills. Another one ran from the meeting-house south to the plain gate, and from the gate to Deacon Taylor's land, and so to the right across Deacon Taylor's land to the river, and then over the river into the "hundred acres," running up the hill across the "hundred acres" into the commons. In 1670, Springfield received permission to build a highway from the *Woronico* River westerly to Westfield. An early road was made from the two-mile brook, near the lower field, to Country Hill, and into the commons toward Springfield. There was also one across the Western Meadow under the hill to the pine plains.

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES.

Preliminary to their subsequent action during the stirring days of the Revolution, the citizens of Westfield, in September, 1774, chose Eldad Taylor, John Moseley, and Elisha Parks to represent the town at Northampton in a county congress, to be held September 22d of that year, for the purpose of consultation and deliberation over "ye present distressing times." In January, 1775, John Moseley and Elisha Parks were chosen as representatives to the Provincial Congress at Cambridge, and when there "not to take up Government without further order from the town." In February, 1775, it was voted to encourage the company of Minute-Men who had offered their services; and upon a search for guns "for ye use of ye Minute-Men on a sudden emergence," the committee reported that they had found "between 30 and 40 guns and a few Bagganets."

The committee of correspondence appointed to carry out the resolves of the Provincial Congress consisted of Dr. Mather, Col. Moseley, Capt. Wm. Shepard, Eldad Taylor, Col. Parks, Daniel Moseley, Daniel Fowler, David Moseley, Joseph Root, William Sacket, Samuel Fowler, John Shepard,

Jr., and John Phelps. It was voted that "the Minute-Men shall have one shilling per half-day exercising, they spending four hours in the service once a week." April 10, 1775, it was voted to raise £25 to purchase powder and "warlike stores." In February, 1775, it was voted "the town will not raise any money to encourage the Inlisting of Soldiers into the Continental Service." In March, 1778, a committee was chosen to remonstrate to the General Court, etc., "of the Nakedness of the army, of the Necessity of its being supplyed with Clothing and other Necessaries immediately." In April of the same year a committee was appointed to provide 53 shirts and 53 pairs of shoes and stockings for the use of the Continental army at the cost of the town. In May of the same year it was voted that each soldier raised to reinforce the Continental army for nine months be paid the sum of £30.

June 29, 1779, it was resolved to raise the sum of £1200 "for the encouragement of ten soldiers to be raised to join the Continental army forthwith for the space of nine months." It was also voted "to give the soldiers who enlist in the service for the term of nine months twenty shillings per month to each soldier, to be paid in silver or grain." At the same time it was resolved "to raise one hundred and twenty pounds to be paid to four soldiers to be raised and sent to Providence." July 20, 1779, it was resolved to raise nine months' men forthwith, and to pay each man 40s. per month. Oct. 20, 1779, it was agreed "to raise the sum of thirty pounds bounty for each soldier now to be raised for the Continental Service, and Destined to Claverack,* and also their Milage Money, at two shillings per mile."

June 16, 1780, it was

Voted "to give the nineteen soldiers to be raised by this town for the Continental army for the term of Six Months three pounds per month in hard money, or Continental money equivalent, as wages, and one Thousand Dollars in Continental Bills as Bounty for each man, and the Bounty money to be paid before the marching of the men. Or Four Pounds per month in hard money or Paper Currency equivalent, as the soldiers shall chose." Also, that "the Town meet on the Parade to-morrow at four o'clock in the afternoon, in order to enlist the soldiers aforesaid, and that the Captains of the several companies be directed to provide their several companies, when mustered, as much rum as they may think proper."

July 5, 1780, the town raised five additional six months' men, and a number of three months' men, to the latter of whom it was agreed to pay 10s. over and above their State pay, in hard money, and $500 in hand in Continental bills. In July, 1780, in response to a requisition from the General Court, the town agreed to purchase twelve horses for use in the Continental army, and directed the town treasurer to give the notes of the town in payment. In October, 1780, it was voted to increase the offer for six months' men by 20s. per month, hard money. At the same time it was voted to raise $11,000 to purchase beef ordered by the General Court for the army. A committee was also chosen to take into consideration the resolve of the General Court relative to raising more soldiers. Upon their report, it was resolved to raise eighteen men. At this time it was voted to raise £30,000 to defray the expenses of the past year.

July 2, 1781, it was voted to raise £130, hard money, to purchase beef ordered by the General Court for the army. In the same month the General Court ordered the town to raise fifteen three months' men, and, as an inducement, the town offered each soldier £4, hard money, per month.

Sept. 21, 1781, it was resolved

"To give encouragement to the militia called to be in readiness to serve under the command of Governor Trumble in the State of Connecticut;" and further, "to give to each soldier who shall march into Connecticut, belonging to this town, to be under the command of Governor Trumble, three pounds per month in hard money."

May 13, 1778, in response to a requisition for men to join the army, Noah Cobley and Paul Noble enlisted, and David Fowler, Roger Bagg, Enoch Holcomb, Joseph Dewey, Simeon Stiles, Jacob Noble, Benjamin Sexton, John Moxley, Martin Root, Stephen Fowler, Eli Granger, Roger Noble, and Daniel Fowler paid their fines. Upon the first alarm sounded at Lexington, Westfield sent out a company of 70 men, commanded by Capt. Warham Parks, whose lieutenants were John Shepard and Richard Falley. Every man in this company was a citizen of Westfield.

The treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, signed Sept. 3, 1783, was publicly celebrated in Westfield by joyful demonstrations. The day was ushered in by the discharge of cannon, and at noon there was a salute of 13 guns to mark the number of the States then banded together. The inhabitants then listened to an eloquent sermon preached by Rev. Noah Atwater, and in the afternoon there was a public banquet, in which visitors from many neighboring towns participated. The drinking of each toast was attended by the discharge of a cannon. A display of fireworks in the evening terminated the celebration in a glowing manner.

The Hon. William Shepard, one of the most distinguished men known in connection with the history of Westfield, was a son of Deacon John Shepard, who settled in the town in 1700. He was born in 1737, and at the age of seventeen enlisted in the military service of the government. At the age of twenty-one he was a lieutenant under Gen. Abercrombie, and at twenty-two served as captain in Gen. Amherst's command. He fought six years in the French war, and took part in the battles of Fort William Henry, Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Isle aux Noix, St. John's, and Montreal. Upon the close of the war he returned to Westfield, where he lived in peaceful retirement until 1775, when he was called to take part in the Revolutionary struggle. In that year, with the commission of lieutenant-colonel, he repaired to Roxbury, and served a long time near Washington's own person. He was a general under La Fayette in 1780, and thus continued until the war terminated. He fought in 22 battles, and retired on gallantly-won laurels as an eminent soldier and a man noted for many sterling qualities of character. Subsequently he was chosen major-general in the militia, a State Senator, a representative at the General Court, a representative to Congress, and was appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts to treat with the *Penobscot* Indians, as well as later, by the national government, to treat with the Six Nations.

General Shepard was also chosen Presidential elector at two elections, and received in numerous ways evidences of the high regard in which he was held by the people of Westfield. He was again called from retirement in 1786, upon the outbreak of Shays' rebellion, and in the detailed history of that campaign—presented elsewhere—the valuable services he rendered the commonwealth will be found fully set forth. He died in 1817, aged eighty.

Among other officers in the Revolutionary war from Westfield were Maj. Warham Parks (afterward Gen. Parks), Capt. John Gray, and Lieut. David Sackett. Among those of Westfield's citizens who lost their lives in the service were Abijah Dewey, James Ashley, Jared Noble, and a Mr. Rogers.

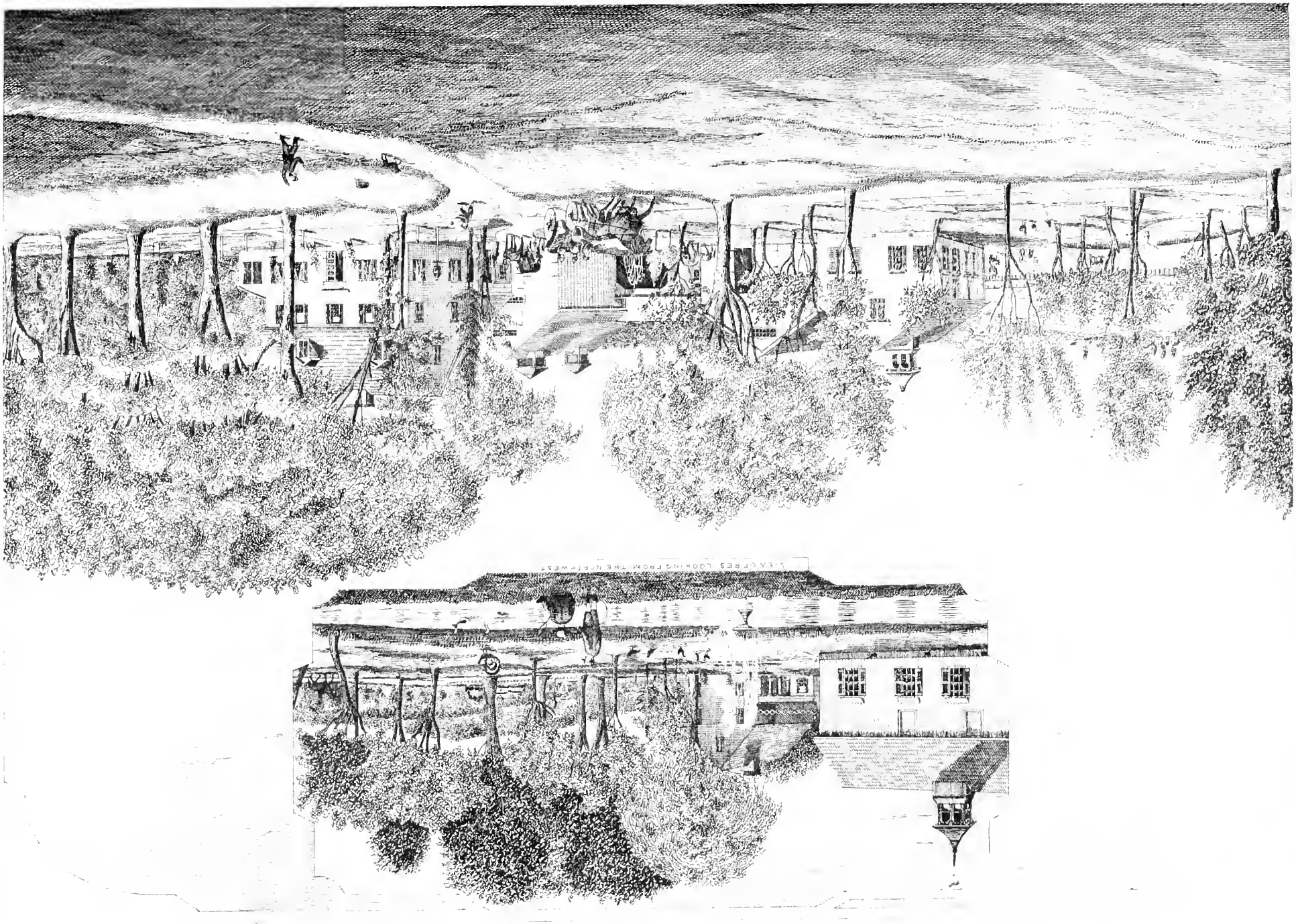
The town records covering the period of the war of 1812 are silent touching the action of the town as connected with the part it took in the events of that period, if any.

NOTEWORTHY INCIDENTS.

In March, 1676, the town, considering "the hand of God upon them in having let loose the Indians upon them," resolved that the inhabitants should be so ordered that while a portion went out to labor, the others should remain near home to guard the settlement. The following month it was agreed to build a fort near Mr. Whiting's house, of such size that all the inhabitants might come within its compass.

As an early indication of the organization of a military company, it may be observed that, in 1674, Samuel Loomis was appointed "ensine of the foote company of the towne."

* Now the city of Hudson, N. Y.



In 1676, John Moseley was appointed a lieutenant in the same command.

In 1698 it was voted in town-meeting that any person failing to attend town-meeting should be fined one shilling for each neglect. In 1703 the selectmen were instructed to raise £3 with the county rate to pay the representative for the town. Aug. 11, 1703, the selectmen, with John Noble, were instructed to agree with "ye Ingenes" for the purchase of all lands lying within the town bounds not already purchased.

In 1703 it was ordered "that there shall be a highway turn down Capt. Phelps' corner, and so over ye River where it may be most Convenant, and soe out into ye Commons in ye place which is called Goodman Ponder's Hollow."

June 30, 1704, it was voted "y^t^ ye severall houses in ye towne y^t^ are forted shall stand and be Defended and have theire severall proportions of men posted to y^m^ by ye Comity appointed, as may be most convenient for their defense."

In March, 1719, it was voted "that Philip Tremain may set up a litle house in ye highway, near the sider-press, and near to John Gun's orchard, and one-quarter of an acre of land where it can best bee spared, and to improve it dureing ye Towne's pleasure." In 1721 it was voted to allow the town of Springfield "five shillings" toward the building of a court-house there. In those days land was not particularly scarce or high-priced, for one may read in the early town records numerous entries such as,—"voted John Smith — acres of land wherever he can find it." In 1724, Capt. John Ashley, of Westfield, for the consideration of £460, "three barrels of sider, and thirty quarts of rum," obtained for himself and Col. John Stoddard, Capt. Henry Dwight, and Capt. Luke Hitchcock, a deed of the tract of land in which are now comprised the towns of Great Barrington, Sheffield, Egremont, Alford, Mount Washington, and Boston Corner. Twenty-one Indian sachems signed the deed. In 1735, Mr. Ashley made from the Indians a further purchase of a tract of land two miles wide and twenty-six in length, extending from Westfield to what is now Sheffield. These purchases opened the settlement of Sheffield, whither many Westfield people removed, the first to go being Obadiah Noble.

In 1747 it was decided to fort the town, and a "Comitty," being chosen to take charge of the matter, reported it best "to make a fort Round Stephen Kellog's house, and Lieut. Consider Moseley's and Doct. Ashley's house, and one over the Little River, and one over the great River, and two watch boxes, and to be done by the town."

In 1756 the town was visited by an earthquake shock, which displaced several chimneys. In 1792 two similar shocks were felt, by which many buildings were shaken.

In 1777, in accordance with an act of the General Court, the selectmen of Westfield established a scale of prices of merchandise and of labor, from which it appears that wheat was to be sold at 6*s.* per bushel, oats at 2*s.*, pork at 4*d.* per pound, beef 3*d.*, men's shoes 9*s.* per pair, tobacco 6*d.* per pound, and English hay 4*s.* per hundred. For keeping a horse a night and a day 1*s.* 6*d.* were charged. Common labor cost 3*s.* per day, and farming labor 53*s.* for six months. Horse hiring was 3*d.* per mile. Flip was 1*s.* per mug, and "Cyder" 6*d.* per mug.

Touching the early opening of trade, tradition says that a trading-house was established by three young men in 1662 at the confluence of the Little and Great Rivers, and further that the young men, after tarrying a year, suddenly disappeared, carried off, probably, by the Indians.

The records say that in December, 1672, Joseph Whiting, Thomas Dewey, Josiah Dewey, and Jedediah Dewey finished the building of a saw-mill and corn-mill on Two-Mile Brook, and that they proposed to manage the concern in partnership. In 1680, Lieut. Moseley, Thomas and Sergeant Dewey were granted permission to set a grist-mill and saw-mill on Two-Mile Brook, at its mouth. After this, saw-mills began to multiply quite rapidly. Feb. 10, 1803, David Morley was authorized to build a toll-bridge across Agawam River, "near the late dwelling-house of Stephen Noble, deceased." June 17, 1800, the town of Westfield was empowered to build a toll-bridge "over Westfield Great River, near Parks' Mills." In 1801, Ezra Marvin, Elihu Stow, and others, of Westfield, obtained a charter as "The Eleventh Massachusetts Turnpike Corporation," for the purpose of building a road to run from Westfield through Russell, Blandford, and Chester.

One of the old landmarks of the town is the old Ingersoll house on the Springfield road, about two miles from Westfield village and one mile from the location of Westfield's earliest settlement. It is said to have been built by John Ingersoll in 1700,* and is owned by Chandler L. Ingersoll, of New York. The fact that it was built to serve the purposes of a fort accounts for its preservation to this day, for it still continues its service as a habitable residence. It was here that Thomas Ingersoll encountered and routed *Greylock*, a noted Indian warrior, who was at that juncture about to murder Mrs. Ingersoll.

Among those of Westfield's citizens who lost their lives in the French war of 1755–60, Maj. Noah Ashley, Capt. Jonathan Ingersoll, and Richard Campbell were killed in a fight near Lake George.†

During the prevalence of the small-pox in town in 1777, an order was passed that "if any person should go within half a mile of the pest-house and then come into town, he should be fined £20, and, in default of payment thereof, should be publicly whipped twenty stripes upon the naked back."

In 1782 the town directed its representatives to petition the General Court for a "Lottery" to build a bridge over the Great River, near Weller's Mills. The petition was granted, but not until June 18, 1783.

Incidental to the Shays rebellion of 1786, it is perhaps worthy of remark that Capt. Sackett, of Westfield, took an active part in the organization of troops on behalf of the insurgents.

About the year 1800, Westfield lost a considerable number of her inhabitants by their removal to the Black River country, in the State of New York. Lowville, in Lewis County,—the centre of the settlement alluded to,—contains to-day many descendants of the earliest settlers of Westfield.

Westfield celebrated the bi-centennial of its existence Oct. 6, 1869, on which occasion Hon. William G. Bates, now living‡ in Westfield, delivered an interesting historical address, in which he embodied many valuable references to the early history of the town. The celebration was an important and joyous event, and its participants included, besides the inhabitants of Westfield, citizens of Southwick, Russell, and Montgomery (which places were formerly portions of Westfield), and many of the former residents of Westfield, then living in near and far-distant States. The day's exercises included a procession, addresses, and singing at the First Church, and a banquet in the open air near the park, where upward of a thousand persons partook of a rich feast. The day previous to this celebration, Westfield was visited with a disastrous inundation, caused by the breaking of the river levee after a heavy rain. The damages occasioned to the town by this flood reached $60,000.

THE FLOOD OF 1878.

Westfield has been visited by no less than four destructive floods since the year 1819,—in the years, to wit, of 1819, 1839, 1869, and 1878,—the latter of which proved the most disastrous, although those which preceded it are still memorable events in the town annals. The flood of 1878, like the earlier ones, was caused by the breaking away of the dyke on West-

* Daniel Ingersoll also died in 1754, while a soldier in the army, in the beginning of the French war.

† A memorandum in the hands of Major Ingersoll, at the United States Armory, says this house was built by Thomas Ingersoll, Esq., who was a magistrate, and died in 1748.

‡ November, 1878.

field River, above Westfield village, brought on by a sudden rise of the river on the night of Tuesday, December 10th, after a heavy fall of snow on the previous Monday, followed on Tuesday by a fall of rain that endured without cessation for more than twelve hours. At ten o'clock on Tuesday night the dyke gave way in several places, and the waters poured in an immense and rapid volume into the village, and, entering by the way of Ellis Street, flooded in a brief space of time to the depth of from three to ten feet the section of Westfield village from School Street to the river and from Elm to Charles Street. The flood marked its destructive course by washing out in some cases to the depth of six feet or more many of the thoroughfares, undermining buildings, deluging the lower floors of hundreds of dwellings, and utterly demolishing not only outhouses and small structures, but many residences and large factories. Provin's brick block was undermined, and the southern half of it from top to bottom demolished. Steer & Turner's large organ-factory, near the Great River bridge, was so badly shattered that a wind-storm, following on the 3d of January ensuing, leveled the structure to the ground. The Catholic Church was badly damaged, numberless frame dwellings and shops lifted bodily from their foundations and thrown down, sidewalks and fences destroyed on every hand, and ruin generally visited upon that part of the village where the waters held their mad revels.

The thoroughfares called upon to suffer most were Ellis, Franklin, Shepard, Charles, Jefferson, Madison, Hampden, Elm, Lincoln, Orange, Maple, Meadow, and Mechanic Streets. Elm Street was a roaring river from School Street to the bridge, through which latter Great River rolled its resistless tide to the depth of three feet over the bridge floor, but despite the onslaught upon it the ancient structure stood its ground. Elm Street was badly washed out, and in repairing the highway damages there and in other streets the town was subsequently engaged for a week or more. At Little River settlement, on the east, Morley's bridge and the county bridge, as well as a saw- and grist-mill, were swept away, while at various points in the town bridges were destroyed and roads rendered impassable by wash-outs. The first estimate of the actual loss caused by the flood placed the figures at $200,000, but subsequent careful computation fixed it at about $100,000. The effects of the overflow were largely felt in the neighboring river-country as well, but Westfield was conspicuously stricken with a calamity which, as "the great flood of 1878," will be keenly remembered for many years to come.

INCORPORATION.

Until the 28th of May, 1669, *Woronoco* was a part of Springfield, and the history of the latter town necessarily embodies reference to the settlement of *Woronoco* previous to that year. Upon the date in question, in response to a petition of the inhabitants of *Woronoco* in 1668, and further in response to the action of the inhabitants of Springfield in the premises, the General Court passed the act incorporating the town of Westfield.

From the Records of Massachusetts, vol. iv. page 405, it is learned that a petition was made to the General Court in 1668 by Aaron Cooke "in the name of the inhabitants of *Woronoake*," and "they judged it meet to make such an addition of land to the petitioners as may be to the contents of six miles square, so as they intrudeth not upon any former grants to towns or persons." The town of Springfield was authorized "to take the furtherance of the work for a township." Pursuant to this the inhabitants of Springfield, at town-meeting held Feb. 2, 1668, passed the following:

"Springfield,—At a Towne Meeting ffeb. 2d, 1668. Uppon ye Motion of ye Inhabitants at *Woronoco* This Town being willing to promote & further their desire of being a Township of Themselves (amongst other grants to them did, &c.), Doe leave the Inhabitants there to themselves to mannage their own matters, or as the Honnord Genle Corte shall further Order: And we hope the Corte will see cause to Order them to be a Township, & that they through the favor of God may grow up into a comfortable society & bee a happy Neighbourhood to Us, & Our ffreinds & Theires.

This is a true Coppy of the Town Ordr, vizt., soe much of it as is concerning the releasing of *Woronoco* from Springfield.

"Taken out of ye Town Records
"By mee,
"Elizur Holyoke,
"*Recorder*."

The following is a copy of the act of incorporation:

"There being a motion made to this Court in ye behalfe of ye Inhabitants at *Woronooke* belonging to Springfield, That they may be a Towneship of yourselves; Springfield being willing thereto, as appeares by Coppy of an order of that Towne, under their Recorders hand hereto annexed. Leaving *Woronoak* to ymselves, & referring ym to this Court. This Court (therefore) Doth hereby Grant them to be a Towneship, & allows them all Priveledges according as other Townes have in this Collony, And that ye Sd Towne be called Westfield.

"The magists have past this, their brethereu, the Deputys, hereto consenting 28 May, 1669.

"Consented to by the Deputyes,
"Edward Rawson, *Secty.*
"William Torrey, *Clerke*."

The committee appointed by the town of Springfield for laying out the six miles square granted by the General Court to the domain of Westfield consisted of Elizur Holyoke, Samuel Marshfield, George Colton, and Rowland Thomas. In their report to the General Court they said:

"The said quantity of land is laid out to them five mile broad at ye Northerly end thereof extending from a pine tree marked at ye East Mountayne to a white oake marked at ye West Mountayne, & it running in length Southerly Nine mile, and at the Southerly end of their Nine Mile their limits are flour miles broad Westward."

January 12, 1736, Thomas Ingersoll, representative at the General Court from Westfield, presented a petition from the inhabitants of Westfield, praying for the addition to the town tract of a mountainous section on the western frontier, embracing about 6000 acres. The people of Westfield desired the possession of this tract because it contained excellent building-stone.

The petition was granted, and the tract so added was thereafter known as "The New Addition." From this "New Addition" the town of Russell and a portion of the town of Montgomery were taken. In the sale of "New Addition" lands, Westfield reserved the right of quarrying stone forever from certain parts of the territory so sold. Previous to the acquisition of this new tract, the original domain was lessened by the creation, in 1770, of the town of Southwick.

SELECTMEN.

The early town records, dating from the incorporation of the town—1669 to 1696—have disappeared, and the copies thereof which were made early in 1700, and which are still extant, present them in a very incomplete form. These copies contain no record of a town-meeting earlier than 1672. In that year Capt. Cook, Deacon Hanchett, Sergt. Dewey, John Sacket, and Joseph Whiting were chosen selectmen.

1676.—Isaac Phelps, Thos. Gunn, John Porter, John Ingersoll, David Ashley.
1677.—Ens. Loomis, George Phelps, Josiah Dewey, Isaac Phelps, Thomas Dewey, David Ashley.
1678.—Lieut. Moseley, Thomas Bancroft, Jedediah Dewey.
1679.—David Ashley, Josiah Dewey, Isaac Phelps.
1680.—Sergt. Dewey, Isaac Phelps, David Ashley.
1685.—Ens. Loomis, Sergt. Phelps, David Ashley.
1686.—Cornet Dewey, Ens. Dewey, John Root.
1687-88.—Isaac Phelps, Lieut. Loomis, Nathaniel Weller.
1689.—Josiah Dewey, Samuel Root, Isaac Phelps.
1690.—Isaac Phelps, Nathaniel Weller, Samuel Root.
1691-92.—Lieut. Phelps, John Sacket, Nathaniel Weller.
1693.—Isaac Phelps, Samuel Root, John Sacket.
1694.—Deacon Dewey, Deacon Weller, David Ashley.
1695.—Isaac Phelps, Samuel Root, Ens. Dewey.
1696.—Isaac Phelps, Nathaniel Phelps, John Noble.
1697.—Isaac Phelps, Nathaniel Weller, Jedediah Dewey.
1698.—Lieut. Root, Ensign Dewey, Deacon Weller.
1699.—Jedediah Dewey, Isaac Phelps, David Ashley.
1701.—Joseph Mandsley, Nathaniel Phelps, Thomas Noble.
1702.—Nathaniel Phelps, Nathaniel Weller, Samuel Root.
1703.—Isaac Phelps, Deacon Weller, Samuel Ashley.
1704.—Isaac Phelps, Samuel Ashley, Nathaniel Phelps.
1705.—Capt. Phelps, Nathaniel Phelps, Samuel Taylor.

1706.—Samuel Taylor, David Dewey, Isaac Phelps.
1707.—Nathaniel Weller, Isaac Phelps, Samuel Taylor.
1708-9.—David Dewey, Isaac Phelps, Nathaniel Weller.
1710.—Nathaniel Weller, Nathaniel Phelps, Stephen Kellogg.
1711.—Nathaniel Phelps, John Root, Stephen Kellogg.
1712.—David Ashley, Nathaniel Phelps, John Root.
1713.—Isaac Phelps, John Root, David Ashley.
1715.—Nathaniel Phelps, Thomas Noble, John Root.
1717.—John Root, Capt. Moseley, Thomas Dewey.
1718.—John Root, Daniel Bagg, Ens. Gunn.
1719.—John Root, John Gunn, Mark Noble.
1720.—Samuel Ashley, Thomas Noble, Israel Dewey.
1721.—John Gunn, Thomas Ingersoll, Samuel Ashley.
1722.—Thomas Noble, James Dewey, John Root.
1723.—John Shepard, John Gunn, Daniel Bagg.
1724.—Thomas Ingersoll, John Ashley, Samuel Bush (2d).
1725.—Thomas Ingersoll, John Root, Jonathan Ashley.
1726.—John Gunn, Lieut. Root, Joseph Dewey.
1727.—Thomas Ingersoll, Samuel Bush (2d), Jonathan Phelps.
1728.—John Gunn, John Shepard, Thomas Ingersoll.
1729.—John Gunn, Consider Mandsley, Thomas Dewey.
1730.—John Gunn, Samuel Fowler, Adijah Dewey, John Shepard, Consider Mandsley.
1731.—John Root, John Gunn, Thomas Ingersoll, Nathaniel Bancroft, Elizur Weller.
1732.—Deacon Shepard, James Dewey, Nehemiah Loomis.
1733.—Thomas Ingersoll, Eldad Taylor, James Dewey.
1734.—Lieut. Ingersoll, Deacon Shepard, Ensign Taylor, Lieut. Ashley, James Dewey.
1735.—Deacon Shepard, Lieut. Ingersoll, Ensign Mandsley, Samuel Fowler (2d), Ensign Taylor.
1736.—Samuel Fowler (2d), John Lee, Elizur Weller, Ensign Mandsley, Lieut. Ingersoll.
1737.—Deacon Shepard, Ensign Mandsley, Lieut. Ingersoll, Joseph Root, David Dewey.
1738.—Thomas Ingersoll, Joseph Root, Ensign Mandsley, Matthew Noble, John Gunn.
1739.—Joseph Root, Ensign Taylor, Deacon Shepard, Thomas Ingersoll, John Gunn.
1740.—Abijah Dewey, James Dewey, David Dewey, Matthew Noble, Samuel Fowler.
1741.—James Dewey, Ensign Mandsley, Joseph Root, David Dewey, Matthew Noble.
1742.—Thomas Ingersoll, Ensign Mandsley, Joseph Root, Deacon Dewey, Israel Mandsley.
1743.—Ensign Mandsley, Deacon Dewey, Israel Mandsley, Ensign Taylor, Thomas Ingersoll.
1744.—David Moseley, John Shepard, Deacon Taylor, David Bagg, Ensign Noble.
1745.—James Dewey, David Moseley, Eldad Taylor, Thomas Ingersoll, John Shepard.
1746.—Abel Cadwell, John Shepard, Capt. Ingersoll, David Moseley, Eldad Taylor.
1747.—Israel Ashley, Abel Cadwell, David Moseley, John Shepard, David Weller.
1748.—David Moseley, John Shepard, Abel Cadwell, Asa Noble, Stephen Nash.
1749-50.—David Moseley, Aaron Phelps, Moses Dewey, Dr. Ashley, John Shepard.
1751.—Jonathan Ingersoll, Israel Moseley, Israel Dewey, Ens. Noble, Stephen Nash.
1752.—David Moseley, Noah Ashley, Dr. Ashley, Abel Cadwell, Jonathan Ingersoll.
1753.—Noah Ashley, David Moseley, Dr. Ashley, Wm. Sacket, Abel Cadwell.
1754.—David Moseley, Israel Ashley, William Sacket, David Weller, Jonathan Ingersoll.
1755.—David Moseley, Israel Ashley, David Weller, Jonathan Ingersoll, Samuel Fowler.
1756.—David Moseley, Israel Ashley, Moses Dewey, David Weller, Samuel Fowler.
1757.—Israel Ashley, Eldad Taylor, David Moseley, John Shepard, Martin Dewey.
1758.—David Moseley, Israel Ashley, Martin Dewey, John Shepard, John Ingersoll.
1759.—David Moseley, John Ingersoll, Ezra Clapp, Moses Dewey, Aaron King.
1760-61.—Matthew Noble, Samuel Noble, Samuel Fowler, Joseph Root, Aaron King.
1762.—David Moseley, John Ingersoll, John Moseley, Eldad Taylor, Samuel Fowler.

(The records covering the period between 1762 and 1774 have been lost.)

1774.—John Ingersoll, John Bancroft, William Shepard, David Fowler, Elisha Parks.
1775.—Elisha Parks, John Moseley, William Shepard, Eldad Taylor, Daniel Fowler.
1776.—John Moseley, Daniel Fowler, Daniel Bagg, Dr. Mather, Daniel Sacket.
1777.—David Moseley, Daniel Sacket, Benjamin Saxton, Martin Root, Samuel Mather.
1778.—John Ingersoll, Bohan King, David Weller, Jr., Daniel Fowler, John Kellogg.
1779.—John Kellogg, Israel Ashley, David Moseley, David Weller, Elisha Parks.
1780.—Israel Ashley, Daniel Sacket, Samuel Fowler, Israel Dewey, Esquire Ingersoll.
1781.—Dr. Ashley, Samuel Fowler, James Taylor, Deacon Dewey, Esquire Ingersoll.
1782.—Capt. Sacket, Dr. Ashley, Samuel Fowler, Capt. Taylor, Aaron Dewey.
1783.—John Ingersoll, Samuel Fowler, John Bancroft, Bildad Fowler, Jr., Noah Phelps.
1784.—John Ingersoll, Capt. Bancroft, Col. Shepard, Israel Ashley, Samuel Fowler.
1785.—William Shepard, Israel Ashley, David Moseley, Paul Whitney, John Ingersoll.
1786.—Samuel Fowler, Col. Shepard, Col. Moseley, Dr. Whitney, Jedediah Taylor.
1787.—David Moseley, Gen. Shepard, Samuel Fowler, Dr. Whitney, Jedediah Taylor.
1788-89.—Samuel Fowler, John Bancroft, John Phelps, Gad Noble, Ezra Clapp.
1790-91.—Samuel Fowler, William Shepard, John Phelps, Warham Parks, Aaron Dewey.
1792.—Aaron Dewey, William Shepard, Bohan King, Zachariah Bush, Jr., Paul Whitney.
1793.—Aaron Dewey, Paul Whitney, Zach. Bush.
1794.—Zach. Bush, Aaron Dewey, Paul Whitney, William Shepard, James Taylor.
1795-96.—William Shepard, James Taylor, Warham Parks, Zach. Bush, Jr., Zadock Martindale.
1797-98.—James Taylor, Warham Parks, Abel Whitney, Silas Bush, John Dewey.
1799.—Warham Parks, James Taylor, Silas Bush.
1800.—James Taylor, John Dewey, Silas Bush, Jedediah Taylor, Gen. Parks.
1801.—Jedediah Taylor, John Dewey, James Taylor, Silas Bush, William Mosêley.
1802.—Jedediah Taylor, Israel Ashley, William Moseley.
1803-4.—Israel Ashley, Jedediah Taylor, William Moseley, Silas Bush, Solomon Phelps.
1805-7.—Silas Bush, Jedediah Taylor, Solomon Phelps, Frederick Fowler, Isaac Ensign.
1808.—Solomon Phelps, Jedediah Taylor, Silas Bush.
1809.—Silas Bush, Jedediah Taylor, Frederick Fowler, Benjamin Hastings, Enoch Holcomb.
1810.—Silas Bush, Benjamin Hastings, Enoch Holcomb, Azariah Moseley, Frederick Fowler.
1811.—Frederick Fowler, Jedediah Taylor, Enoch Holcomb, Benjamin Hastings, Azariah Moseley.
1812.—Jedediah Taylor, Frederick Fowler, Azariah Moseley.
1813-14.—Jedediah Taylor, Frederick Fowler, Azariah Moseley, Ambrose Day, Isaac Allen.
1815.—Azariah Moseley, Frederick Fowler, David King, Jacob Cooper, Roswell Dewey.
1816.—Frederick Fowler, Azariah Moseley, David King, Roswell Dewey, Isaac Allen.
1817.—Roswell Dewey, Azariah Moseley, Eager Noble, William Atwater, Isaac Allen.
1818.—William Atwater, Eager Noble, Ambrose Day, Isaac Allen, Jared Noble.
1819.—William Atwater, Ambrose Day, Eager Noble, Jared Noble, Elisha G. Cook.
1820.—Azariah Moseley, Ambrose Day, James Fowler, Eager Noble, Elisha G. Cook.
1821-22.—James Fowler, Elisha G. Cook, Azariah Moseley.
1823.—Ambrose Day, Warham Shepard, Elisha G. Cook, Henry Fowler, William Hooker.
1824.—Ambrose Day, Warham Shepard, Elisha G. Cook, James Fowler, Roland Taylor.
1825.—James Fowler, Ambrose Day, Elisha G. Cook, Elijah Arnold, Eager Noble.
1826.—Elisha G. Cook, Charles Douglas, Harvey Champion, Warham Shepard, John Shepard.
1827.—Charles Douglas, Harvey Champion, John Shepard, Ransford Allen, William Atwater.
1828.—Charles Douglas, William Atwater, John Shepard, Sylvanus G. Morly, Sturges Upson.
1829.—Sylvanus G. Morly, Asahel Bush, John Shepard, Sturges Upson, Lewis Fowler.
1830.—Asahel Bush, Sturges Upson, Lewis Fowler, Chauncey Pease, Joshua Loomis.
1831.—Asahel Bush, Sturges Upson, John Shepard, Thomas Ashley, William Sibley.
1832.—Asahel Bush, Chauncey Pease, Thomas Loomis, Ezra Allen, George Taylor.
1833.—Chauncey Pease, Henry Douglas, S. G. Morly, Lucas Cowles, Adna Avery.
1834.—Asahel Bush, Chauncey Pease, Thomas Loomis, Charles Noble, Adna Avery.
1835.—Asahel Bush, Chauncey Pease, Thomas Loomis, George Taylor, Adna Avery.
1836.—Lucius Wright, Asa B. Whitman, George W. Noble, Israel Sackett, Thomas Loomis.
1837.—Lucius Wright, Asa B. Whitman, Israel Sacket.
1838.—Lucius Wright, Israel Sackett, Ashbel Dewey, Charles Dewey, Orin Cowles.
1839.—Asa B. Whitman, David Moseley, Lucius Wright, Orin Cowles, Ashbel Dewey.

1840.—David Moseley, Hiram Harrison, Roswell Sherman, David Drake, Salmon Ensign.
1841.—David Moseley, Roswell Sherman, Salmon Ensign, David Drake, William Noble, Jr.
1842–43.—David Moseley, Lewis Fowler, Martin Sackett, Chauncey Pease, Alonzo Allen.
1844.—David Moseley, Joseph M. Ely, Stephen Harrison, Micajah Taylor, Alonzo Allen.
1845.—Dennis Hedges, Joseph Arnold, George H. Moseley.
1846.—Dennis Hedges, George H. Moseley, Horace Root, Edwin Brewer, Jason Fox.
1847.—Dennis Hedges, Geo. H. Moseley, Jason Fox, Edwin Brewer, Horace Root.
1848–49.—Joseph M. Ely, Stephen Harrison, George Sackett, James Noble, Frederick Morgan.
1850.—Joseph M. Ely, Geo. Noble, Ebenezer W. Cook, Stephen Harrison, William Moseley.
1851.—George Noble, Ebenezer W. Cook, William Moseley, Dennis Hedges, Silas Root.
1852.—Dennis Hedges, Frederick Fowler, Jehial Shepard, Geo. W. Noble, Francis S. Eggleston.
1853.—Francis S. Eggleston, Jehial Shepard, G. W. Noble, Frederick Fowler, Henry Fuller.
1854.—Henry Fuller, David Moseley, M. L. Robinson, Daniel Bush, Noah Sackett.
1855.—Silas Root, J. S. Knowles, Thomas Cowles, Barnum Perry, E. W. Cook.
1856.—Samuel Horton, Thomas Kneil, Thomas Cowles, L. B. Flood, Chas. Fowler.
1857.—Caleb Alden, Dennis Hedges, Joseph Arnold, Franklin Arthur, Merwin Loomis.
1858.—Hiram Hull, Geo. H. Moseley, Joseph Arnold.
1859–60.—Hiram Hull, Geo. H. Moseley, Seth Bush.
1861.—L. C. Gillett, Hiram Hull, Seth Bush.
1862.—L. C. Gillett, Reuben Loomis, William Provin.
1863.—William Provin, L. C. Gillett, L. F. Thayer.
1864.—L. F. Thayer, L. F. Root, William Provin.
1865.—H. B. Lewis, Elihu Gaylord, William Provin.
1866–67.—H. B. Lewis, Elihu Gaylord, Geo. E. Knapp.
1868.—Wm. Provin, Elihu Gaylord, John Fowler.
1869.—H. B. Lewis, John Fowler, Chas. H. Bush.
1870.—F. S. Eggleston, J. M. Ely, Daniel Fowler.
1871.—Alexander McKenzie, F. S. Eggleston, Elihu Gaylord.
1872.—F. S. Eggleston, Jos. S. Clark, E. P. Parks.
1873–74.—F. S. Eggleston, Jos. S. Clark, M. R. Van Deusen.
1875.—F. S. Eggleston, J. S. Clark, W. S. Bush.
1876.—L. F. Thayer, Wm. S. Bush, Alexander McKenzie.
1877.—L. F. Thayer, L. F. Root, Wm. S. Bush.
1878.—L. F. Thayer, L. F. Root, Jos. S. Clark.

TOWN CLERKS.

The first reference, in a copy of the early records, made to the election of a town clerk was under date of 1693, when John Ashley was chosen. In 1694, Joseph Sexton was elected. In 1695, Isaac Phelps was chosen, and served until 1702. The following is a list of the town clerks who served from that date to the present:

Joseph Sexton, 1702–5; Isaac Phelps, 1705–15; John Root, 1715–31; John Gunn, 1731–47; Eldad Taylor, 1747–63 (the records between this date and 1774 are lost); Eldad Taylor, 1774–77; Samuel Mather, 1777–81; Samuel Fowler, 1781; Israel Ashley, 1782–88; Samuel Fowler, 1788; Israel Ashley, 1789; Paul Whitney, 1790–95; Abel Whitney, 1795; John Atwater, 1796; Abel Whitney, 1797–99; John Ingersoll, 1799–1813; Charles Douglas, 1813–15; William Blair, 1815–17; David King, 1817–23; Alfred Stearns, 1823–26; Eli B. Hamilton, 1826; Matthew Ives, Jr., 1827; Charles Douglas, 1828; Matthew Ives, Jr., 1829–32; Homer Holland, 1832–34; Joseph S. Stebbins, 1834–36; Norman T. Leonard, 1836–42; William O. Fletcher, 1842–45; Reuben Noble, 1845–47; Hiram A. Beebe, 1848; Asahel Bush, 1848–50; Henry C. Moseley, 1850–52; Gilbert W. Cobb, 1852–54; George R. Whitman, 1854; P. H. Boise, 1855–65; Dwight W. Stowell, 1865–68; George H. Douglas, 1868; William H. Foote, 1869; R. B. Robinson, 1870–74; E. W. Dickerman, 1874–79.

REPRESENTATIVES AT THE GENERAL COURT.

The earliest records of the town do not indicate, except at long intervals and in a vague way, who represented the town at the General Court previous to 1700. The earliest observation in the records touching this matter was made May 14, 1677, when Thomas Dewey was chosen "to plead the town's best interests at Court, if need require." The colonial records state, however, that J. F. Hull represented Westfield at the Court in 1671, '72, and '73. As can best be ascertained, the following were the Westfield representatives from 1671 to 1876, when Westfield became a part of the Tenth Representative District:

J. F. Hull, Thomas Dewey, John Ashley, Daniel Bagg, John Moseley, Elisha Parks, Joseph Lyman, Isaac Phelps, James Taylor, John Ingersoll, Ashbel Eager, Jedediah Taylor, Benjamin Hastings, Frederick Fowler, Azariah Moseley, William Blair, James Fowler, David King, William Atwater, Alfred Stearns, Elijah Arnold, Charles Douglas, David Wright, Aaron Sibley, Matthew Ives, Jesse Farnam, Henry Douglas, Eli B. Hamilton, Henry Fowler, Joseph S. Avery, Elias Cadwell, Lewis Fowler, Asahel Bush, Henry Champion, Chauncey Pease, Thomas Loomis, Joseph Hedges, Asa B. Whitman, Lucius Wright, Joseph Arnold, David Moseley, Jonah L. Gross, Norman T. Leonard, Dennis Hedges, Samuel R. B. Lewis, George Sackett, Hiram Harrison, Oliver Moseley, Chauncey Colton, Hiram Fox, Royal Fowler, Hiram A. Beebe, Israel Sackett, Josiah S. Knowles, Daniel D. Erving, Hiram Hull, George H. Moseley, James Noble (2d), James Holland, Luke Bush, Henry Fuller, D. N. Goff, George Green, Addison Gage, Jasper R. Rand, David M. Chase, Lewis B. Norton, Henry J. Bush, Thomas Kneil, James R. Gladwin, Charles Dickerman, William G. Bates, Samuel Horton, Alexander McKenzie, Reuben Noble, L. B. Walkley.

VILLAGES.

The most important place in the town is the village of Westfield, a station on the Boston and Albany and the New Haven and Northampton Railroads. It is washed on one side by the Agawam River, and on the other by Little River, and from both streams draws a water-power that is used to a considerable extent in its manufactories. Here is the seat of town government and the centre of the town's manufacturing interests. The village has a population of about 7000, and contains seven church buildings, the post-office, the town-hall, High School, Masonic Hall, Normal School, School of Observation, Davis School, Music-Hall, Westfield Atheneum, two banks, two railroad depots, numerous manufactories, a number of handsome business blocks, eight hotels, and many stores.

The village is a lively, bustling, and thriving place, and wears an air of solid thrift and substantial comfort, while its broad, handsome, and well-shaded avenues—adorned with hundreds of stately elms—make it, especially in the mild seasons of the year, a delightfully inviting retreat. Many elegant and showy residences grace the outlying streets, such as Court, Broad, Silver, Day, Washington, and others. There is a large mercantile trade at this point, to which the inhabitants of not only Westfield, but of many surrounding towns, journey for their household and other supplies.

The other settlements in the town—none of which, however, have a post-office—are West Parish (originally called Hoop-Pole), which has a church and a whip-factory, and whose people are chiefly devoted to farming, Middle Farms, Little River, Owens, East Farms, and West Farms. At the latter place are two whip-factories and a Union chapel. The inhabitants of these minor settlements are nearly all agriculturists, and they are in the main well-to-do.

CHURCHES.

The first religious meetings in the town of which there is any mention were held in 1667. Mr. John Holyoke, son of Maj. Holyoke, of Springfield, conducted the services. In 1668, Moses Fisk began to preach, and continued until 1671. An old record, dated Aug. 11, 1668, speaks of a meeting held at "Streamfield" on that date, when it was voted "to looke out for a minister." About that time it was voted "to pay the minister, Rev. Mr. Fisk, £40 pounds for the year, and to disburse £40 to build a house for the minister." It was further resolved that "the meeting-house should be set on the Fort side." This, the first house, is supposed to have occupied the site whereon the town pound stood about ten years ago.

In 1678 the Governor of Massachusetts colony granted permission for the organization of a church in "*Warronnoco* Colony," and in 1679

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized. Rev. Edward Taylor, who graduated at Harvard in 1671, received a call from Westfield that year, when he responded, and continued to preach until 1679, when he was installed pastor of the church then organized.

In his journal, now in the possession of one of his descendants living in Canandaigua, N. Y., is contained this entry: "November 27th, I set out with Mr. Dewey and arrived at

Westfield December 1st. On Lord's Day I preached to them from Matthew iii. 2, my first sermon, Dec. 3, 1671. My going to Westfield with Mr. Dewey was a great part of the way by mark'd trees. I arrived, and lodged the first night at Capt. Cook's, in the little village."

Jan. 6, 1672, it was resolved to build a meeting-house 36 feet square. There was some delay in deciding upon a location for it, and, lots being eventually drawn to determine the matter, a place was chosen "near Goodman Phelps' house."

In those early days it was not the custom to heat the church, and its atmosphere in the winter season was sometimes bitter cold. Tradition has it that while the pastor frequently wore mittens in the pulpit, the youthful lads of the congregation used to create a good deal of discordant music by hammering their boots against the benches, in a desperate effort to keep their feet warm,—less fortunate than the female members, who invariably provided themselves with feet-warmers upon setting out for church.

The records say that in 1697 the people grew tired of the custom of calling the inhabitants to Sabbath worship by the beating of a drum, and concluded to buy a bell for two hundred acres of land. That scheme must have miscarried, for in March, 1698, and thereafter as late as 1702, the selectmen agreed with certain persons—notably with the Widow Noble and Edward Noble—"to beate ye Drom and sweepe ye Meetting-house for one year, for which they will recieve two pounds and five shillings."

In 1703 it was agreed "to builde pewes in ye meeting-house where ye plank seats now stand, and ye fore pewe is votted to be in Dignity betweene ye fore seate in ye body and ye Table; and ye second pewe to be in Digniety between ye first and second seate in ye body: and ye fore Gallerey is accounted to be in Dignity between ye second and third seate in ye body and ye side fore seate in ye Gallerey to be in Dignity between ye third and forth in ye body," etc.

It was further voted that persons should be seated in the meeting-house according to their age and estate, and that "so much as any man's estate is increased by his negroes, that shall be left out." If a man lived on a hired farm, or had obtained his property by marriage with a widow, such property was reckoned at only one-third the value it would have possessed had the man obtained it by his own industry.

In January, 1717, it was resolved to build a new meeting-house, but such was the difficulty experienced in fixing upon a satisfactory place for its erection that it was not begun until June, 1720. Various committees, including a committee chosen from Springfield citizens, were selected to report upon a site, but their reports were all rejected, and it began to look as if the meeting-house would never be located. Finally, it was agreed to leave the matter to Samuel Partridge, Esq., and his report, which was not accepted without considerable discussion and delay, read as follows:

"*Whereass:* the Town of Westfield at a Legual Town-meeting on ye 21 day of this instant December, 1719, past an act in said meeting, they being at a Difficulty of Concluding the place to set their new meeting-house at, and voated to leave the full Desition of that mater unto mee under named, upon which I, together with the asistance of Capt John Ashley and Lieutenant Adijah Dewey, went up to ye place of the cyder-press their standing, which I judged too far towards the West end of ye Town for conviniencey of the people's meeting at ye present; allso I vewed ye norwest corner of Deacon Root, Diseased, his lot; I Judged that place too near ye Dwelling-houses adjasent; and as to Mr. Gun's paster and ye lot where old John Sacket lived, too much to the South end of the town, and ye old meeting-house; much more I allso vewed Capt. Mandsley's paster on ye south side of the way, and that I judge will be too near Samuell Root's barn, therfore have I matuerly vewed the Knowl on Capn Mandsley's lot on the north side of ye way behind his housing close to ye highway, I hearby Determine to bee the place for erecting and seting up the new meeting-house; this I Deliver as my positive opinion upon the Premises." There the house was accordingly built; moreover, "barn fation, with a belleoney upon the middle of it fifty-two foots in length and forty-one foots in bredth."

The original members of the First Church were Edward Taylor, John Mandesley, Samuel Loomis, and Isaac Phelps, from Windsor Church; Josiah Dewey and John Ingersoll, from Northampton; and John Root, from Farmington, Conn.

As characteristic of early church discipline it may be noted that, in 1689, Walter Lee, Samuel Fowler, and the sergeant of the guard were appointed to take care of children and youth on the Sabbath, "to see that they attend and keep their places and behave themselves seemly, both before and in the time of service."

In 1674, Rev. Edward Taylor married Miss Elizabeth Fitch, and, she dying in 1689, he married Mrs. Ruth Wyllys, who died in 1730. One of his daughters was the mother of President Stiles, of Yale College. Mr. Taylor's salary, which was at first £60, never went beyond £80. His successor, Mr. Bull, who made frequent appeals for increase to pay his multifarious debts, received in his last year as high as £240,—a very handsome sum in those days. Toward the close of his ministerial career Mr. Taylor became weakened by age, and, in 1726, Mr. Nehemiah Bull was ordained as his colleague. Mr. Taylor died in 1729, aged eighty-seven, after serving the church fifty-eight successive years.

Mr. Bull graduated at Yale in 1723, and taught grammar school as well as preached some months before his settlement. He married Miss Partridge, of Hatfield, in 1728, and died in 1740, in the fourteenth year of his ministry. Mr. Bull took an active part in the mission to the *Housatonic* Indians in 1735, and baptized the first Indian convert.

Rev. John Ballentine (Mr. Bull's successor), a graduate of Harvard, was ordained in 1741. He was the pastor for thirty-five successive years, and died in 1776. Rev. Noah Atwater, a Yale graduate, was the next pastor. He did not settle until 1781 (the interregnum of the Revolutionary war having until then deferred the choice of a successor to Mr. Ballentine). He preached twenty years, and died in 1802. Mr. Atwater was regarded as a distinguished scholar and divine, and devoted much of his time to astronomical and meteorological investigations.

Rev. Isaac Knapp was ordained in November, 1803. He was a graduate of Williams College, and was the church's pastor until 1835, when failing health compelled him to relinquish his active labors. He died July 6, 1847, aged seventy-two years. His successor was Rev. Emerson Davis. Mr. Davis graduated at Williams College in 1821, served as a tutor there one year, and was for the fourteen subsequent years preceptor of the Westfield Academy. He was installed as Mr. Knapp's colleague in June, 1836, and after a pastorate of thirty years died suddenly on the Friday following the Sunday whereon he preached a sermon commemorative of the completion of the thirtieth year of his service as pastor of the church.

Rev. Elias Richardson succeeded Dr. Davis in May, 1867, and he, being called to New Haven, was succeeded by Rev. A. J. Fitsworth in 1871. Mr. Fitsworth removed to Chelsea in 1875, and from that year until 1879, when Rev. John Lockwood, the present pastor, was ordained, the church depended upon supplies.

The first church erected by the First Congregational Society was, as already noted, built in 1668, near Mr. Taylor's, in the Little River settlement. The second, built in 1720, near Mr. Moseley's, corner of Main and Meadow Streets, was burned in 1803. The third was erected in 1805, on the site of the present edifice; and the fourth, the one now used, in 1861, on Broad Street, adjoining the town-hall. This church building cost $25,000, and contains a handsome organ, built by Johnson & Co., of Westfield, at a cost of $5000. In the tower, surmounted by a high steeple, is the town clock. The present membership of the church is 350. The church building replaced by the present one stands in the rear of the latter, and is occupied by H. A. Parsons as a sleigh-manufactory. The society owns, besides the church building, a handsome parsonage.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF WESTFIELD

was organized Sept. 15, 1784, and after prospering fairly until 1795 was divided and disorganized until 1806, when a revival occurred. There was a quiet time again about 1810, and until 1819 there were no regular services. In that year Rev. David Wright began a restoration of the strength of the society, and since that period it has continued to prosper. The first church was built in 1794 on South Street, near the Southwick line; the second house stood on Main Street, about a mile east of Westfield village; the third on Main Street, near the bridge; the fourth on the west side of Elm Street. The fifth—the present temple of worship, erected in 1868, at a cost of $35,000, including a $6000 organ—stands on the east side of Elm Street. The present society is the direct outgrowth of a reorganization, in 1833, of the church of 1806. A second Baptist Church was organized in 1786 in the western part of the town within what are now the limits of Russell, to which it belonged after 1792. The pastors who have served the Baptist Society of Westfield since about 1800 are thus named: Adam Hamilton, Azariah Hawks, David Wright, Isaac Child, Andrew M. Smith, Charles Van Leon, Feronda Bestor, Alfred Colburn, N. M. Perkins, John T. Alden, Wm. Carpenter, John R. Baumes, John Jennings, E. M. Jerome, and W. H. Eaton, the latter being the present pastor. The church has now about 250 members.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL SOCIETY OF WESTFIELD

was organized late in 1794. The first quarterly collection taken up in 1795 realized—so the records say—50 cents. Services were held in 1795, but there was no class until 1800, when Rev. Billy Hibbard provided the preaching. Previous to that Rev. Joshua Taylor and Rev. T. Dewey preached occasionally. This society was located in what is now known as West Parish, but then as Hoop-Pole. Their first church was built in 1829, and dedicated by Rev. David Kilburn. It was torn down in 1868 and replaced by the present building. Rev. W. H. Adams is the present pastor. Membership, 50.

The first Methodist society of the village of Westfield was organized in 1812, when it contained 10 members, one of whom was a colored woman. Services were not held until 1816. The first church building was erected in 1832–33 on Main Street, and was used until 1843, when a more spacious edifice was built on the site of the present post-office. The old church building was subsequently used by Stimson & Co. as a piano-leg factory, and torn down not long thereafter. The church was attached to the Granville Circuit until 1836, when it was set apart. Rev. Thomas Thorpe, who preached in the house of Mr. Joel Farnam, corner Elm and Main Streets, the first sermon preached to the society, married Rebecca Farnam, daughter of Joel, and was the father of Thomas B. Thorpe, a distinguished author, who died recently in New Haven.

The church on Elm Street, built in 1843, was occupied until 1875, when, the society having grown beyond the capacity of the older building, the present elegant structure was dedicated. Its cost was $50,000, and the cost of the organ $7000. Rev. S. L. Gracey is the pastor now in charge, and the number of members 540. The society owns, besides the church building, two fine parsonages. The names of the pastors who have served the society since 1836 are appended: Paul Townsend, William Smith, Benjamin M. Louth, E. Scott, J. Hascall, M. Trafton, M. Raymond, J. B. Huested, G. F. Cox, J. H. Twombley, Wm. Butler, Gilbert Haven (afterward Bishop Haven), J. J. P. Collyer, Daniel Chapin, G. Bowler, C. D. Hill, H. W. Warren, D. Richards, W. G. H. Lewis, J. Mansfield, G. Whitaker, J. S. Barrows, S. L. Gracey.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF WESTFIELD

was organized in 1853, when it formed a part of the mission in charge of Father Blenkinsop, of Chicopee. The present church building on Orange Street was erected in 1858, but, according to the present contemplation, will soon be replaced by a handsome brick edifice. The first resident pastor was Rev. M. X. Carroll, whose successor was Rev. Dominick Miglionico. He was succeeded in 1874 by Rev. Thomas Smyth, the present pastor. There are about 1500 Catholics in the town, who belong to the church parish. The church owns, besides the church building, a pastoral residence, and a cemetery, located about a mile away from Westfield village.

THE UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY OF WESTFIELD

was organized in 1853, with a membership of 13. Rev. D. H. Plumb was the first pastor. After his retirement, the society had no regular services until a short time ago, when Rev. J. R. Johnson, the present pastor, was installed. The society numbers about 30 members, and owns a neat chapel on Chapel Street, Westfield village.

In 1856 the society of the First Congregational Church had grown too large for the capacity of the church building, and a

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was thereupon formed. Worship was at first held in what is now known as Music-Hall, in Westfield village; but in 1861 the erection of the present church building on Main Street was begun, and in the following year it was occupied by the society. The structure cost about $25,000, and contains a fine organ, built by Johnson & Co., of Westfield, at an expense of $6000. The first pastor of the church was Rev. Francis Homes. Rev. Joel H. Bingham was installed in 1857, and in 1863 was succeeded by Rev. George Bowler, who was dismissed in 1865. Rev. Henry Hopkins, the next pastor, was installed in June, 1866, and is still in charge. The church has a membership of 336; owns the church building, a handsome chapel, and a parsonage; is free of debt and in a flourishing condition.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN WESTFIELD VILLAGE,

in charge of Rev. B. F. Cooley, has about 70 members, and occupies temporary quarters in a building on Main Street. The church was organized in 1860, and for four years thereafter worshiped in the Universalist Chapel, first under Rev. John F. Mines, and later under the charge of Rev. Andrew Mackie. From 1864 to 1873 there were no regular services, but in the latter year they were renewed in the first place of worship, when Rev. F. J. Winkley assumed the rectorship. Preaching was continued regularly in the Universalist Chapel until Nov. 17, 1878, when a change was made to the present place of worship. Mr. Winkley was succeeded in 1877 by Rev. Benjamin W. Atwell, and he by the present rector in September, 1878.

THE SECOND ADVENTISTS

have a handsome chapel on School Street in Westfield village, built in 1874 at a cost of $6300. Although the society held occasional meetings before that date, there was no organization until 1872. From that time until 1877, Elder James Hemingway was the preacher. Since then there have been no regular services, although the society expects to settle a pastor soon. Until the erection of the present chapel, worship was held in the old Baptist Church and Universalist Chapel. The membership of the church is about 100.

A UNION SOCIETY AT WEST FARMS

has a neat chapel, where preaching is provided each Sabbath by one of the various pastors of Westfield village. A Baptist society flourished here many years ago, and erected a church building, but the latter, long standing unused, was torn down recently, years after the extinction of the society.

SCHOOLS.

The earliest reference in the records to education was made in a town-meeting held Feb. 4, 1678, when it was agreed to give Mr. Dentre £15 "to act as schoolmaster." In September, 1679, James Cornish was hired to be schoolmaster, at £18

for a half-year, payment to be made in grain. At a town-meeting held Feb. 10, 1696, it was ordered that "such as send their children to school shall pay three pence a week for reading scolars and four pence for writong, and that al boys from seven years till fourteen shall pay by the week." At a meeting held Nov. 1, 1700, it was voted "that there shall be a scool hous built, and Lieut. Root, John Gun, Samuel Ashley, and David Ashley, Jr., were chosen as a Comity to tak care that said hous be built and finisht, said house to be about eighteen foot square; the said Comity are to call all persons to work, giving a day's warning, each person to be alond for his work, acording to what he Dos; the said hous to be sit between the fort gate and the guly by John Noble's." The selectmen were directed to speedily provide a "scool master and a place to keep scool in." In January, 1701, it was voted to change the proposed location of the school-house, and that it be "sot" near the meeting-house.

In 1699 it was voted that "such persons as are too poor to pay for schooling should provide a load of wood for each scholar as it shall be needed."

In 1702 it was voted that all boys between the ages of six and twenty pay the prescribed charges for schooling "whether they be sent to school or not." To this order it appears that several inhabitants "entered their dissents."

In 1703 it was voted "ye Children y^{t} goo to schoole should pay (viz.) Ritors 3*d*. per weeke, and Readors 2*d*. per weeke." To this a number of inhabitants entered their dissent, but for what reason does not appear. Dec. 16, 1703, a formal agreement, in writing, was made with Joseph Sexton, the town clerk, by which he engaged to keep school until the next April, "and to use his best skill to teach children to reade and wrighte." For his services he received £10 in grain at the market rates. In 1706, Mr. Sexton was succeeded by Isaac Phelps, who was also town clerk that year.

In March, 1707, it was resolved "to build a school-house this summer, to be sot up in the place where Daniel Nash his shop stood."

Isaac Phelps was undoubtedly an acceptable schoolmaster, for he taught the school from 1706 to 1718, when he was succeeded by Felix Habalah. The first female school-teacher of the town was Widow Catharine Noble, who was engaged in 1726. She was to have 25*s*. a month as long as the town saw cause to employ her in that capacity.

From the report of the school committee, made in 1878, it is learned that there are in the town nineteen school buildings, and the following schools, to wit: high 1, grammar 1, intermediate 6, primary 8, ungraded 12. The total number of pupils attending the town schools in 1878 was 1450, and the cost that year for maintaining the schools, $21,788.04. According to the State reports of 1876–77, Westfield ranks 253 in the 342 towns of the State in percentage of valuation appropriated to public schools. According to the same table, the town ranks 16 in Hampden County.

The chief town schools in Westfield village are the High School, the Davis School,—so named in honor of Rev. Emerson Davis,—and the School of Observation. This latter occupies a handsome brick building (erected in 1871), and receives annually from the State $500, conditioned that its modes of teaching shall be in accordance with the methods of the normal system, and that the Normal School pupils shall be privileged to observe practical illustrations of the normal system. The grades of this school are primary, intermediate, and grammar. The grammar departments of this and the Davis School are the grammar schools of the town, whence pupils may graduate with equal privileges to the High School. Value of the 19 school buildings of the town, $151,500.

THE WESTFIELD ACADEMY.

Although this time-honored educational institution is among the things that were, it will, for many years to come, continue to be a proud recollection in the minds of the citizens of Westfield, and it deserves, therefore, a place among the important features in the history of the town.

On the 17th of June, 1793, the Legislature passed the following act:

"*Whereas*, The encouragement of literature among the rising generation has ever been considered by the wise and good as an object of the most serious attention, and as the prosperity and happiness of a free people greatly depend upon the advantages arising from a learned and pious education, and it appearing that the said town of Westfield have voted the sum of six hundred pounds for the purpose of erecting and supporting an Academy in the town of Westfield, in the county of Hampshire, etc.:

"*Be it therefore, etc.*, that there be established in the town of Westfield an Academy by the name of *Westfield Academy*, for the purpose of promoting piety, religion, and morality, and for the instruction of the youth in such languages and such of the liberal arts and sciences as the trustees may direct; and the Hon. W. Shepard, Samuel Fowler, and Samuel Mather, Esqrs., Warham Parks, David Moseley, and Abel Whitney, Esqrs., Rev. Joseph Lathrop, Rev. Solomon Williams, Rev. Noah Atwater, Rev. Bezaleel Howard, Rev. Isaac Clinton, Rev. Joseph Badger, Hon. Samuel Lyman, Justin Ely, Esq., and Jonathan Judd, Jr., Esq., are hereby appointed Trustees of said Academy, etc."

The board of trustees was accordingly organized April 20, 1797, when it was voted

"that the sum of $1000 and more is secured by the inhabitants of Westfield for the benefit of the Academy in addition to the sums voted for the same purpose by the said town."

In addition to the charter, the Legislature donated to the academy half a township of land in Maine, which was afterward sold by the trustees for about $5000.

The erection of a school building was at once begun on the site now occupied by the High School in Westfield village, and on Jan. 1, 1800, it was dedicated with religious ceremonies.

The old building was occupied until 1857, when it was replaced on the same site by the handsome brick edifice now used as the High School. The corner-stone of the new building was laid July 31, 1857, with elaborate ceremonies, of which an address by Hon. William G. Bates formed an important part. The old building was removed bodily to the rear of the original site, and it is still used as the scientific department of the High School. The old academy fund, at the laying of the new corner-stone, had reached $5000. To this were added $5000, bequeathed by Stephen Harrison for the establishing of an agricultural department in connection with the academy; $10,000 were also subscribed by the citizens to assist in the erection of the new academy, and for this purpose also the town appropriated $5000. A few years later, the usefulness of the academy began to be impaired by the superior educational facilities offered by the Westfield High School and the Westfield Normal School, and, after carrying it forward to 1867, the trustees, deciding to temporarily close the institution, sold the school building to the town for $35,000. The edifice has since then been occupied as a high school.

The proceeds of the sale, together with other moneys belonging to the fund, were invested in railway and bank securities, and the fund now aggregates about $68,000. This must, according to the original design, be devoted to the promotion of education in Westfield, but there is yet no definite understanding touching an early disposition of the fund to that end. Mr. Bates, the president of the board of trustees, cherishes a hope that the academy will be revived at an early day, on a scale of extended liberality, and has indeed already set apart lands which he intends to donate for the buildings whenever the project shall bear fruit. The general opinion seems, however, to be that the academy will never be re-created. The present academy trustees are W. G. Bates, E. B. Gillett, H. J. Bush, Samuel Fowler, Henry Hopkins, Edwin Smith, L. R. Norton, and L. F. Thayer, of Westfield, J. B. Eldredge, of Hartford, Wm. W. Whitman, of Troy, N. Y., and Rev. A. J. Titsworth, of Chelsea, Mass.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The Westfield High School was organized in 1855, and until 1867 occupied the building now used as the town-

hall. In the latter year, the town having purchased the academy buildings, the school was removed thither, where it has since remained. The present principal, A. E. Gibbs, has served in that capacity since 1867. There are in the school three departments,—the English, the general, and the classical,—conducted by a corps of four teachers, in addition to the principal. One hundred and sixty-one scholars were on the rolls in the winter of '78. Tuition is free to all persons residing in the town, while pupils from abroad are charged a fee.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The second Normal School opened by the State of Massachusetts is the one now located in Westfield village. It was originally stationed at Barre, in September, 1839, under the direction of Prof. Samuel P. Newman, who died in 1842. In 1844 the school was removed to Westfield, and was in that year and in 1845 under the charge of Rev. Emerson Davis. In September, 1846, the present structure was first occupied by the school. The original building cost $6500, of which the State appropriated $2500, the town $500, the central school district $1500, and private subscriptions the residue. Later, in 1861 and 1869, the building was remodeled and materially extended by the State, at an additional expense of upward of $25,000. Previous to the erection of the Normal School building the sessions were held in the basement of the Westfield Academy, and in the Westfield town-hall. Tuition is free to every pupil who gives a pledge to teach school in the State. Others are required to pay a tuition-fee. The pupils numbered, in 1878, 110, and the corps of instructors 7, in addition to the principal. The course of study is a thorough one, is intended to be such as shall fit any scholar for college, and covers a period of two years. A supplemental course of two years is provided for graduates of the regular course. Connected with the school (supported by the State to the extent of $500 annually) is a School of Observation, a valuable library, apparatus for the illustration of the important principles in the natural sciences, a cabinet of mineral, geological, and zoological specimens, a chemical laboratory, and a handsomely appointed art-room. Adjacent to the school building is the Normal School boarding-house, an elegant brick mansion, erected by the State in 1873–74, at a cost of $84,000, with accommodations for 130 scholars. In 1878 it had 70 inmates.

The list of principals from 1844 to 1878 is as follows; Emerson Davis, David S. Rowe, Wm. H. Wells, J. W. Dickinson, and Joseph G. Scott.

From the foundation of the school in 1839 to 1878, 2806 pupils have attended it.

COLLEGE GRADUATES.

Among the citizens of Westfield who have graduated at American colleges, beginning with Jonathan Ashley, who graduated in 1730, were the following: Jonathan Ashley, Israel Ashley, Joseph Ashley, Gideon Noble, John Strong, P. K. Clark, Israel Moseley, David Shepard, Moses Ashley, Israel Ashley (2d), Ebenezer Ballentine, Saul and Samuel Fowler, John Taylor, John Ingersoll, Samuel Mather, Royal Phelps, William Atwater, James Fowler, Warham Crooks, Matthew Ives, Samuel Perry, William G. Bates, Henry B. King, and Joseph M. Ely, at Yale; John Ballentine, Wm. G. Ballentine, Warham Parks, John Phelps, and Moses Clark, at Harvard; James Taylor and Daniel Moseley, at Williams; Hiram Smith, at Amherst; Seth Moseley, at Union; Seth Noble and Gerard Root, at ———; Charles Hooker, at Williams; Philip Fowler, at Annapolis; Philip Smith and Fred. H. Gillet, at Amherst; Arthur L. Andrews, Thos. R. Kneil, Edward W. Atwater, and Chas. Holcombe, at Wesleyan; Samuel Fowler, Berlin University.

THE WESTFIELD ATHENEUM.

This institution, one of the chief objects of the pride of Westfield, was the outgrowth of the public spirit and benevolence of Samuel Mather and Hiram Harrison, Esqs., both of whom, now deceased, were natives, and for years residents, of Westfield. Shortly previous to the year 1864, Mr. Mather, then a resident of Hartford, Conn., indicated an intention to donate $10,000 toward the endowment of a library and reading-room in his native town, and it was at his suggestion that the Westfield Atheneum was incorporated, March 11, 1864. By the act, Samuel Mather, Hiram Harrison, and Cutler Ladlin, their associates and successors, were made a corporation by the name of the Westfield Atheneum, to be established in the town of Westfield, for the purpose of maintaining a library and reading-room, and promoting public instruction by lectures and otherwise, with all powers, etc.

They were further empowered to hold the donation of Samuel Mather, and all other donations, etc., to be thereafter made, and to purchase and hold real estate to an amount not exceeding $30,000, and personal estate to an amount not exceeding $100,000.

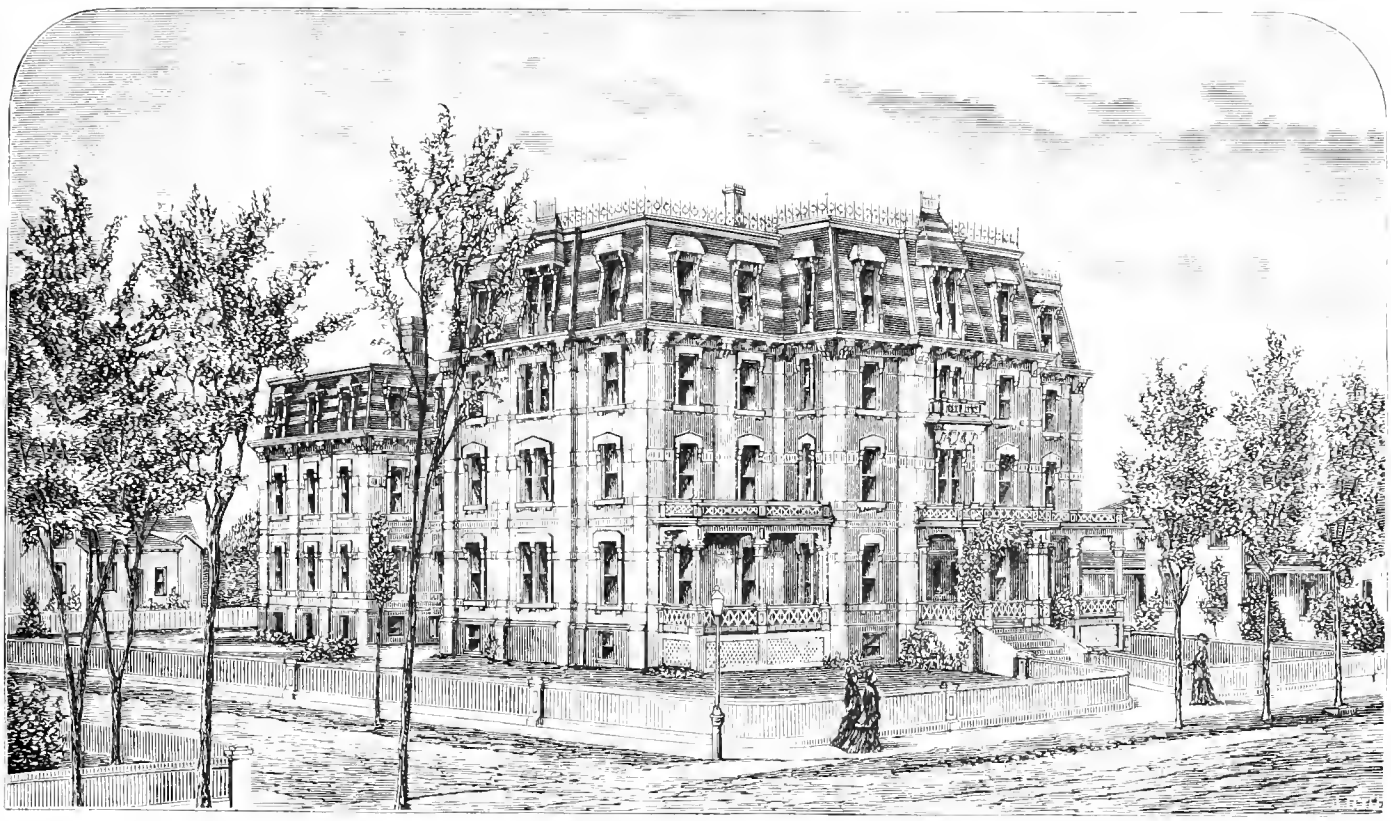
The first meeting for organization was held Dec. 15, 1866, and immediately thereupon Mr. Mather delivered to the treasurer of the corporation $10,000 in United States bonds as a fund whose income should be applied toward the salary of librarian, and the heating and lighting of the library. In that year Mr. Harrison erected the present library building, at a cost of $10,000, and presented it, with the land it occupies, to the Atheneum, in pursuance of a cherished desire to promote, in Westfield, the growth of such an institution. Shortly after this, private subscriptions, aggregating $10,000, were made by citizens of Westfield, and persons from abroad, who lived here formerly, the largest of these donations being that of Mr. Henry T. Morgan, of New York City. In 1872, Mrs. John B. Eldredge, of Hartford, donated $1000 to the Atheneum. These donations were for the purpose of purchasing books, etc., for the library, while there have been privately donated as well, to this time, upward of twelve hundred volumes. There are at present in the library 9200 bound volumes. The library was opened to the public Jan. 1, 1868, and has since then been kept continuously open. Periodicals and daily newspapers are kept on file, which visitors to the library may read free of charge. There is a nominal charge of $2 per year for the privilege of withdrawing books from the library. The annual revenue from this source is about $450. The library has been in charge of P. L. Buell, Esq., as librarian, since May, 1873.

BURIAL-PLACES.

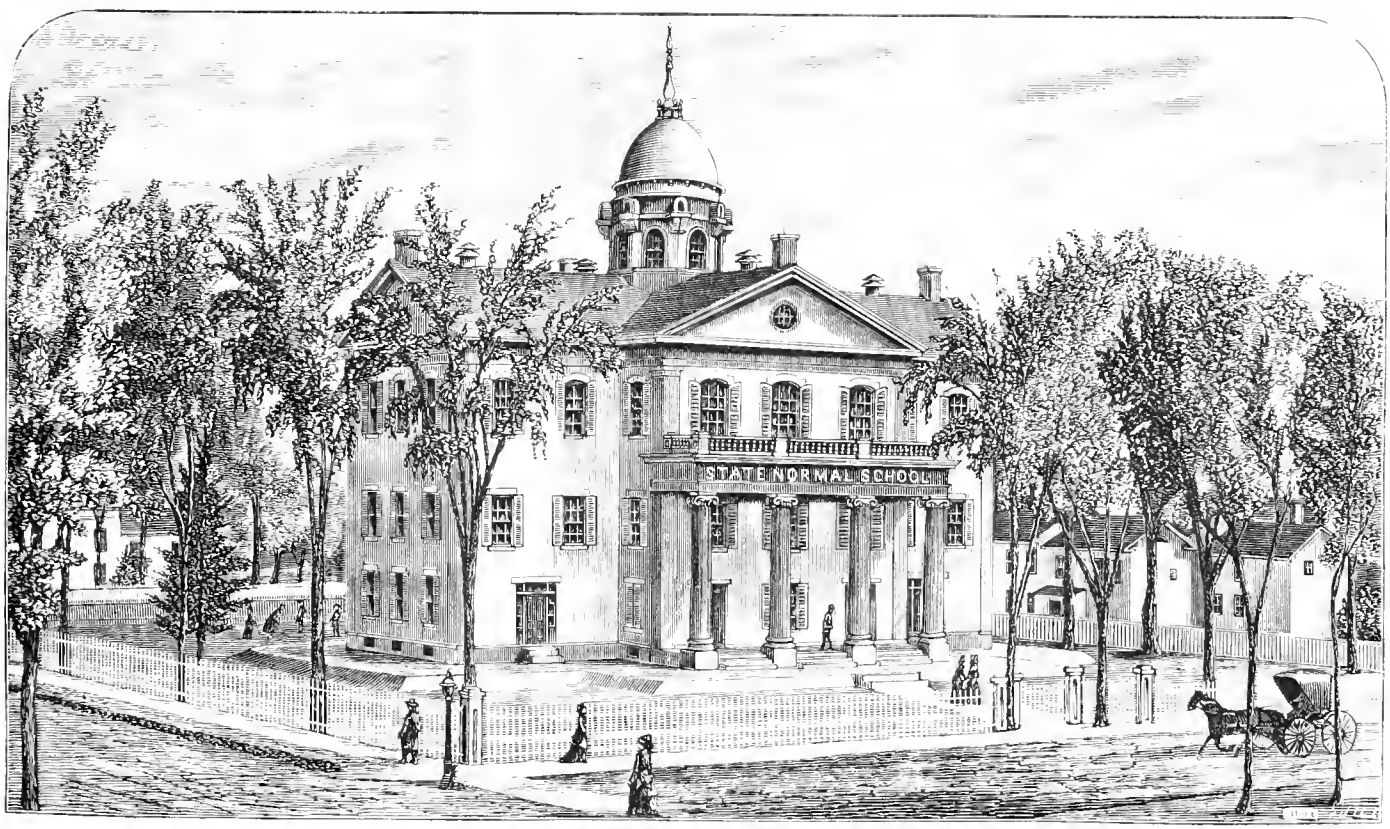
The public burial-places in Westfield are four in number. The largest is the Pine Hill Cemetery, on Court Street, about half a mile west of the village of Westfield. It occupies an elevated tract of 30 acres, and belongs to the Pine Hill Cemetery Association, which was organized in 1842, when the cemetery was first laid out. There are at present about 1000 lot-owners, and within the limits of the burial-place are many elegant monuments. The cemetery is beautified with smooth and well-kept drives and foot-paths, abounds in the luxuriant shade of hundreds of pines, and promises to become in time a very beautiful city of the dead. There is a small burying-ground at West Farms, one at West Parish, and another north of Westfield village, belonging to the Catholic Church.

These grounds, already mentioned, are of comparatively recent origin. The oldest graveyard in the town is found on Mechanics Street, Westfield, for there the earliest settlers buried their dead, and there may be seen many old headstones dating as far back as the seventeenth century, the oldest now discernible being of date 1683. There are doubtless in that ground graves of earlier date, but they bear no headstones to mark their age, or to say who sleeps below. Appended will be found a record of some of the earliest inscriptions:

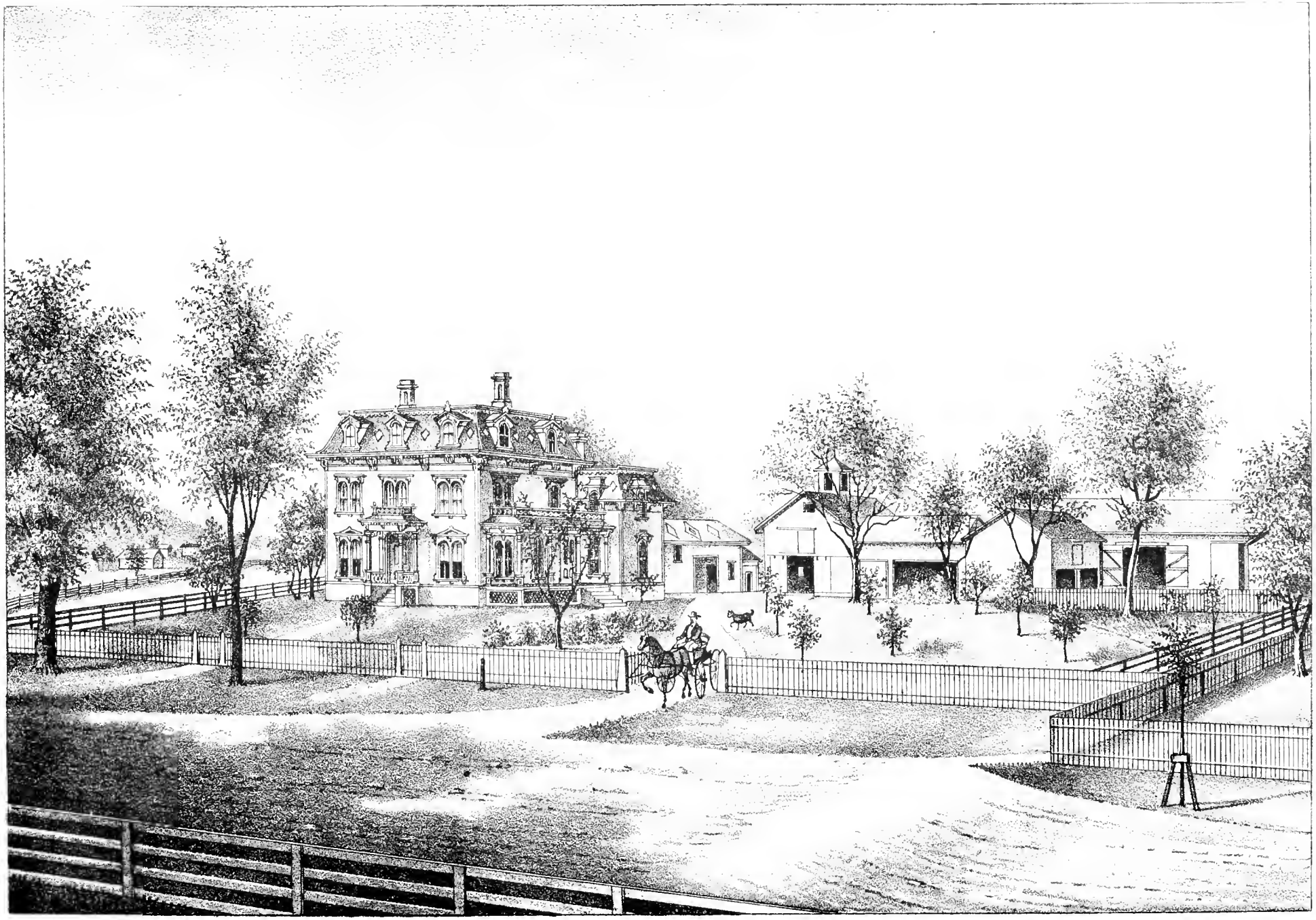
[a] Abigail, wife of John Sackett, 1690; John Root, 1687; Edward, son of Geo. Grisweld, 1688, aged 27; Cornet Thomas Dewey, 1690, aged 32; Elizabeth, wife



NORMAL HALL, WESTFIELD, MASS.



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, WESTFIELD, MASS.



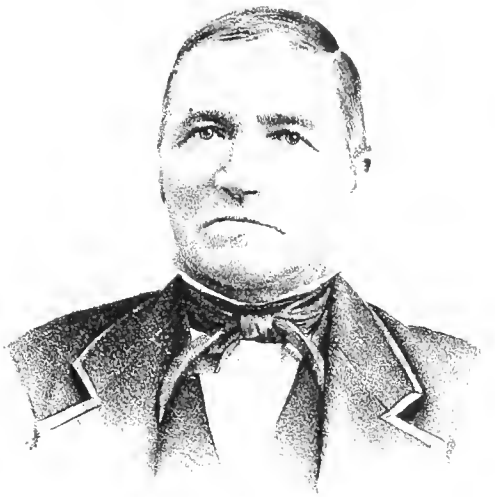
RESIDENCE OF HENRY PEASE, WESTFIELD, MASS.

SETH BUSH.

Seth Bush, son of Asahel and Sally Bush, was born on the premises where he now lives, May 5, 1820. Upon arriving at the age of manhood he did not, like many others, leave the parental roof to seek a fortune in new lands far from the land of his birth, but contentedly remained on the old place, where five generations of this family have lived.

He was married, Jan. 20, 1847, to Lucy A. Kellogg, a native of Southwick, daughter of Alva Kellogg, one of the pioneers of that town. Their family includes the following: Homer, Lucy A., Mary K., Emma E., and William S.

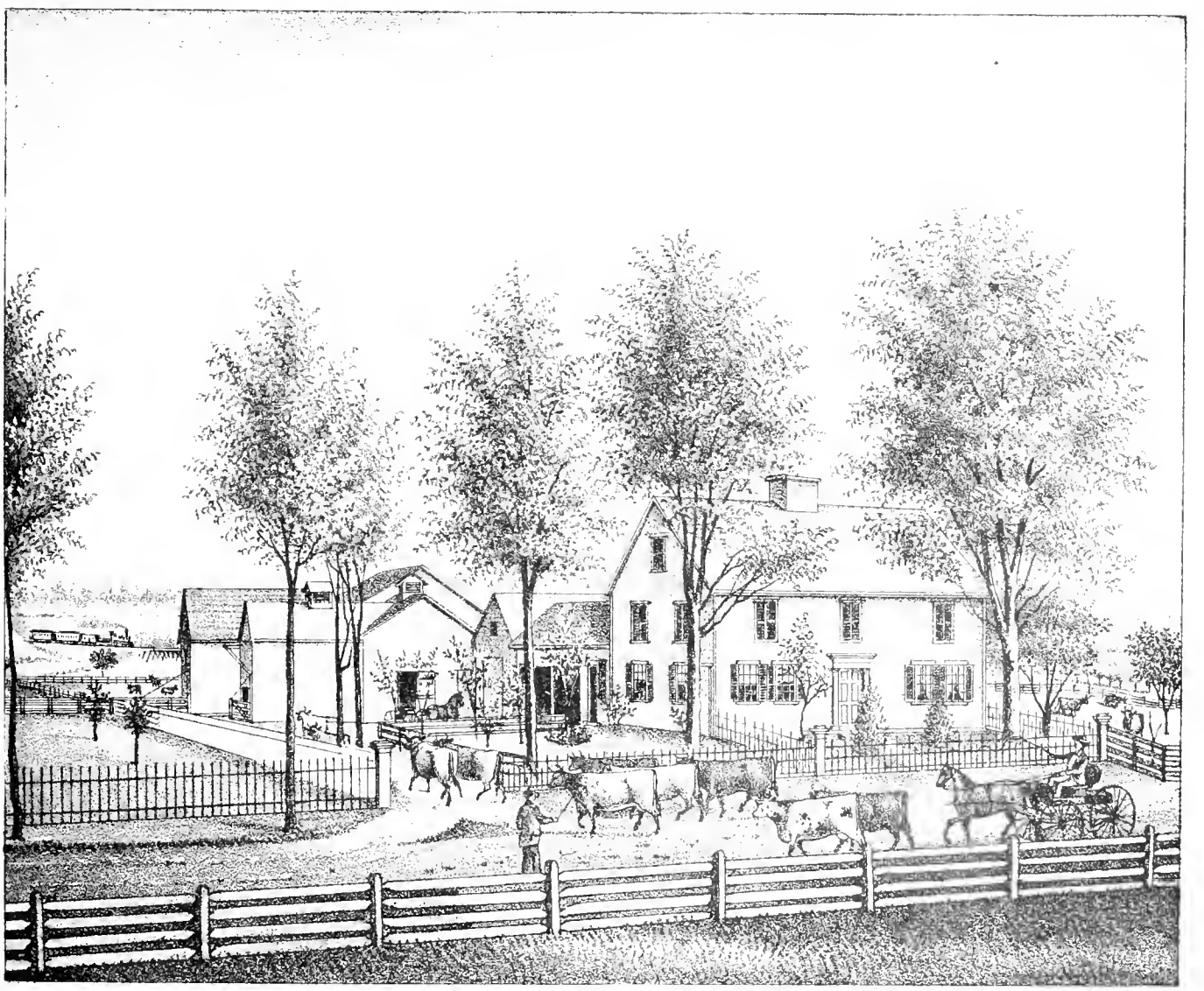
Mr. Bush has ever been ranked among the progressive agriculturists of the town, and is locally celebrated as a dealer in fattened cattle. In 1878 he fattened eighteen cattle, the total weight of which was thirty-six thousand three hundred and forty pounds, an average of over two thousand pounds each. He shipped them alive to England, and received $2180 for them.



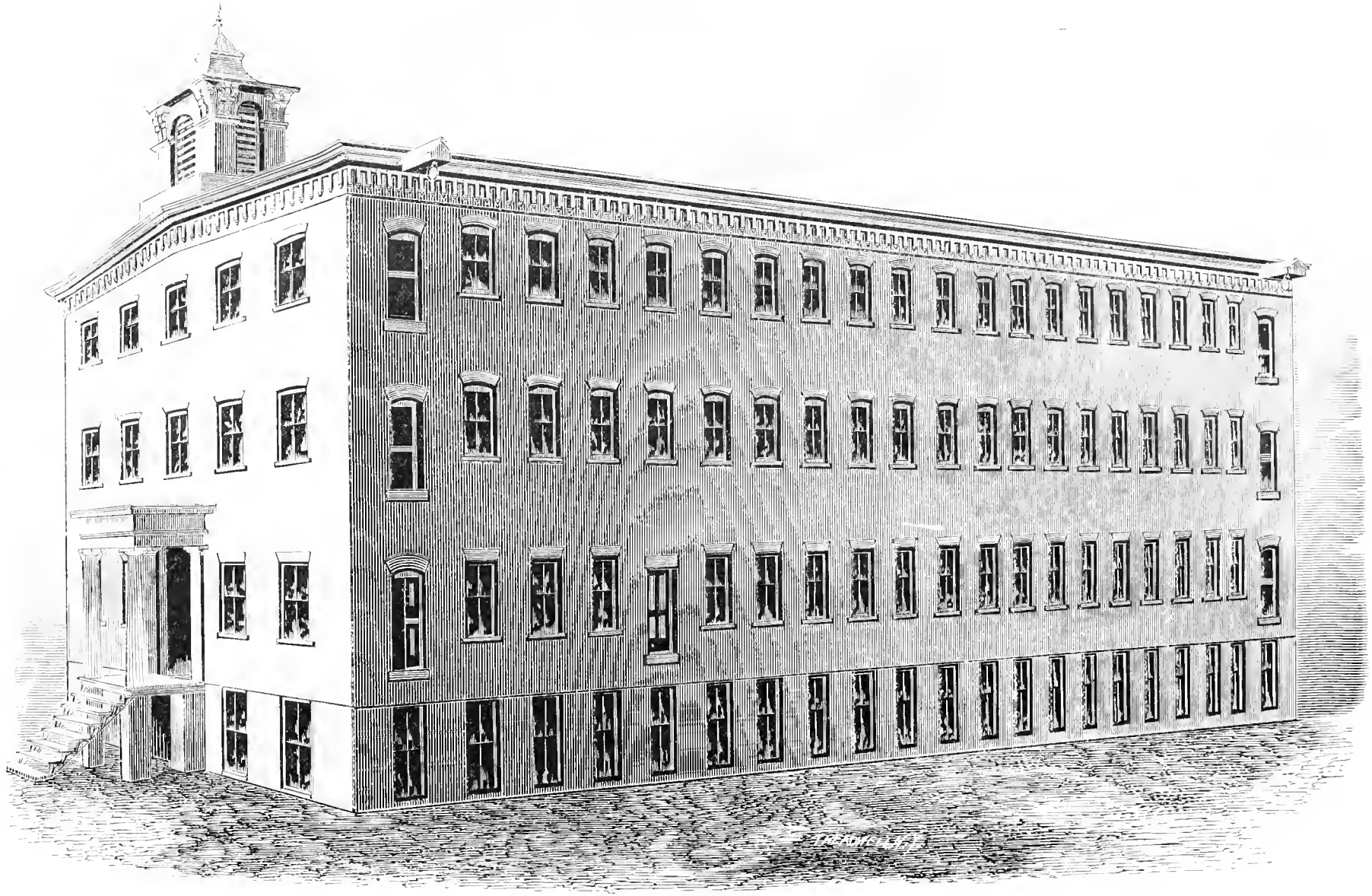
SETH BUSH

The present residence of Mr. Bush is one of the old landmarks of Westfield, built by his great-grandfather, Aaron Bush, a descendant of Samuel Bush, who moved to Westfield from Springfield, Mass., in about the year 1686. It was noted as a hotel, and for many years in "ye olden time" was one of the famous wayside inns in this section. It is located on Silver Street.

Mr. Bush is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Westfield. Politically he is a Democrat, and has always remained true to the principles of his party.



RESIDENCE OF SETH BUSH, WESTFIELD, MASS



AMERICAN WHIP COMPANY'S MANUFACTORY,
WESTFIELD, MASS.

of Rev. Edward Taylor, 1689; Abigail, wife of John Noble, 1683; Aaron, Jr., son of Aaron Dewey, 1740; Israel Dewey, 1728; Consider Moseley, 1755; John Moseley, 1756; Ruth, relict of Rev. Edward Taylor, 1730; Rev. Edward Taylor, 1729. (The inscription on Mr. Taylor's tombstone reads as follows: 'Here rests ye body of ye Rev. Mr. Edward Taylor, ye aged, venerable, learned, and pious pastor of ye Church of Christ in this town, who, after he had served God and his generation faithfully for many years, fell asleep, June 24, 1729, in ye 87th year of his age'); Samuel Taylor, 1709; Margaret, his wife, 1708; Abijah Dewey, 1740; Constant Dewey, 1702, aged 58; Rhoda, wife of Deacon Eldad Taylor, 1740; Jona. Ingersoll, 1755, upon whose tombstone the inscription reads as follows: 'Capt. Jona. Ingersoll, who, being in the service of his country, was killed at Lake George, Sep. 8, 1755, in the 41st year of his age;' Sarah, wife of Jedediah Dewey, 1711; Thomas Ingersoll, 1748; Israel Ashley, 'who, being al road in the public service, as surgeon of a regiment, died at Stillwater, Aug. 2, 1758, aged 47;' Ebenezer Bush, 1767; Richard Falley, 1767; Noah Shelden, 1748; Daniel Bagg, 1738; Capt. Isaac Phelps, 1725, aged 87; Benjamin Maudsley, 1719; Benjamin Maudsley (2d), 1719; Isaiah Ashley, 1735; Jonathan Weller, 1744; Quartermaster John Moseley, 1752; Deacon Daniel Kellogg, 1756; Ensign Stephen Kellogg, 1722; Jeremiah Shepard, 1756; Samuel Fowler, 1744; James Ashley, 1755; John Ashley, 1759, aged 90; Rev. Nehemiah Bull, 1740; Adjutant Russel Dewey, 1827, aged 72, 'a lover of his country, who fought for her independence;' Timothy Stebbins, 'a Revolutionary soldier,' 1848, aged 86; Wm. Shepard, 1817, aged 80. 'He fought the battles of our country, aided in the councils of our nation, and exemplified the Christian Character.'"

This old burying-ground is in a state of excellent repair, and, as a rule, the old headstones are erect, while much care is evidently bestowed upon their preservation. The ground is still used for burial purposes, but only to a limited extent.

INDUSTRIES.

Until about 1800 the inhabitants of Westfield devoted their energies almost exclusively to the pursuit of agriculture, and upon that interest the substantial prosperity of the town rested.

Shortly after the beginning of the present century, manufactures began to flourish upon the many valuable mill-streams, and, having gained a permanent foothold, flourished apace as time progressed, and became ere long what they are now,—the chief element in Westfield's industries, and the medium for the production of millions of dollars' worth of goods annually, and the employment of hundreds of people.

The three leading branches of manufacture are whips, cigars, and paper, the two former ranking about equal in the value of annual product.

The appended table, taken from the State census reports of 1875, will show the value of manufactures, classified in the order of rank: whips, $880,000; cigars, $854,416; paper, $400,000; lumber, $140,000; steam heaters, $140,000; organs, $120,000; distilled liquors, $80,000; flour, feed, etc., $80,000; cigar-boxes, $53,617; bricks, $45,000; flavoring extracts, $40,000; cotton batting, $36,500; gunpowder, $30,000; piano-legs, $30,000; coffins, $2000; boots, $1500.

The same report gives the total value of manufactures for 1875 as $3,446,358, and the value of agricultural products for the same period $362,900. About 1600 persons are employed in the various manufactories of the town, and of these 500 are women. One hundred and twenty-three buildings, valued at $500,450, are occupied for manufacturing purposes, and contain machinery of the value of $226,265.

WHIP-FACTORIES.

The leading whip-factory is that of *The American Whip Company*, which was organized in 1855, with a capital of $100,000, the first of the kind organized in this country. The factory building, a brick structure, is located on Main Street, in the heart of Westfield village, and represents, with current stock on hand, an invested capital of $300,000. Whips of almost every description are manufactured to the value of from $250,000 to $400,000 annually, the latter amount representing the result when the factory works up to its full capacity. The number of people employed will vary from 150 to 250, according to the demands of trade.

The Hampden Whip Company, next in importance, occupies a fine brick edifice on Elm Street. The company was organized in 1875, with a capital of $80,000, and employing, in 1878, 60 people, and manufacturing goods to the value of $150,000.

Besides the two establishments above noted, there were, in 1878, 25 firms and corporations engaged in the manufacture of whips, as follows: W. G. Bailey & Co., John J. Bohler, Samuel E. Chadwick, Oscar Clark, Edmund Cooper, W. O. Daniels, L. Danks & Son, Charles Douglas & Co., Solomon Ensign, J. B. Fuller & Co., D. D. Griffin & Co., Harmonica Whip Company, Holcomb & Cook, Knowles & Hastings, E. R. Lay & Son, L. B. Lewis, E. S. Miller, George T. Moore, W. H. Owen & Co., Peck, Osden & Co., William Provin, Jr., J. C. Schmidt, Charles W. Spencer, A. J. Smith, and C. M. Whipple & Co.

CIGAR-MAKING.

As has been already shown, Westfield is a prominent point in the manufacture of cigars, of which the value yearly is nearly as great as that of the whip-product. This branch of manufacture is represented by 30 firms and corporations.

The American Cigar Company, organized in 1873, has a nominal capital of $52,000, and an invested capital of $100,000, occupies a factory which cost $10,000, employs from 100 to 200 people, and claims to produce $300,000 worth of cigars yearly. Other parties engaged in this business are Benjamin Asher, James Barkley, J. C. Barthe, Beckman, Noble & Co., Willis E. Boyden, Brueggeman & Son, Bryan, Keef & Co., Bush, Ensign & Chace, L. E. Chester, Eastern Cigar Company, Hiram Freed, Hampden Cigar Company, H. C. Hayden, Henry Hoey, Thomas Jarrold, Henry Kolb, James N. Lewis, A. A. Lloyd, Thomas F. McMain, Massachusetts Co-operative Association, David Noble, Phenix Cigar Co-operative Association, George Phillips, M. Rice, H. J. Smith, W. L. Van Deusen & Co., Westfield Cigar Company, H. S. Woodworth, and M. Worthington & Son.

STEAM HEATERS.

Two firms are largely engaged in the manufacture of steam heaters, radiators, etc. Messrs. H. B. Smith & Co., successors of H. B. Smith, who started in this trade in Westfield, have a capital of $100,000, and are located on Main Street, Westfield village, in a brick manufactory which cost upward of $40,000. They employ about 60 people. The Laflin Manufacturing Company is also extensively occupied in similar manufacture.

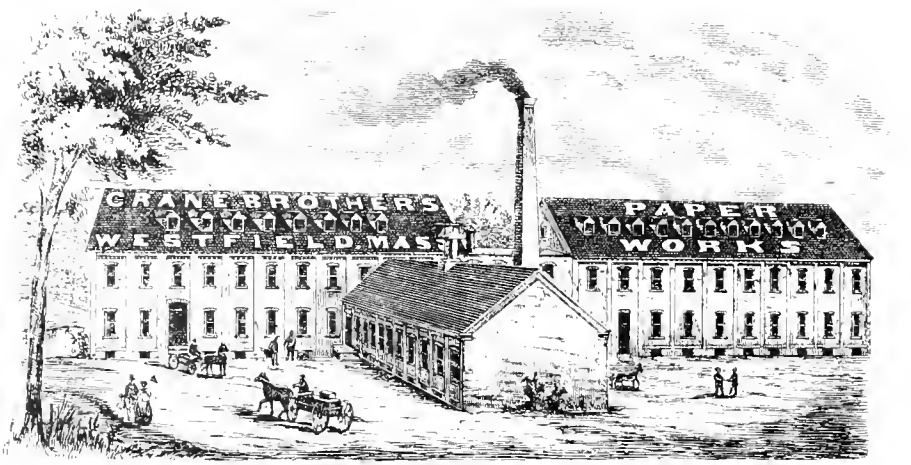
CHURCH ORGANS.

Westfield enjoys distinction as a place where some of the finest and largest church organs are manufactured. Specimens of the product in this direction may be seen in many magnificent churches, and it is believed to be generally understood that Westfield church organs take rank with the best manufactures. Johnson & Son and Steer & Turner are engaged in this department of manufacture, in which about 100 persons are employed, and a capital of from $100,000 to $150,000 invested. Johnson & Son occupy a commodious manufactory on the Westfield River, in Westfield village, and, near by, Steer & Turner carried on their enterprise until their works were utterly swept away by the flood of December, 1878. They are now (1879) located on Mechanics Street.

PAPER-MILLS.

Crane Brothers are engaged on Little River, near Westfield village, in the manufacture of bank-ledger, record, and "all-linen" papers, linen-fibre baskets, etc., and machine belting. This firm is famous for the production of fine paper, and is the only firm that manufactures Crane's patent linen-fibre baskets for plantation, household, and business use. The Messrs. Crane removed from Ballston Spa in 1869 to Westfield, and in that year purchased the mill property of Taylor & Stiles, then occupying the site of Crane Bros.' present mill, and devoted to the manufacture of paper belting. The new firm materially enlarged the mill and continued to use it for the production of belting. In 1870 the mill was destroyed by

fire, and in less than a twelvemonth was replaced by the present fine brick structure. The main building, two stories and basement in height, measures 130 by 50 feet; the rag-room, two stories and basement, is 75 by 40 feet, and the machine-room, one story high, is 80 by 30 feet. The mill



CRANE BROS.' PAPER-MILLS.

property, including machinery, etc., represents an invested capital of $100,000; 75 persons are employed, and two tons of paper are manufactured daily.

The Paltze Walkley Company, whose paper-mills are on Little River, near Westfield village, began there in 1872 the manufacture of manilla-paper, in a frame mill purchased that year of Samuel Horton, who had for some time been engaged in manilla-paper making. This frame mill was burned in 1875, and in the same year was succeeded by the present substantial brick structure, built on the same site. The main building, two stories in height, is 30 feet in width, and the machine-room, one story in height, 26 feet wide, both structures having a length on the river of 110 feet. The company has an invested capital of $70,000 in this mill, employs 10 men, and manufactures daily 2600 pounds of manilla-paper.

THE MANUFACTURERS' CORPORATE ASSOCIATION

was organized in 1871, with a capital of $50,000, for the purpose of furnishing steam- or water-power to such manufacturers as might desire to be thus provided. The company built a dam in Little River, and in conducting the water-power through Westfield village, and to factories, use the bed of the old canal, which was many years ago a transportation highway between New Haven and Northampton. The president of the company is James H. Bryan, and the secretary R. B. Robinson. This corporation owns the fine brick edifice occupied by the Hampden Whip Company, as well as other similar property.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.

Among these may be mentioned that of the Vitrified Wheel and Emery Company, organized in 1873, with a capital of $100,000; the pianoforte-leg factory of Chas. N. Stimpson, the paper-box factories of Brown & Hutchinson and T. B. Seymour, and the cigar-box factories of Peter Calens and P. L. Reilly. Bricks are made by L. B. Walkley and S. P. Harrison, cotton batting by J. Olmstead & Co., distilled spirits by G. H. Bush & Co., whip machinery, etc., by Emerson Sizer, and steam-engines by Lyman Wheeler.

The other mercantile and professional pursuits of the town are represented by four dealers in agricultural implements, five druggists, four architects, six attorneys, four auctioneers, four wood-turners, two bakers, five blacksmiths, four book-binders, six boot and shoe dealers, two building-movers, fifteen master-carpenters, three carpet dealers, one manufacturer of casket trimmings, three carriage-makers, three civil engineers, two coal dealers, five clothiers, two express companies, six confectioners, five dentists, three restaurateurs, three sash-and-blind makers, one drain-tile dealer, eight dry-goods dealers, one dyer, three fish dealers, three florists, two flouring-mills, one undertaker, one furniture dealer, twenty grocers, eight hair-dressers, three hardware dealers, five harness-shops, eight hotel-keepers, three ice dealers, eleven insurance agents, one laundryman, eight liverymen, six lumber dealers, three machinists, two marble-works, eight butchers, five merchant tailors, two news-rooms, two photographers, fourteen physicians, and five jewelers.

Westfield is a rich agricultural town, and contains within its borders vast tracts of excellent grazing-lands. Swamp, sandy plain, and mountain furnish a great variety of soil, which in the three sections yields bounteous crops of vegetables of nearly all kinds. It is claimed that Westfield produces sixty varieties of meadow-grass, and that of these some are found only in this locality.

BANKS.

There are two national banks in the town, with a capital of $400,000.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

organized in 1864, with a capital of $150,000, was, in 1865, consolidated with the Westfield Bank (organized in 1851, with a capital of $100,000), does business as the First National, and has $250,000 capital. This bank has a line of deposits of $118,500.

THE HAMPDEN NATIONAL BANK,

organized in 1825 as a State bank, and in 1865 as a national bank, has a capital of $150,000, and a deposit account of $115,000.

The Westfield Savings-Bank, organized in 1853, has on deposit $680,000.

The deposits in the Woronoco Savings-Bank, organized in 1871, amount to $592,000.

RAILROADS.

Two railroads—the Boston and Albany and the New Haven and Northampton—cross at Westfield village, an important depot on both lines. During October, 1878, the receipts of the former at Westfield station, for passengers, were $3431. During the same time 1411 tons of local freight were forwarded, and 1326 tons received. The passenger receipts of the New Haven and Northampton Railroad at Westfield for the same period were $2000. Two thousand two hundred and fifty tons of local and through freight were received, and 650 tons forwarded.

Westfield is also directly connected with Holyoke by the Holyoke and Westfield Railroad.

WATER-WORKS, Etc.

Westfield is proud of her water-works system, and, although the enterprise cost the town nearly $250,000, it has always been considered a valuable investment, chiefly because it offers excellent facilities for the prompt extinguishment of fires, and it was this motive which was the primary cause of the creation of the works. The town was authorized by the Legislature, in 1873, to construct water-works. They were begun the same year, and completed in 1874. The storage reservoir, located in Montgomery, occupies an elevation of 771.38 feet above the park, in Westfield, covers 51 acres, and has a capacity of 184,000,000 gallons.

Among the corporations may also be mentioned the Westfield Gas Company, incorporated in 1860, with a capital of $54,000, and the Westfield Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which, since its incorporation, in 1852, has been remarkably prosperous.

THE PRESS.

The Hampden Register, issued Feb. 18, 1824, by Maj. Joseph Root, was the first newspaper published in Westfield. The paper was Federal in politics at the outset, but upon a change of proprietorship, April, 1827, N. W. Smith and John B. Eldridge (the latter the original publisher of the *Hampden Whig*, of Springfield) assuming control, Democratic tendencies soon began to appear in its columns, and its patronage fell away. Mr. Smith withdrew the following September, and in November, 1828, Eldridge relinquished the journal into the hands of its original proprietor, Maj. Root. The latter lost no time, however, in disposing of his interest to J. D. Huntington, who, changing its name to the *Westfield Register*, and its politics to Whig, conducted it until Nov. 29, 1831, when it was discontinued.

In the interim—1828 and 1829—Emerson Davis, preceptor of the academy, published a small periodical called the *Scholar's Journal*, and on Sept. 10, 1833, the town having for two years been without a newspaper, Joseph Bull issued the first number of the *Westfield Journal*. Until April, 1835, it was neutral in politics, but at that time Norman T. Leonard, purchasing it, changed the name to the *Democratic Herald*, and its politics were, of course, appropriate to its title. It lived, however, only about a twelvemonth after the change.

About this time—April, 1836—*The Talisman*, published in quarto form, was issued by H. B. Smith. Its existence was limited to three months, although, as tradition has it, it did not die for lack of support.

After another blank of nearly three years, Calvin Torrey issued the *Westfield Spectator* in April, 1839, and, although its politics were Democratic, it received, during the first year of its existence, liberal support from members of both parties. In October, 1841, Dr. William O. Bell bought the paper, and shortly afterward changed its name to the *Woronoco Palladium*. He continued it under that name until the latter part of 1843, when he resold it to Mr. Torrey, its first proprietor, who changed the name back to *The Spectator*, but it failed of success, and expired in 1844.

Meanwhile, on the 28th of February, 1841, Elijah Porter established the *Westfield News-Letter*, which, as it afterward proved, was the only paper of Westfield birth that enjoyed anything like a prolonged and healthy existence.

About this time, too, the *Westfield Courier*, *The Jeffersonian*, and *The Repository*—a school journal—illumined the horizon of local journalism, but passed speedily away after brief and feeble struggles.

The News-Letter prospered from the outset, and, in 1847, Samuel H. Davis, a son of Dr. Emerson Davis, of Westfield, became a partner with Mr. Porter in the enterprise. He remained, however, only until November, 1848, when he left to take the position of assistant editor of the *Springfield Republican*. Mr. Porter conducted the paper alone until August, 1851, when Mr. P. L. Buell, now the librarian of the Westfield Athenæum, purchased a half-interest and assumed the editorial reins. In August, 1852, A. T. Dewey was taken in as a partner, but he withdrew, in 1854, to start *The Wide-Awake American*,—a Know-Nothing paper,—which, after a year's existence in Westfield, was removed to Springfield.

Porter & Buell continued *The News-Letter* in company until 1855, when H. N. Carter purchased Mr. Porter's interest, and Buell & Carter carried the publication forward to February, 1861, Mr. Buell having, as before, continued to be chief editor. Mr. Buell—buying Mr. Carter's interest in 1861—published on his account until November, 1871, when he sold to Sherman Adams, who was its proprietor until July, 1874, when, by Adams' sale, *The Western Hampden Times*, which was started in 1869, by Clark & Story, effected a consolidation with *The News-Letter*, and the paper has since then been continued as *The Times and News-Letter*, under Clark & Story's proprietorship. Mr. Buell, former editor of *The News-Letter*, has, since 1874, been agricultural editor of *The Times and News-Letter*.

Besides the newspapers here mentioned may be noted *The Westfield Standard*, a Democratic journal, which, first issued in 1845, was owned by a stock company, and edited successively until December, 1848, by Hiram A. Beebe, J. D. Bates, and Wm. W. Whitman. At the last-mentioned date, James M. Ely bought it, but sold it to Gilbert W. Cobb in 1852. Mr. Cobb edited it two years, when it was discontinued. Shortly after his retirement from *The News-Letter*, Mr. Sherman Adams began the issue of a small paper called *The Westfield Advertiser*, and this he still continues. It may be well to note that the newspapers herein mentioned were all weekly journals.

SOCIETIES, ORDERS, Etc.

MASONIC.

Mount Moriah Lodge, F. and A. M., was instituted February, 1856, and chartered Dec. 3, 1856. It has now (1878) 220 members, and officers as follows: John M. Mosely, W. M.; Geo. W. Houghton, S. W.; W. B. Cornwell, J. W.; Merrit Van Deusen, Treas.; Jas. R. Gladwin, Sec.; Jos. G. Noble, Marshal; J. A. Lakin, S. D.; A. E. Gibbs, J. D.; J. R. Johnson, Chaplain; W. H. Russell, S. S.; Lester Campbell, J. S.; Stephen B. Cook, Tyler.

Evening Star R. A. Chapter.—The officers of the chapter are Isaac N. Weston, H. P.; M. Van Deusen, K.; H. W. Clapp, S.; H. Loomis, Treas.; S. S. Conner, Sec.; D. N. Goff, Chaplain; L. W. Phelps, C. H.; Phineas Solomon, P. S.; E. Crowson, R. A. C.; J. H. Dudley, M. 3 V.; Wm. H. Holmes, M. 2 V.; W. B. Cornwell, M. 1 V.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS.

Wildey Encampment, No. 47.—This encampment has officers as follows: J. B. Goodrich, C. P.; Jacob Conner, H. P.; J. W. Alstrom, S. W.; Beebe Smith, J. W.; A. N. Brass, Treas.; L. E. Noble, Scribe.

Westfield Lodge, No. 152, has the following officers: Warren Cole, N. G.; A. A. Atwater, V. G.; A. M. Latham, R. S.; H. H. Lee, Treas.; D. R. Rising, P. S.

Woronoco Lodge, No. 74, has the following officers: A. W. Holton, N. G.; J. G. Warren, V. G.; Geo. C. Webb, P. S.; L. E. Noble, Treas.; Arthur Sackett, W.; G. A. Sackett, R. S.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Harmony Lodge, No. 328, was organized July 21, 1876, with 12 members, and has now 47 members, and officers as follows: Henry Mullen, Dictator; H. Harris, Vice-Dictator; G. M. Clapp, Assistant Dictator; E. P. Tinker, Reporter; D. R. Rising, Financial Reporter; Herbert Lyman, Sec.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

There are in Westfield six societies devoted to the furtherance of the cause of temperance, and their labors, it is worthy of especial note, have been devotedly and assiduously pursued, with most excellent results.

The societies are named The Westfield Temperance Union, chartered February, 1878; Young Men's Fraternity; Westfield Women's Christian Temperance Union; Woronoco Reform Club; Temple of Honor; and Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.*

Lyon Post, No. 41, had in 1878 the following officers: W. J. Mixter, P. C.; J. C. Barthe, S. V. C.; Adam Swan, J. V. C.; Frank Snow, Adj.; G. W. Houghton, Q.; Wm. Provin, Jr., Chaplain; J. H. Todd, O. D.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

No. 50 was organized Feb. 19, 1873, and has officers as follows: C. O. Donovan, President; J. C. Costain, Vice-Pres.; John Ingoldsby, Sec.; Patrick Coleman, Treas.

THE WESTERN HAMPDEN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

was organized in March, 1878, for the purpose of encouraging the breeding of superior poultry, and although yet an experiment, the association has achieved good work, and gives assurance that its field of usefulness will be occupied permanently, to the valuable and material advancement of the object it has undertaken. The last exhibition held at Westfield, January, 1879, was a notable success, and, according to purpose, similar exhibitions will be held annually. The president of the association is J. A. Lakin, and the number of members, 35.

THE FOREST AND STREAM CLUB,

with a present membership of 35, was organized in 1875, by a company of Westfield gentlemen, with a view to securing exclusive fishing-grounds, and for the purpose of promoting the breeding of valuable fish. To this end they leased of the State Hazzard's pond in Russell, and stocked it with black bass and land-locked salmon. The interests of the club at the pond are carefully guarded, and thither each year the club members repair for a season of excellent angling sport.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The other societies in the town are The Westfield Firemen's Mutual Relief Association, whose officers are Wm. Provin, Jr., President; H. T. Snow, Vice-President; G. C. Parker, Sec.; and W. J. Mixter, Treas. The Aurora Literary Association, organized in 1876, for the purpose of promoting literary culture, and having officers as follows: J. P. Martin, President; Mary E. Sullivan, Vice-President; Julia Murphy, Sec.; J. C. Costain, Treas. The Young Men's Christian Brotherhood, whose members are members of the various Westfield churches, and whose object is the furtherance, through the means of public meeting, of the cause of religion. The Town Improvement Association, composed of the leading citizens of Westfield, who contribute much, with their own means, toward the improvement of the thoroughfares. The Western Hampden Agricultural Society, organized in 1854, has since that time held annual agricultural fairs on the society's grounds, at Westfield, and on these yearly occasions the town has always donned its holiday attire to honor the display of its rich possessions as a farming region. The Westfield Club, a social organization, dates its existence from the year 1875, and bears upon its membership roll the names of 60 of the best-known citizens of the town. The club occupies handsomely furnished quarters in the post-office building. C. K. Lamson is the president, and Isaac N. Weston secretary and treasurer. There are also the Westfield Musical Association, and two bands known respectively as Greene's Serenade Band and the Westfield Cornet Band.

* This organization gave up its charter April 1, 1879.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Westfield has an efficient fire department, which, as often demonstrated, has performed valuable service, and that result has in no small measure been assisted by the excellent system of water-works provided by the town. The department was organized in 1848, and includes now in its stock of apparatus four hose-carts, two extinguishers, one hand-engine, one hook-and-ladder truck, and one steam fire-engine. The department numbers 64 members, divided as follows: Hose No. 1, H. T. Snow, foreman, 12 men; Hose No. 2, Geo. C. Parker, foreman, 12 men; Hose No. 3, John Warren, foreman, 12 men; Extinguisher No. 1, Geo. Miller, foreman, 7 men; Extinguisher No. 2, Carlos Pember, foreman, 8 men; Hook-and-Ladder No. 1, Geo. Bowers, foreman, 13 men. For the year ending Feb. 1, 1879, there were 20 fires, involving a loss of $64,815. For the same period the expenses of the department were $4314.32. The officers of the department, chosen May, 1878, were C. M. Whipple, Chief Engineer; O. C. Towle, First Assistant; J. G. Noble, Second Assistant.

POST-OFFICES.

The post-office at Westfield village is a distributing point whence several adjoining towns receive their mails. Sixteen mails are received, and seventeen forwarded each day. The receipts of the office for postage during the three months ending Sept. 30, 1878, reached $2854.68. For the month of October, 1878, the money-order department of the office paid 240 orders, aggregating $4394.71, and issued 259 orders, amounting to $2968.31. The present postmaster (1879) is Hon. Thomas Kneil.

MILITARY.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

A conspicuous feature in the embellishments of the village is the soldiers' monument, which stands at the junction of Court, Elm, and Broad Streets. The base, composed of granite, is 10 feet in height, and surmounting it is the bronze figure—8 feet high—of an American soldier "on guard." The four faces of the die forming part of the base are adorned, one with the dedicatory inscription,—

"Westfield honors her sons, fallen in the defense of liberty, union, and independence."

A second, with the coat-of-arms of Massachusetts; a third, with the coat-of-arms of the United States; and a fourth with a list of the names of the 66 soldiers who lost their lives in the struggle. The names are—

Marshall Barden, Lawrence Day, James Dunneen, Joseph Gaddis, Carl Kalfur, John Littlefield, James B. Lay, Ephraim T. Moore, Samuel Sprague, John Trainor, Albert Snow, Pliny Wood, Chas. Egleston, F. Heinesouth, Proctor Woodworth, Emerson Cowles, Lyman Andrus, John Dorflin, Hiram W. Weiser, Elisha J. Griggs, Wm. K. Flagg, Seth Liswell, Henry Searle, Le Roy S. Oakes, Lorenzo D. Gibson, Jas. H. Gaylord, Thomas J. Brown, Henry C. Cooley, Dwight Chapman, John E. Dickson, William Foos, Amos Gaylord, Joseph K. Gibbons, John H. Gootz, Frank Hayden, Wm. H. Kenny, Thomas Wagner, Henry Whitman, Richard Smy, John J. Warner, James O'Brien, Oscar F. Spelman, Alfred H. Smith, Lysander Miller, Henry Ramsdale, Albert Brewer, Patrick Hogan, Peter McRedman, Zachariah Longley, Frank Miller, John Shay, Granville E. Holton, Henry G. Lay, Joseph P. Shepard, Norman Egleston, Patrick Nagle, Charles T. Hanchett, Norman Clark, Jere. Sullivan, Cornelius Toomey, Joseph J. Starr, Nicholas Finn, L. F. Hull, A. T. Williams, Francis C. Carroll, Thomas Kelley.

The monument was dedicated May 31, 1871, and in the exercises of the day a large concourse of citizens from neighboring towns took part with the inhabitants of Westfield. There was a military procession in the morning, an out-door banquet at noon, whereat 1000 persons sat down, and the unveiling of the monument in the afternoon, incidental to which Hon. E. B. Gillett delivered an address, the Rev. Henry Hopkins read an original poem written by Mrs. A. V. Rand, and Gen. Kilpatrick delivered an oration. An open-air concert and a dress parade of the military terminated the day's cere-

H. Harrison

Prominently identified with the interests of his native town and county was the honored subject of this sketch. Hiram Harrison was born in the east mountain district of the town of Westfield, March, 1807. His parents were Reuben Harrison and Nancy Baldwin, both of whom were descendants of very early settlers. He was educated at the district schools of his native town, and there laid the foundation for his subsequent successful business career. His father was a farmer, and the son also followed that honorable calling until he became twenty-one years of age. It was at this time, while on the old homestead, that he commenced the whip and cigar business in company with Boardman Noble. The whips and cigars were all made by hand. Mr. Noble made the articles, and Mr. Harrison traversed the country selling them, little dreaming, doubtless, of the future gigantic development of the business. It required but little time, however, for the keen eye of Harrison to discern that with the growth of our country the demand for these articles would increase, and he soon after removed to West Springfield, and, although purchasing a farm, continued the manufacture of cigars and whips.

The small town of West Springfield could not, however, long retain the active and ambitious young manufacturer, who now saw the future rapid growth of the business, and after remaining here a time he removed to the village of Westfield, and purchased what is now known as the "Harrison Place," on the corner of Main and Cross Streets. He at once entered largely into the manufacture of whips and cigars, and the rapid increase of the business only confirmed his predictions of years previously, and not many years elapsed ere his establishment was the largest of the kind in this country. He continued the business a number of years, having various persons from time to time associated with him, when with other firms in the town he organized the American Whip Company, and he was chosen its president. This was then, and is now, the largest concern of the kind in the world, having its salesrooms in every large city in the United States. Mr. Harrison remained president of this company until 1868, when he retired from active business.

At the age of twenty-one, while he was still making whips and cigars by hand on the old homestead in the east mountain district, he was married to Martha, daughter of Samuel Lee, of Westfield. Their family consisted of the following, viz.: Juliette (deceased), wife of C. I. Snow, of Westfield; Martha Ann, married Capt. Lucius F. Thayer, a prominent citizen, and resides in Westfield; Izetta, married J. H. Waterman, M.D., a practicing physician in Westfield, and died in 1874; Hiram, the fourth child, died in infancy.

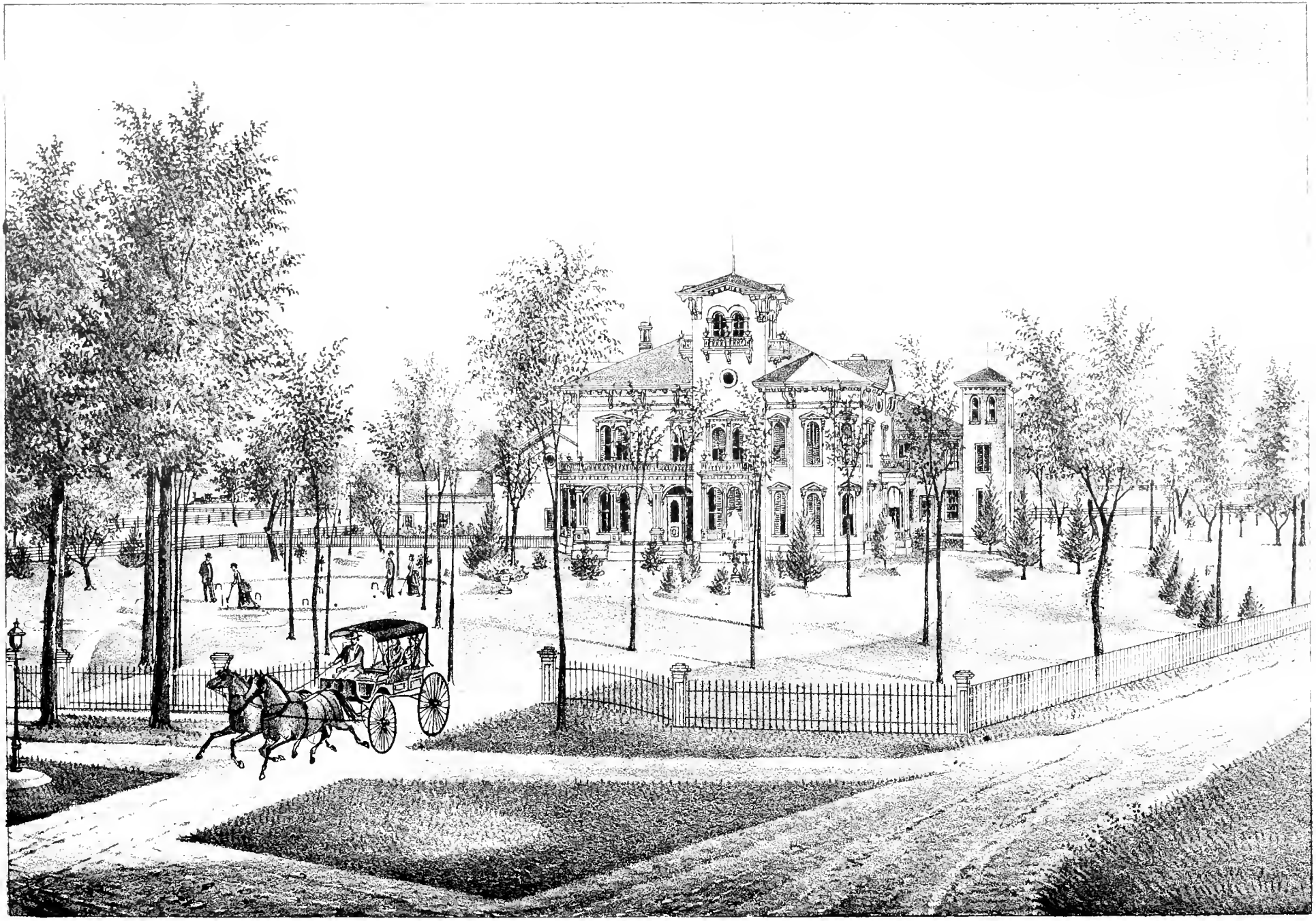
Hiram Harrison was a self-made man.

> "Honor and fame from no condition rise;
> Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

He was a consistent Christian, and, in the language of one who had known him well for years, "If there ever lived in this country a man who was possessed of the Christian graces, that man was Hiram Harrison." His charities were almost boundless; they were both great and small. The poor man will not soon forget how his heart was gladdened on Thanksgiving mornings by the turkey left at his door by Mr. Harrison in person; and the citizens of Westfield will ever cherish his memory for the interest he manifested in all matters concerning the public welfare, and for the fine library-building which, during the last years of his life, he erected and donated to the village. Politically he was originally a Democrat, but finally a Republican. He manifested an interest in political matters so far as they affected the welfare of the people, and represented his town in the Legislature. In religious and educational matters he also manifested the same general interest, and was ever found leading in all movements having for their aim the good of the community wherein he resided. He was formerly a Methodist, and subsequently a member of the Congregational Church.

His was an active, and in many respects an eventful, career. Death at last laid his hand upon the strong man, and in January, 1869, he passed away.

> "The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
> And all that beauty, all that wealth, ere gave,
> Await alike the inevitable hour:
> The paths of glory lead but to the grave."



RESIDENCE OF L. F. THAYER. WESTFIELD. MASS.

monies. The statue was designed by Mr. Mossman, of Chicopee, and cast by the Ames Manufacturing Company of that place.

Lucius B. Walkley, 10th Mass.
David M. Chase, 10th Mass.
Edwin F. Johnson, 10th Mass.
Nelson H. Gardner, 10th Mass.
Terry S. Noble, 10th Mass.
Hiram Freed, 10th Mass.
Adam Swan, 10th Mass.
Henry G. Jones, 10th Mass.
Edward T. Lewis, 10th Mass.
Willis M. Clarke, 10th Mass.
George F. Anfort, 10th Mass.
George A. Atkins, 10th Mass.
Henry Anthony, 10th Mass.
Henry C. Bates, 10th Mass.
George Brooks, 10th Mass.
Hiram K. Caswell, 10th Mass.
Lewis C. Carter, 10th Mass.
Joseph Clemmer, 10th Mass.
Albert B. Cook, 10th Mass.
Henry I. Copely, 10th Mass.
Hiram H. Copely, 10th Mass.
Lawrence Day, 10th Mass.
James Deinnen, 10th Mass.
Sherman J. Fowler, 10th Mass.
Moses W. Evans, 10th Mass.
Henry H. Furrow, 10th Mass.
George F. Furrow, 10th Mass.
James H. Gaylord (2d), 10th Mass.
Joseph Gaddis, 10th Mass.
Horace H. Gorham, 10th Mass.
Manuel Gonzales, 10th Mass.
Carl Hock, 10th Mass.
John Hubbard, 10th Mass.
A. W. Hunter, 10th Mass.
Thomas Jerold, 10th Mass.
Carl Kalfner, 10th Mass.
Charles Knight, 10th Mass.
William G. Lay, 10th Mass.
John Littlefield, 10th Mass.
Ephraim Moore, 10th Mass.
William J. Morse, 10th Mass.
Albert Newhouse, 10th Mass.
James M. Noble, 10th Mass.
Henry E. Perkins, 10th Mass.
Joseph Peebles, 10th Mass.
Edward Reed, 10th Mass.
Alphonzo Rochan, 10th Mass.
Cornelius Sackett, 10th Mass.
George D. Smith, 10th Mass.
Albert Snow, 10th Mass.
Samuel Sprague, 10th Mass.
Charles H. Styles, 10th Mass.
Joseph Tinkham, 10th Mass.
John Trainer, 10th Mass.
Rufus Wood, 10th Mass.
Homer S. Wheeler, 10th Mass.
John B. Young, 10th Mass.
Henry Solomon, 10th Mass.
Mark H. Plaisted, 10th Mass.
Philander O. Dibble, 10th Mass.
John W. Whittaker, 10th Mass.
Marshall Barden, 10th Mass.
Elijah H. Drake.
Isaac Sim.
Jasper H. Munroe, 10th Mass.
Fred. M. Parkham.
Henry V. Searle.
John Solomon, 10th Mass.
Richard W. Sparks.
Bernard Schettin.
William H. Fuller.
Andrew Hazeltin.
—— Watson, 10th Mass.
—— Crane.
Fred. R. Peckham, 27th Mass.
Pliny Wood, 27th Mass.
John W. Moore, 27th Mass.
Milton T. Cowles, 27th Mass.
Edwin L. Peck, 27th Mass.
James H. Fowler, 27th Mass.
Luman Andrews, 27th Mass.
James C. Baker, 27th Mass.
La Roy Bosworth, 27th Mass.
Edward Burns, 27th Mass.
Alfred C. Crocker, 27th Mass.
Timothy Cooney, 27th Mass.
Edwin V. Cowles, 27th Mass.
Emerson Cowles, 27th Mass.
John Douflin, 27th Mass.
Hiram G. Everton, 27th Mass.
Charles T. Egleston, 27th Mass.
Charles C. Fowler, 27th Mass.
William K. Flagg, 27th Mass.
Cornelius Field, 27th Mass.
Lorenzo Gibson, 27th Mass.
Charles V. Hazzard, 27th Mass.
Lester D. Hanchett, 27th Mass.
Timothy Malonay, 27th Mass.
John W. Madison, 27th Mass.
Addison Noble, 27th Mass.
David Noble, 27th Mass.
Nathan B. Pomeroy, 27th Mass.
W. A. Richardson, 27th Mass.
John Smith, 27th Mass.
Robert Steele, 27th Mass.
George M. Searle, 27th Mass.
Martin Whitney, 27th Mass.
A. J. Cadwell, 27th Mass.
Frank W. Madison, 27th Mass.
Walter R. Madison, 27th Mass.
George W. Jones, 27th Mass.
Charles Fowler (2d), 27th Mass.
William Sackett.
Charles Sackett.
Elijah Parks, 27th Mass.
William H. Everton, 27th Mass.
Roderick Pomeroy, Jr., 27th Mass.
Normand Clarke.
Frank W. Chamberlain, 27th Mass.
Richard Miller, 27th Mass.
Hiram Worden, 27th Mass.
Lucius F. Thayer, 27th Mass.
Chauncey R. Chauncey, 34th Mass.
Jerry Horton, 31th Mass.
William Foss, 34th Mass.
Otis R. Reed, 34th Mass.
Edwin B. Smith, 34th Mass.
Charles H. Merrill, 34th Mass.
John Davis, 34th Mass.
John T. Smith, 34th Mass.
Gersher Manhein, 34th Mass.
John I. Warner, 34th Mass.
William M. Kierney, 34th Mass.
Joseph M. Ellis, 34th Mass.
George B. King, 34th Mass.
John E. Grant, 34th Mass.
George T. Moody, 34th Mass.
James H. Atwater, 34th Mass.
Thomas I. Brown, 34th Mass.
John Boyle, 34th Mass.
Charles C. Barnes, 34th Mass.
Henry L. Cooley, 34th Mass.
Edmund Cooper, 34th Mass.
Charles H. Case, 34th Mass.
Henry O. Clarke, 34th Mass.
Dwight Chapman, 34th Mass.
John E. Dickson, 34th Mass.
D. L. Dickinson, 34th Mass.
James H. Elliott, 34th Mass.
Samuel D. Ely, 34th Mass.
Charles E. Everton, 34th Mass.
Homer F. Fox, 34th Mass.
Lucius G. Fox, 34th Mass.
F. W. B. Fleming, 34th Mass.
George Gandy, 34th Mass.
Jos. H. Gibbons, 34th Mass.
John H. Goetz, 34th Mass.
S. L. Giddings, 34th Mass.
Amos Gaylord, 34th Mass.
Frank Hayden, 34th Mass.
Moses B. Loomis, 34th Mass.
Wm. H. Mosher, 34th Mass.
Julius Miller, 34th Mass.
Wesley Mixter, 34th Mass.
James Morse, 34th Mass.
Thomas Meadon, 34th Mass.
Bernard Marth, 34th Mass.
Patrick O'Brien, 34th Mass.
Roland Rising, 34th Mass.
Homer Russell, 34th Mass.
Morton D. Sperry, 34th Mass.
Wm. R. Stocking, 34th Mass.
Alfred A. Sibley, 34th Mass.
Richard Smy, 34th Mass.
Morris A. Toomey, 34th Mass.
Charles C. Trask, 34th Mass.
Daniel C. Wishart, 34th Mass.
Henry Wells, 34th Mass.
Thomas Wagner, 34th Mass.
Simeon Ward, 34th Mass.
Leroy Andrus, 21st Mass.
John Roach, 21st Mass.
Charles Furrow.
—— McNeill, 11th Mass.
A. J. Bingham, 10th Mass.
Albert N. Cowles, 31st Mass.
Ethan H. Cowles, 31st Mass.
Henry Spear, 31st Mass.
Henry Hanchet, 31st Mass.
Henry Tinkham, 31st Mass.
William M. Thomas, 31st Mass.
Edmund Parks, 31st Mass.
Samuel H. Caswell, 31st Mass.
Israel S. Fox, 31st Mass.
Nevins S. Morse, 31st Mass.
Jerre. Randall, 20th Mass.
Noah Day, 31st Mass.
Luther Gorman, 31st Mass.
George E. Searl, 1st Cav.
James Holland, 1st Cav.
Curtis E. Munn, 1st Cav.
De Witt Clark, 1st Cav.
Ralph Easton, 1st Cav.
Eli P. Carter, 31st Mass.
Walter Ring, 31st Mass.
Robert R. Smith, 31st Mass.
Norman Clark, 31st Mass.
Henry L. Stearns, 31st Mass.
Jesse Willard, 31st Mass.
William Moore, 31st Mass.
Henry B. Searls, 27th Mass.
Fred. E. Spellman, 27th Mass.
Timothy Callahan, 27th Mass.
William A. Moody, 27th Mass.
Hiram A. Wiser, 27th Mass.
Charles D. Jamison, 34th Mass.
George Bowler, 46th Mass.
Andrew Campbell (2d), 46th Mass.
Joseph G. Noble, 46th Mass.
Joseph T. Spear, 46th Mass.
George W. Turner, 46th Mass.
William W. Shepard, 46th Mass.
H. L. Wilkinson, 46th Mass.
Virgil Bates, 46th Mass.
Leon Costar, 46th Mass.
Rodney C. Cowles, 46th Mass.
Theodore Hess, 46th Mass.
Henry C. Chapman, 46th Mass.
Elbert L. Noble, 46th Mass.
Frank Miller, 46th Mass.
Albert W. Lewis, 46th Mass.
James W. Roberts, 46th Mass.
John T. Harris, 46th Mass.
W. F. Johnson, 46th Mass.
Albert Harrison, 46th Mass.
Lucius O. Judson, 46th Mass.
Dexter Avery, 46th Mass.
Curtis D. Bush, 46th Mass.
William H. Baker, 46th Mass.
George Bowers, 46th Mass.
Samuel Brass, 46th Mass.
Henry P. Brown, 46th Mass.
Albert N. Brass, 46th Mass.
Joseph C. Barthe, 46th Mass.
Amos L. Barnes, 46th Mass.
Lyman L. Bush, 46th Mass.
John W. Beckwith, 46th Mass.
Charles C. Cone, 46th Mass.
Charles Clark, 46th Mass.

WESTFIELD'S WAR RECORD.

Here will be found a list of the names of the citizens of Westfield who served in the war of the Rebellion:

Henry L. Cram, 46th Mass.
Grove H. Cowles, 46th Mass.
Harvey Cooper, 46th Mass.
Lowell Coffin, 46th Mass.
Newton H. Drake, 46th Mass.
Jerome S. Drake, 46th Mass.
Nicholas Deizer, 46th Mass.
John Edgar, 46th Mass.
Joseph F. Fields, 46th Mass.
Horace P. Furrow, 46th Mass.
Peter Fischer, 46th Mass.
Timothy Falvey, 46th Mass.
Albert W. Furrow, 46th Mass.
Henry Ghele, 46th Mass.
John Grant, 46th Mass.
G. Hubbard, 46th Mass.
Julius Hallenstein, 46th Mass.
Erle Hamilton, 46th Mass.
Job G. Hazzard, 46th Mass.
Samuel W. Knight, 46th Mass.
Ezra F. King, 46th Mass.
Lorenzo Knox, 46th Mass.
James N. Long, 46th Mass.
Charles H. Loomis, 46th Mass.
Marvin Loomis, 46th Mass.
Andrew Legerveer, 46th Mass.
J. W. Meacham, 46th Mass.
Edward May, 46th Mass.
Robert Mitchell, Jr., 46th Mass.
Willard Morgan, 46th Mass.
George Maxwell, 46th Mass.
Orsamus Maxwell, 46th Mass.
William McElroy, 46th Mass.
George E. Noble, 46th Mass.
Alexander L. Noble, 46th Mass.
Leonard E. Noble, 46th Mass.
Ed. M. Pomeroy, 46th Mass.
William H. Phelps, 46th Mass.
Charles A. Phelps, 46th Mass.
Reuben Palmer, 46th Mass.
Henry C. Reid, 46th Mass.
Perry Roten, Jr., 46th Mass.
Edmund E Stiles, 46th Mass.
John Shay, 46th Mass.
Oscar Spellman, 46th Mass.
Alfred H. Smith, 46th Mass.
Ed. S. Spellman, 46th Mass.
Henry Shepard, 46th Mass.
Frank A. Snow, 46th Mass.
H. M. Shattuck, 46th Mass.
Seymour Sibley, 46th Mass.
Austin D. Sackett, 46th Mass.
Chapman Williams, 46th Mass.
Proctor Woodruff, 46th Mass.
Henry W. Williams, 46th Mass.
Ed. H. Wells, 46th Mass.
John W. Weising, 46th Mass.
Lewis A. Warner, 46th Mass.
John Avery, 46th Mass.
Samuel K. Bingham, 46th Mass.
Albert A. Rising, 46th Mass.
John C. Schmidt, 46th Mass.
David Thompson, 46th Mass.
Charles Whitman, 46th Mass.
Amos L. Rising, 46th Mass.
John A. Hull, 46th Mass.
George W. Ives, 46th Mass.
Benjamin Lyvett, 46th Mass.
Franz Kurst, 46th Mass.
C. N. Worthington, 46th Mass.
George B. Bowler, 46th Mass.
Judson L. Bosworth, 46th Mass.
William L. Chamberlain, 46th Mass.
Patrick Hogan, 46th Mass.
Eli Johnson, Jr., 46th Mass.
Daniel Kelly, 46th Mass.
Thomas Little, 46th Mass.
Charles Murphy, 46th Mass.
William O. Barlow, 46th Mass.
Shepard Provin, 46th Mass.
Lyman Pendleton, Jr., 46th Mass.
James L. Root, 46th Mass.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. WM. GELSTON BATES,

oldest child of Elijah Bates, was born at Westfield, Mass., Nov. 17, 1803. At an early age he attended the academy, then a flourishing institution, in his native town. He graduated at Yale College, class of 1825, and commenced the study of law in his father's office, at Westfield, and after a short time attended the law-school of Hon. Elijah H. Mills and Judge Howe, at Northampton, Mass. During his residence there he was a student in the office of Hon. John H. Ashmun and Mr. Mills.

He was duly admitted to the Bar of Hampden County, in August, 1828, and began practice in Westfield, succeeding to the business of his father, who retired to his farm.

His father, Elijah Bates, was born in Granville, Mass.; was graduated at Yale College, in the class of 1794, and established himself in the practice of law in Westfield.

He was, for many years, one of the only two lawyers in that town. His mother was Hannah Church, who died at Granville, Nov. 29, 1840, at the age of ninety-one. His father was Capt. Nathaniel Bates. Elijah Bates married Mary Ashley, the oldest daughter of Dr. Israel Ashley, a graduate of Yale, of the class of 1767.

HON. WM. GELSTON BATES.

Wm. G. Bates married Jane P. Ashley, only child of Maj. Wm. Ashley, of Ashley Falls, Sheffield, Mass., Oct. 20, 1830. They lost five children in infancy, and three survive. One is the wife of James C. Greenough, of Providence; one the wife of Edward E. Hardy, of Boston; and one is unmarried.

At the time of Mr. Bates' admission to the Bar the trial of cases was in the hands of a few leading counselors. Hon. Isaac C. Bates and Elijah H. Mills, both of Northampton, attended the courts in Hampden, and monopolized the trials of the most important causes. The late Judge Dewey and Judge Daniel Wells and a few of the older lawyers of Hampden County were occasionally called in, but the younger part of the profession were compelled to sit by and witness the efforts of these leading counselors. A circumstance occurred early in the professional practice of Mr. Bates which was extremely favorable to his success.

A suit was commenced by a plaintiff against one of Mr. Bates' friends, on a writ of right, for the recovery of a large tract of land. A trial had been had a few years before between the same parties, in a writ of entry, in which the defendant had prevailed and the plaintiff was non-suited.

Hon. Isaac C. Bates was the counsel of the defendant in that suit, and the defendant instructed his attorney to employ him again in the present action. Unfortunately the attorney omitted to retain him, and when the court began, not only he as the leading counsel did not appear, but the attorney himself was absent, and the defendant was without any counsel. In this dilemma he applied to Mr. Bates, and was informed by him that he had not been admitted to the Supreme Judicial Court, and was not entitled to appear in the case. As the cause was being disposed of, Mr. Bates took the liberty to state to the judge (Wilde) the situation of the defendant. He inquired of Mr. I. C. Bates if he was intending to engage in the trial of the action. He replied in the negative, and said that his partner was engaged to try it. "Very well," said the judge, "though it is irregular, let Mr. Dewey appear for the plaintiff, and you take the defense." Thereupon the plaintiff said, "I have employed the firm of Bates & Dewey, and I object to the appearance of Mr. Bates for the defense." The sharp gray eyes of the judge lighted up with excitement, as he perceived the device by which the plaintiff had prevented the defendant from enjoying the assistance of his former counsel. "Under the extraordinary circumstances," said he, "I will postpone this trial till to-morrow, and in the mean time you can employ new counsel, and be ready for trial in the morning." The defendant accordingly employed counsel, and engaged Mr. William G. Bates to examine the record of title, and to perform such assistance as he could do at the trial. The next morning the new counsel made a strong effort to procure a continuance; but the judge, to whom cases of that sort were familiar, and who felt that the reluctance of the counsel was rather feigned than real, refused the motion, and the case came on for trial.

Mr. Bates had in the mean time examined the record, and read, with more interest than usual, "Jackson on Real Actions," and during the trial he made such suggestions to the counsel as his information enabled him. At the termination of it the counsel again pressed a motion for a continuance, and they reflected severely upon the conduct of the plaintiff in preventing the defendant from having the assistance of the Hon. I. C. Bates, but the court refused the motion and ordered the trial to proceed; and when both the counsel refused to argue the case the judge said, "Let young Mr. Bates argue it." He excused himself as unprepared, and as not having been admitted to the Bar. The judge said, "Mr. Clerk, admit Mr. Bates as a counselor of this court. And now," said he, "address the jury." While Mr. Bates stood apparently hesitating as to what was to be done, the members of the Bar spoke encouragingly to him, and his relative and friend, the Hon. I. C. Bates, said to him, "Get up and go to the jury; you'll never have another such a chance, if you live a thousand years!" Young Mr. Bates accordingly proceeded to comment upon the law and the evidence, and the result was a partial success, which was a surprise to every one. Mr. Bates reaped a great advantage from this extemporaneous effort. It gave his friends confidence in him, and, what was more, it gave him confidence in himself. It broke up, to some extent, the custom of the older practitioners in arguing the cases, and he, as well as his associates of his own age, began to try and argue their own cases.

He was soon after appointed one of the two masters in chancery in the county, and occasionally cases in equity were referred to him for examination, whereby his knowledge of equity practice was enlarged, and his practice increased. In the year 1839 he was appointed one of the members of the board of education for the period of eight years. The appointment was made soon after the establishment of the board.

A bitter strife had at once sprung up in relation to the appointment of the original members, and their conduct was rigidly criticised and censured by those opposed to them on theological grounds. Mr. Bates took an active part in the defense of his associates on the board, and by controversial articles in the newspapers, by his reports in the board and to the Legislature, he vindicated the correctness of their conduct and the wisdom of their appointments.

One of the complaints against the board was the alleged ground that they had failed to recommend the use of the Bible as a reading-book in the common schools. Mr. Bates was appointed by the board to draw up the eighth annual report. It was adopted by the board in December, 1844, and contained an able exposition of the views of the board and of the public on that subject. The controversy soon ceased, and has not since been renewed.

In 1840 he was elected to the Senate of the commonwealth from Hampden County, and he was subsequently elected for two years to the council, for the years 1844 and 1845.

In the year 1868 he was elected to the House of Representatives from the District No. 10.

In the year 1853 he was appointed district attorney for the Western District of Massachusetts, consisting of the four western counties; but, finding that the duties of the office encroached so much upon the other duties of his profession, he resigned it after a year's trial. During his term he gave his official assistance to Rufus Choate, the attorney-general, and in his absence he conducted, in his place, the trial of an indictment for murder in the case of the Commonwealth *versus* Adeline Bass, or Phelps, for the murder of her father, in which case the defendant was acquitted by reason of insanity; the inducing motive for the conduct of the jury probably being that the shrewdness of the defendant herself in her address to them created the belief that she was not in the exercise of her reason.

Besides the professional labors of Mr. Bates, he has made and published the following: An address at the laying of the corner-stone of the new academy in Westfield; an address at the dedication of the Normal school-house at Bridgewater; an address at the bi-centennial celebration of the settlement of the town of Westfield, with a history of the proceedings of the celebration, and an address at the dedication of the court-house in Springfield, published by the county commissioners at the request of the Bar. The last named contains a sketch of the members of the court and the early members of the Bar, with its early history. Mr. Bates has been for a number of years the president of the Bar and of the Law Association of Hampden County. His eminence was won by unremitting labors in his professional practice. Between 1840 and 1860, he probably tried more cases before court and jury than any other lawyer in Western Massachusetts. But notwithstanding his professional labors he was called to the performance of much service for the public. As a zealous politician he frequently addressed large assemblies of the people on political subjects, and his zeal in the cause of education led him to deliver frequent lectures on literary subjects before educational conventions and agricultural societies. He was the president of the West-

field Bank from its incorporation till its merger with the First National Bank of the town of Westfield, and after that time till he resigned the office.

At the decease of the Rev. Emerson Davis he was elected as his successor, and remains to this day the president of the board of trustees of the time-honored Westfield Academy.

COL. DAVID MOSELEY*

was born in Westfield, Mass., March 6, 1798, at the old homestead, where he passed his days, and where he died, Aug. 26, 1871. He was a descendant of the ancient and respectable family of this name, who came to Westfield in 1777, and who originally settled in Dorchester, Mass. His educational advantages were such as were afforded by the common schools and Westfield Academy, which was then a flourishing institution.

Col. Moseley was interested in all social and political matters which concerned his native town, and was active in all questions of public improvement. There was probably no person in Westfield whose advice was more respected and sought for by his neighbors; and he was constantly consulted as a referee in disputed matters. He was also in frequent requisition as administrator and executor of estates; was interested in education and in institutions designed to promote it; was for some years chairman of the school committee of the town; and was also one of the trustees of Westfield Academy. He was for several years one of the board of selectmen and assessors; in 1841 he served as representative in the Legislature; and in 1851 was a member of the Senate of Massachusetts. In 1828 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of artillery in the first brigade and fourth division of the militia of the commonwealth. He was a member of the New England Agricultural Society, and in the cultivation of his large and valuable farm took a deep interest in agriculture, especially the growing of choice fruit- and forest-trees.

He had a hereditary attachment to the chain and compass of the surveyor. The old account-books of his ancestors have many records of the perambulations of town lines, and of surveying "tiers" and sections of land, and he was himself familiar with all the roads and bridges of the vicinity, and suggested many improvements in the highways and country roads. He was a man of decided convictions and fearless in the expression of them, whether or not they tallied with public opinion. He had a profound reverence for God and the Bible, and was liberal in his views, with a happy flow of spirits and a genial hospitality toward all the scions of the family-tree, who constantly drifted back to the old homestead.

The home dwelling is interesting as a well-preserved specimen of an old-time mansion. There is an older Moseley homestead, which was formerly called "the mansion-house," and which was built by the great-grandfather of the late Col. David Moseley upon the same estate which has been preserved to the Moseley name for more than two hundred years. This older house is remarkable, from the fact that fourteen brides have been married in one of its parlors, all bearing the name of Moseley, being the daughters of the house for four successive generations. But the one which we illustrate preserves the paneled walls, corner-cupboards, old-fashioned window-seats, lofty garret, with spinning-wheels and loom, and ancient case of drawers, black with time; and above all, the huge central chimney, which radiated bright comfort from its wide fireplaces, where the firewood still burns,—remembered with warm hearts by all who have received its hospitality and good cheer.

Col. Moseley was married, Jan. 24, 1823, to Silence, daughter of Reuben and Silence Ely Champion, of West Springfield. Their children were Adelia, born Jan. 14, 1824, and married, Sept. 22, 1852, to Owen Rockwell.† Henry Champion, born March 23, 1826; married Susan Ellis Benton. Flavia Isabella, born Oct. 28, 1829; married Josiah C. Robinson, Dec. 25, 1860. Maria, born Dec. 12, 1831; married Alonzo Whitney, February, 1869. David Noble, born April 3, 1833; married Mary, daughter of Solomon Phelps, May, 1865. Edward, born March 3, 1835. Benjamin Franklin, born July 25, 1838; died June 29, 1842. Thomas Benton, born Dec. 27, 1840; married Clara, daughter of George H. Moseley, Oct. 25, 1876.

Col. Moseley had many traits of the old English gentlemen from whom he was descended, and those who knew him at his own fireside could best appreciate his worth. His remains rest in the ancient burying-ground of his native town, where the dust of five generations has found a common abiding-place.

* The names Maudsley, Mandesley, Modesly, Molsly, Moseley, and Mosley have been indifferently applied to the same persons and places. In the earlier records of Westfield, Maudsley is frequently used, and Molsly is inscribed upon some of the time-worn monuments in the old burying-ground.

† Mrs. Rockwell is somewhat celebrated as a genealogist, and has completed an excellent genealogy of the Moseley family.

MILTON BURRALL WHITNEY,

an attorney and counselor-at-law by profession, at Westfield, was born in the east parish of Granville, Hampden Co., Mass., Oct. 6, 1825. He is of English descent, his ancestors having emigrated from the mother-country to New England early in the last century.

His great-grandfather, Uriah Whitney, served as a private in the Continental army in the Revolutionary war, and was taken prisoner by the English at the battle of White Plains, N. Y. Owing to the limited pecuniary means of his parents, Mr. Whitney enjoyed simply the advantages of an ordinary common-school education in his youth, yet at the early age of sixteen he was well qualified to teach in the district schools, in which pursuit he met with marked success. By the advice of Rev. Timothy M. Cooley, D.D., the pastor of the Congregational Church in East Granville, who was a fine classical scholar and a successful teacher, and who took a deep interest in his welfare, he was induced to commence the study of the classics, preparatory to admission to college.

He pursued his preparatory studies under the direction of his friend, Dr. Cooley, much of the time at home, walking a distance of four miles nearly every day to recite, until he entered the sophomore class, Williams College, in 1846. Although compelled, in order to procure the funds necessary to prosecute his studies, to be absent from college for the purpose of teaching one term each year, during his collegiate course, yet he was graduated with high honors in the class of 1849, one of the largest and ablest classes which ever graduated at the college.

After graduation he taught two years, and then entered as a student the law-office of Bates & Gillett, in Westfield, Mass. He was admitted to the Bar at Springfield, Mass., in June, 1853, and immediately afterward formed a law partnership with Hon. Wm. G. Bates, with whom he continued in practice about twelve years. He is now the senior partner in the law firm of Whitney & Dunbar, and has for several years been one of the leading members of the Hampden County Bar. He has resided in Westfield, Mass., since his admission to the Bar.

Although claiming to be independent in politics, he has almost invariably voted and acted with the Republican party since its organization. He was elected to the Massachusetts Senate from the western Hampden Senatorial district in the fall of 1861, receiving all but one hundred and four votes cast, having the largest majority ever cast for any candidate in the district. Although one of the youngest members of the Senate he was appointed chairman of two important committees, and a member of several others, and discharged the duties with credit.

M. B. Whitney.

George G. Tucker M. D.

He was re-elected the following year by a handsome majority; was appointed a member of the committee on the judiciary, and chairman of the committee on Federal Relations, and took an active and leading part in the important legislation demanded by the war of the Rebellion. He was elected in the fall of 1868 as Presidential elector of the Tenth Congressional District of Massachusetts.

He is now and has been for several years past a trustee and secretary of the Westfield Savings-Bank, a director of the First National Bank of Westfield, and also a director in several manufacturing corporations. He has been a trustee and chairman of the library committee of the Westfield Athenæum since its organization, and has always taken a deep interest in its prosperity; and the choice collection of books upon its shelves is largely due to his discriminating and scholarly taste.

Although his time and talents have been largely given to his profession, yet Mr. Whitney has taken an active interest in all enterprises tending to promote the social, intellectual, and moral prosperity of the town in which he resides.

HENRY J. BUSH,

son of Jason Bush and Miranda Noble, was born in Westfield, Mass., April 20, 1819. His ancestors on the paternal side were among the pioneers of his native town. His mother was the granddaughter of Capt. David Noble, of Pittsfield, who rendered efficient service in the colonial army during the Revolutionary struggle. He was generous and patriotic, and at his own expense recruited, armed, and equipped a company of infantry.

The childhood of Henry Bush was spent in his native town, and at the early age of fourteen he began life for himself by entering the whip-factory of Martin Day as an apprentice. Here he remained for some time, applying himself with diligence and attention. In 1839 he formed a copartnership for the manufacture of whips with his older brother, Charles Bush, and John Miller, under the firm-name of C. Bush & Co. At the expiration of one year—he being at that time only twenty-one years of age—he disposed of his interest in this firm, and formed a partnership in the same business with Emerson Howe, under the style of Howe & Bush. Two years later this firm was dissolved, and Mr. Bush then entered into partnership with Hiram Harrison, an old and successful whip-manufacturer, with whom he continued until 1855, when the American Whip Company was organized, with a capital of $100,000. Mr. Bush was a director and large stockholder, and was appointed superintendent of the company. He brought to this position a thorough knowledge of the business, and discharged its duties with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the corporation, and upon the retirement of Mr. Harrison was chosen to the presidency of the company. He has also officiated as treasurer, and is now vice-president and manager.

He is not only thorough and active in his business, but also manifests a lively interest in all matters looking to the public welfare. In 1863 he was a member of the Legislature, and again in 1865. He has been a director of the First National Bank for many years, and is connected with the Savings-Bank. He is also president of the Jessup & Lafflin Paper Company, manufacturers of fine writing- and ledger-paper.

Politically, Mr. Bush is a Republican, which he has been since the organization of that party. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since early manhood, and has contributed liberally to the advancement of religious interests. He was prominently identified with the movement to erect a new church building, and aided largely in the building of the present fine edifice, which was completed in 1876 at a cost of $53,000.

In 1842 he united in marriage with Elizabeth A. Howe, a native of Concord, Mass. Their family consists of one son, Andrew L. Bush, a resident of Westfield.

GEORGE GRENVILLE TUCKER, M.D.,

whose steel portrait accompanies this sketch, was born in the town of Warren, Worcester Co., Mass., June 21, 1834, where his father was at that time engaged in developing the manufacturing interests of that region. His parents removing to Cambridge when the son was five years old, he came at once under the fine educational influences of that renowned university town, which he was not slow to improve, and he finished here his classical education, attaining a high rank in his class.

A love of natural science and a habit of close and accurate observation early turned his attention to the profession of medicine, and at the age of sixteen years we find him an enthusiastic and hard-working student in that department, making special effort in clinical observation, thus seeing exemplified in practice what he had learned in theory. This strong desire to study disease as it actually existed led him naturally to the hospital, and in 1852, when only eighteen years of age, he received a unanimous appointment by the trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital as one of the resident officers of that institution, several candidates competing for the situation. A reappointment for three successive years evinced the success of his administration. During this time Dr. Tucker was a member of the medical department of Harvard University, and also of the Tremont Medical School, an institution distinguished as the one that first inaugurated a more thorough system of medical education. Its teachers were the professors of the university and some of the most prominent physicians of Boston, and the ranks of European celebrities were frequently drawn upon to furnish special courses of lectures.

In the spring of 1855, after the usual thorough examination, in which he attained high rank, Dr. Tucker found himself, at the age of twenty years, in possession of the degree of Doctor of Medicine, conferred by Harvard University. After engaging for a year in private practice in Boston, he yielded to a long-cherished desire and visited Europe, where he had the opportunity in Paris of witnessing the splendid exploits of Velpeau, the Napoleon of surgery, and also of profiting by the teachings of the other distinguished men in various departments of medicine in that city and in London, who were at that time shedding such brilliant light in the scientific firmament. While in Europe, Dr. Tucker yielded to a flattering invitation to accept a position on the medical staff in the Russian service. But while preparing to depart for the Crimea, the peace congress was announced, whose deliberations at Paris were quickly followed by a cessation of hostilities.

Dr. Tucker has recently made a second and more prolonged visit to Europe, accompanied by his family, spending most of his time in Germany, now the medical centre, instead of France, as was the case at the time of his first visit.

Dr. Tucker married, Sept. 5, 1861, Miss Sarah Maria Langdon, of Westfield, granddaughter of the late Abner Post, Esq., and great-granddaughter of the late Judges Samuel and Sylvester Gilbert, of Connecticut, a lady peculiarly fitted both by nature and culture for the companionship of a professional man. A bright and promising little boy, adopted by them in 1872, worthily receives their parental care.

Early in his professional career, Dr. Tucker recognized the fact that no man can successfully serve two masters, and consequently his whole time has been devoted to the study and treatment of disease, firmly declining flattering offers of professorships and official positions, and never indulging in business pursuits or political aspirations.

Dr. Tucker extends a warm right hand to all educated and

honest workers in the medical profession, but charlatanry and pretension have ever received from him the severest treatment. Few men in the vigor of early manhood can look back upon the professional experience of a quarter of a century as can the subject of this sketch (now in the prime of life), with that sturdy mental and physical constitution which he inherits from his English ancestors, many of whom have attained distinction in the various professions, in literature and in politics, and whose strong originality of character found in this country perhaps the best representative in the person of Samuel Tucker, who was commissioned in the American navy, May 15, 1777; commanded the frigate "Boston," in which he conveyed John Adams, minister to France, to his destination in February, 1778; aided in the defense of Charleston, S. C.; and in 1781 took command of the "Thorn," with which he made many prizes, and received the thanks of Congress at the close of the war. He was for several years a member of the Legislatures of Maine and Massachusetts, and in 1812 captured by stratagem a British vessel which had greatly annoyed American shipping.

Dr. Tucker's paternal grandmother was Miss Olive Hartwell, of Stoughton, whose sister, Elizabeth, became the wife of Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Dr. Tucker's reputation and practice are not confined to the Connecticut Valley; he is constantly consulted by patients from distant parts of the country, sparing no effort or expense to keep himself thoroughly versed in the signal advances in medical science that are constantly occurring, and which render the profession of medicine of to-day so vastly different from that of a generation ago, and which is constantly tending toward the rank of one of the exact sciences.

In religious belief he is an orthodox Congregationalist, having united with that church while a student at Cambridge, where he worshiped in the congregation of Rev. Dr. Stearns, late president of Amherst College. Subsequently he became a member of the "Old South," at Boston, and superintendent of its Sunday-school, which, during his arduous duties at the hospital, afforded him on the Lord's day a certain amount of mental rest, which he thoroughly appreciated at this very busy period of his life.

Having the confidence and trust of the community to a rare degree, Dr. Tucker still actively pursues his professional work, which to him is most certainly a labor of love, keeping himself *en rapport* with the leading medical minds of this and the Old World, a multitude of whose portraits adorn the walls of his library, serving as most delightful companions, and as a suggestive "cloud of witnesses."

CHICOPEE.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

CHICOPEE* is the northwestern town of that portion of the county of Hampden lying east of the Connecticut River. It is bounded by the towns of Hadley and Granby on the north, by Ludlow on the east, and Springfield on the south. The Connecticut River on the west separates it from West Springfield. The town contains about 25 square miles, or 16,000 acres, is one hundred and one miles distant west from Boston, and three miles north from Springfield.

STREAMS.

The streams are the Connecticut and Chicopee Rivers. The Chicopee has its principal sources in the southeast part of the county of Franklin and west part of Worcester. It enters the town at the southeast angle, flows westerly through it, and joins the Connecticut about one mile north of the southwest angle. Its fall within the town is about 70 feet,† furnishing at Skenuwonuck or Chicopee Falls and at "Chicopee Centre" a vast power, which is utilized for manufacturing purposes. The water of this stream is dark, resembling that of Black River in New York, being colored by the deposits through which it flows. The surface is a rolling upland with a broad plain bordering the Connecticut, north of the Chicopee, in which stands the village of Willimansett. Chicopee‡ village, formerly "Cabotville," occupies chiefly the slopes and flat on the south side of the last named river, and near its mouth, while the village of Chicopee Falls, one and a half miles farther east, stands largely within a half-moon formed by the great bend of the same river to the northward.

SOIL.

The soil is chiefly sand or sandy loam, and is in general well adapted to fruit-growing.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Nearly two hundred and twenty years ago the first pioneers came to settle near the "Chickkuppy" River, upon both sides of which the wilderness was dense and unbroken. Undoubtedly the very first to bear thither the axe of civilization were the brothers Japhet and Henry Chapin. These two young men were sons of Deacon Samuel Chapin, who was a native of England or Wales, and who settled in Springfield with his family, consisting of four sons and two daughters, in the year 1642, where another daughter was born in 1644.

Henry was probably the eldest of the two brothers, and married Bethia Cooley, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Cooley, of Longmeadow, Dec. 5, 1664. Some years previous to his marriage he entered into a contract with John Pynchon, of Springfield, for the purchase of land in what is now the town of Chicopee, and on the north side of the river of that name. The following is a copy of the contract:

"March 9, 1659, sold to Henry Chapin 200 acres of land on ye Chickkuppy River, to run fro ye hills on ye east side to the Great river on ye west, and on the south it is to be bounded by and to join the Chickuppy river,—onely one twenty-five acres, or thirty, being by Chickkuppy river, about the place which shall be judged best for a warehouse, is to be taken out and excepted out of the parcel; yet so as to be 200 acres is to be made up there together. Also, Henry is to have halt of ye upper Island, which is to be as equally divided as can be, and also he is to have five acres of mowable meadow at the lower end of the muxmeadow.

"For all which he is to pay and allow me the sum of 20 pounds, in wheat at current prices, at four several payments, viz., five pounds by the first of March next, which will be anno 1660, and five pounds by the first of March, 1661, and another five pounds in 1662, and the last five pounds ye first of March, 1663,—all payments to be in wheat at prices current at the several times of payment.

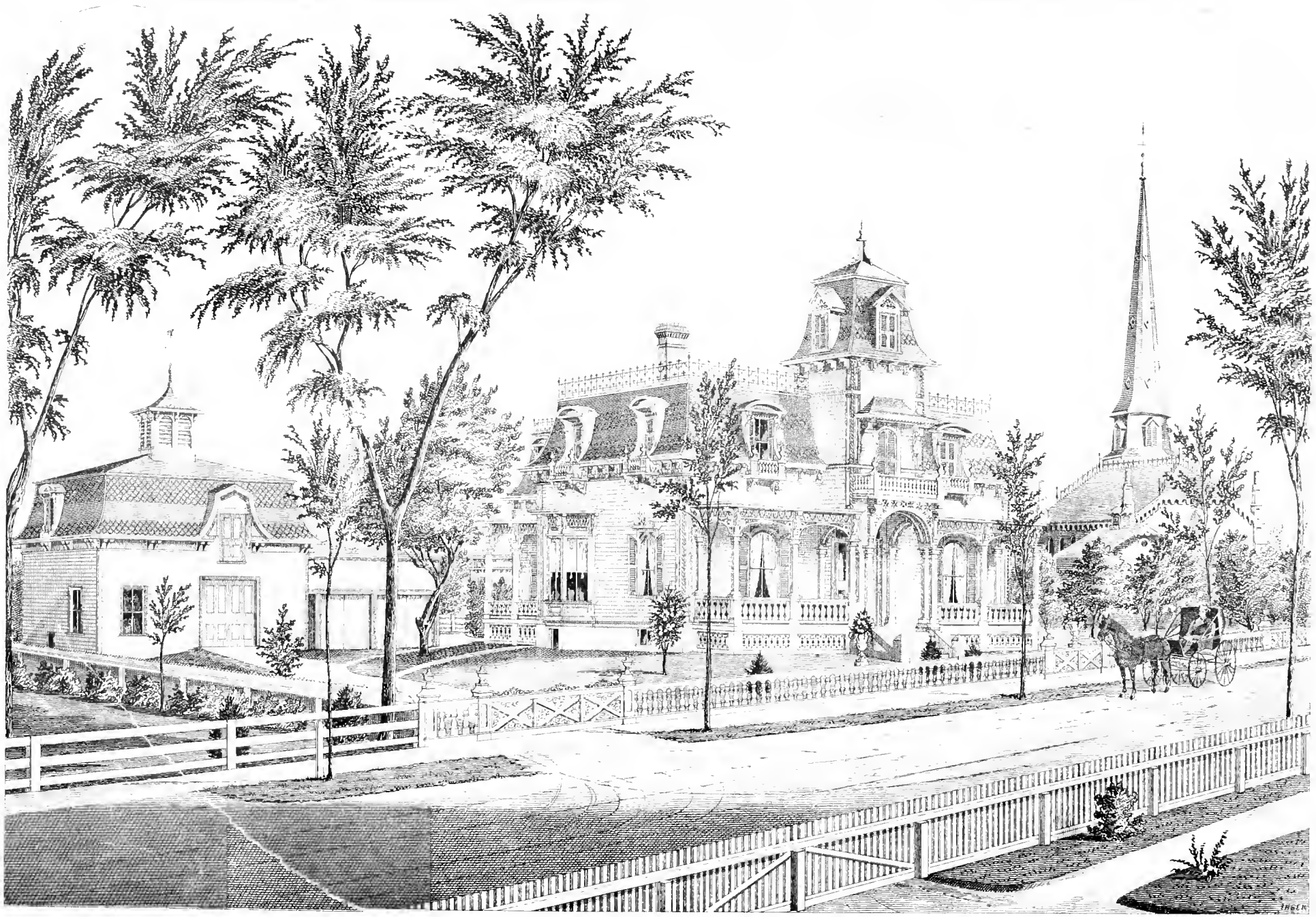
* An Indian name with many orthographies, as "Chickkuppy," "Chickuppe," "Chickopee," "Chickapy," "Chicabee," "Chicupee."

† The mills at Chicopee appropriate thirty-six feet of the entire fall, and those at Chicopee Falls twenty-seven feet. The remainder of the seventy feet is above the latter village.

‡ Formerly "Cabot" or "Cabotville." The name "Chicopee" was assumed in 1848, when the town was formed. It is also called "Chicopee Centre." "Chicopee Junction" is that quarter of the village where the branch of the Connecticut River Railroad which leads to "Chicopee Falls" unites with the main line. The latter village for a time bore the name "Chicopee Factory."

L. H. EVERTS, PUB., PHILA.

RES. OF EMERSON GAYLORD, CHICOPEE, MASS.



This is the joint agreement betwixt us this 9th day of March, 1659, as witness our hands.

"HENRY CHAPIN,
"JOHN PYNCHON.

"*Memorandum.*—I promised Henry that if I did part with the 25 acres, or 50 acres, or with the Islands, he should have the offer of them."

Notwithstanding that his land thus purchased was on the north side of the Chicopee, it appears that he built his house on the south side of that river, on the north side of the present Ferry Street, at its junction with West Street, in the village of Chicopee, and "near the large elm." The house was burned in 1762. The residence formerly owned and occupied by William Chapin, one of Henry's descendants, was on nearly the same ground.* He was a prominent man, intimately connected with town affairs, and was a representative to the General Court in 1689. Tradition says that he was impressed into the British service, on board a man-of-war, and remained therein seven years, during which period he was engaged in a naval combat with the Dutch. He afterward commanded a merchantman, and made several voyages between London and Boston, but finally settled down in the latter city, from whence he came to Springfield, in or near 1659, the year of his purchase at Chicopee. Henry died Aug. 15, 1718. Bethia, his wife, died Dec. 11, 1711.

Their children were Henry, born June 1, 1666, died April 29, 1667; Sarah, born March 3, 1670, died Nov. 6, 1732,—was never married; Bethia, born Feb. 19, 1672, died ——; Henry, born March 9, 1679, died Sept. 15, 1754; and Benjamin, born Feb. 2, 1682, died March 27, 1756.

Japhet was born in 1642, the same year his parents removed to Springfield. He married, July 22, 1664, Abilenah, daughter of Samuel Cooley, of Milford. She died Nov. 17, 1710, and was buried in the old burying-ground at Springfield, where recently a small stone marked her grave. He afterward married Dorothy Root, of Enfield, Conn., who survived him. He died Feb. 20, 1742, and was buried beside his first wife.

March 9, 1666, Deacon Samuel Chapin, his father, purchased of John Pynchon a tract of land embracing most of the river flats lying between the Chickkuppee River and Willamansick Brook; and thereafter, April 16, 1673, his father conveyed to him a large part of the land so purchased. He probably remained a while in Milford before removing his bride and his possessions to join his brother in the wilderness, but he doubtless moved in as early as 1666, after his father's purchase from Mr. Pynchon. He built his house at the north end of what is now Chicopee Street, a little north and west of the house now owned by Joel Baker, where he had a charming view of the "Great River" and the hills beyond.

Henry was present at the great battle with the Indians at Turner's Falls in May, 1676. The following is his memorandum in an old account-book:

"I went out Volunteare against ingens the 17th of May, 1676, and we ingaged battel the 19th of May in the morning before sunrise, and made great Spoil upon the enemy and came off the same day with the Los of 37 men and the Captain Turner, and came home the 20th of May."

Thomas Chapin, son of Japhet, was one of the original grantees of the large tract of land allotted in 1736 to the officers and soldiers concerned in this battle, and to their descendants. This tract is now the town of Bernardston.

Japhet had nine children, all by Abilenah, his first wife, viz., Samuel, born July 4, 1665; died Oct. 19, 1729. Sarah, born March 16, 1668; married Nathaniel Munn. Thomas, born May 10, 1671; died Aug. 27, 1755. John, born May 14, 1674; died June 1, 1759. Ebenezer, born June 26, 1677; died Dec. 13, 1772. Hannah, born July 18, 1680; married John Sheldon, of Deerfield; died ——. David, born Nov. 16, 1682; died July 7, 1772. Jonathan, born Feb. 20, 1685; died March 1, 1686. Jonathan, born Sept. 23, 1688; died Feb. 23, 1761.

The eight sons of Henry and Japhet had each a large family, viz.: Henry, 10; Benjamin, 12; Samuel, 10; Thomas, 11; John, 8; Ebenezer, 13, of whom 11 were sons; David, 12, of whom 10 were sons; and Jonathan, 11, aggregating 87 grandchildren.

The eight sons died at an average age of eighty years. A large portion of the territory originally settled by the two brothers is now occupied by their descendants.

At the time of the settlement of Henry and Japhet in the Chicopee country the Indians had become hostile, and were a source of disquietude and alarm to the encroaching pale-faces, and to such a degree that arms were continually carried by the settlers, even to the meeting-house. To reach this they had to thread the pathless forest and ford the streams, for the nearest church was six miles distant. For many years the savages continued their warlike attitude toward this and other settlements, which culminated in the burning and massacre at Deerfield in 1704. The following incident is related concerning Hannah, the second daughter of Japhet Chapin, who had married John Sheldon, of Deerfield, Dec. 3, 1703, and removed with him to that place, where they were living in his father's house at the time of the memorable midnight attack by the Indians on the 29th of February ensuing. Unable to force an entrance to the house of Capt. Sheldon, the savages made a hole in the door, thrust in a musket, and shot the captain's wife. Hannah, with her husband, jumped from a chamber window: he escaped, but she, having sprained an ankle, was taken prisoner. She, with 111 other captives, including the minister, John Williams, and his family, was taken to Canada, and after two years redeemed. Hannah's mother seems to have had a foreboding respecting the proposed settlement of her daughter in a "frontier town," and, it is said, charged her to so make the dress upon which she was engaged that it would do "to wear into captivity."

Some time after his daughter's ill fortune, Japhet received from his brother Josiah the following letter of condolence:

"MENDON, Aprel 8th, 1704.

"DEARE BROTHER,—I cannot with my pen express the concernedness of sperit that is in me for you and my dere cusen that is led captive by the barbarous heathen. God is ly such dispensation trying the faith and patience of his children: it is therefore my dayly request that God will support her in body and sperit, and her bodely captivity may prove to her speretual enlargement, and that God will please to give you comfort in hope, knowing that God is able to find out a way for escape, tho no way appears to us. As abraham being called to offer up his son Isaac, who did it willingly, knowing that God was able to rais him from the dead. These afflictions arise not out of the dust, but there is a cause. We are redy to complaine of the french and Indian enemies but they are not the cause, but as it was sometime said to Jerusalem, yower wais and yower doings hath procured thes things to thyself. so may new england say that our sins have brought the Sword of the wilderness upon us. I do therefore believe there must be a general Reformation before the rod of God will be taken off from us. Brother, I long to see you, and did intend to have given a visit this month, but multitud of busnis publik and pittiquler throngs me, so that I have no prospect of coming this spring, though I cannot come to see you yeat I shall be glad to heare from you by all opportunities thorow the little time that is remaining to us heare, and that our prayers may dayly meet at the thron of grace, and that we may so demeane ourselves heare that at last we may have a joyeful meting in the kingdom of glorey, so with kind love and Respects to yourself and my sister, with my love to all my cusens, I Rest yower loving brother,

"JOSIAH CHAPIN."

At a very early day a settlement was made at what is known as "Skipmuck," about one and a half miles above Chicopee Falls. Among the first and most prominent of the settlers at this place were Stephen Horton, Gad Horton, Phineas Stedman, Ariel Cooley, Dudley Wade, and a few others, whose names are not recorded, who came early in the year 1660. It is said that "these few families were often annoyed by the Indians,† and were frequently driven to take

*See genealogy of the Chapin family. One account says that Henry built near the lower end of "Chicopee Street," but the weight of evidence accords with the text. "Chicopee Street" is a somewhat detached quarter, and runs northward from the Chicopee River, at Chicopee, to Willimansett. On either side lie, in great part, the lands first purchased by the Chapins, and here many of their descendants reside.

†Slight evidences of an Indian settlement are occasionally unearthed in the vicinity of Prospect Street, in Chicopee.

refuge in the old fort at Springfield." Some of the inhabitants were captured by the redskins at one time, but no traces of the Indians or their captives could be afterward found.

Ariel Cooley was a man of note in his day, and was especially "distinguished as the builder of the Fairmount Water-Works, at Philadelphia, and the original proprietor of the locks and canal at South Hadley Falls."

Caleb Wright is said to have built a house upon the upper terrace at Skipmuck in or near the year 1701. A tradition well authenticated narrates that the Indians one night surrounded the place, took Mrs. Wright prisoner, and scalped or partially scalped a child that lay in the cradle. Moreover, that this child, Hannah, recovered and lived to a ripe old age. Mr. Wright then moved to "Chicopee Street," where the Chapins had settled, and put up a cabin just south of the old cemetery. The Indians still annoyed him, and he often sought the fort or the strong houses for safety. He was taunted for his weakness by the boys of the period, and took permanent lodgment in his own house thereafter.*

It appears from old documents now in the possession of Sumner Van Horn, of Chicopee, that Nathaniel Ely and Rowland Thomas owned a portion of the land on the south side of the Chicopee River as early as 1661. The following paper is endorsed "A copy of Ely's land:"

"Nathaniel Ely,—Also by the Grant of the Plantation of Twenty acres more or less of upland by Chicopee River side, lying by the Westerly Side of the First Deep Dingle above Rowland Thomas' land, In length up and Down the River about 100 Rod, the Breadth at the East End 35 Rod, and at the West end 30 Rod. Recorded Aug. 12, 1661

"A copy from Springfield Records, Exam.

"pr. Wm. Pynchon, *Clerr.*

Messrs. Ely and Thomas laid out a highway, at what is now the village of Chicopee, in 1665. The ford was at that part of the river between the present Dwight Mills and the grist-mill of Edmund Wood. The following paper describes the highway:

"Here follows the return of Nathan¹ Ely and Rowland Thomas, appointed to Lay out a Highway to Chicoppee River.

"We, Under writ, being appointed and ordered By the Selectmen in October, 1665, To Cosider of a Common way to and over Chicoppee River, near to Rowland Thomas, and to lay it out, do make Return of what we have done as followeth: we do Conceive that the Common way over Chicopee River should go above the Islands about 20 Rod, where the Indians Common Wading Place was formerly, or a little Higher, and so from thence to Run up ye River on this side the River about 20 Rod or more, and then to turn off in the vacant Ground betwixt Rowland Thomas' and Nathal Ely's land into the Pine Plain, and so to the Town. This Highway to be in breadth from Chicopee River to the Brow of the Hill, which is 7 or 8 Rod, and where it turns off from the River, there to be 20 Rod Broad. Given under our hands this 1st of Febry, 1665.

"Nathal. Ely,

"Rowland Thomas R. T his mark.

"Febry ye 5th, 1665.—The Selectmen do accept of this Return, and order the Highway abovesaid to be as is there described and appointed.

"A copy from Springfield Records Exam.

"pr. Wm. Pynchon, *Clerr.*"

Born Van Horn settled in Springfield prior to 1713. Because of a highway which had been opened dividing his land the "Proprietors of ye Inward Commons" granted him, "March 22d, 1713–14," such another piece in exchange as "would for conveniency bring his land together." They subsequently, "January 22d, Ano Dom. 1718–19," granted him "one or two acres of land lying between Thomas Terys Home Lot and the Hill for a home Lot."†

The family of Born Van Horn probably settled at what is now known as Chicopee Falls as early as 1739–40. The following is a copy of an original document, in size 4 by 8 inches, now in the hands of Sumner Van Horn:

"Springfield, March 17th, 1742-3.—Pursuent to a Grant of the Proprietors of the Common land in Springfield, March 18th, 1739-40, laid out to Born Van Horn, of Springfield, 27 acres & ½ of Land in the East Precinct in said town, equil in value to 8 acres of the land att Goose Pond, as mentioned in said Grant, Lying in two Pieces; one contains 2½ acres, & is bounded as follows (viz.): East on a *Highway* that is att the west end of the 10-acre Lotts, West on Benja Crofoot's‡ Land, South on Common Land, and *North on his own land*; the other tract contains 25 acres Lying the north side of the Chicopee River, Bounded west by the foot of the hill adjoining to the *Road* that croses said River att the falls, East on a *road* that croses said River at the Grape Place, so called, south on the said Chickopee River, and measured 25 Rod wide from said River at the west end, and then runs Due East 172 Rod to the above said Road that goes over att the grape Place laid out by us.

"Eben² Hitchcock,
"Josiah Day,
"John Mun. } Comtee."

Endorsed, "Born Van Horn. Received April 8th, 1743. Recorded April ye 9th, 1743, in ye 2d Book, Page 98, pr. Thomas Stebbins, Clerk."

Azariah Van Horn§ was a surveyor of highways in the town of Springfield, in 1770. His district embraced the territory south of the Chicopee River, including the sites of the present villages of Chicopee and Chicopee Falls. His warrant reads thus:

"To Mr. Azariah Vanhorn, Surveyor of Highways in Springfd: Your District or part of the Highways in said Town To Survey, Amend, & Repair is as follows, viz.: Including all the Lands, Roads, or ways From the Brow of the Hill next south of Joseph Chapin House at the lower Chickopee, & extending north to the North side of Chickopee River at the usual fording place, & from the great river on the west to the top of the great Hill next west of Skipmuck on the East.

"Springfield, March 27, 1770.

"Edwd Pynchon,
"Robert Harris,
"Nath¹ Brewer,
"Nath¹ Ely (2d), } *Selectmen of Springfd.*

"John Worthington, *Just. Pac.*"

Sumner Van Horn, son of Gad Van Horn, resides in Chicopee village. He says that formerly there was a road which led across the Chicopee a short distance below the upper dam, at Chicopee village, and that some traces of this road may yet be seen. At times of high-water the crossing was made by a sort of ferry, near the mouth of the river. That "fishing-places" existed where shad were caught in large quantities: one at the mouth of the Chicopee, one above where the Chicopee Street bridge crosses, and another at the mouth of "Ely's Brook."‖ Moreover, that salmon were plentiful in the same river as far up as Jenksville; and that Azariah Van Horn, late in the last century, caught a large number in a weir placed near the site of Gaylord's Dam.

Mr. Van Horn also relates that Azariah Van Horn,¶ his

* Dr. Holland gives a somewhat different version, as follows: "On the 26th of July, that year"—1708—"seven or eight Indians attacked the house of Lieut. Wright, at Skipmuck, in Springfield, and killed 'old Mr. Wright,' and Aaron Parsons, and Barijah Hubbard—a couple of soldiers—knocked two children on the head, one of whom died, and took Henry Wright's wife captive, and probably killed her afterward. Lieut. Wright and a daughter escaped."—*Holland's Hist. of Western Massachusetts.*

† The following curious prescription is written on the back of this instrument. To whom it was administered, and how many of his descendants owe their being to its use, is not revealed.

"Give a portion of the Reed Root every morning for 3 mornings going; every night going to bead give him on 2 or 3 Spoonfulls of black water according as he can bare; about 11 or 12 a clock In the Day give him a portion of Turmeric, about as much as will Ly on a Sheling at a Time, and Wash it down with a Decoction of agrimony, Elder-bloomings, or Hysop."

‡ Crofoot probably owned land that is now near the central portion of the village of Chicopee Centre, east of which lay the 2½ acres, extending undoubtedly to the highway at the "Grape Place," now Grape Street. The 25 acres was a strip along the Chicopee River, on the north side, extending from near the present grist-mill of Edmund Wood to the old road which crossed the Chicopee a little below the upper dam. This road descended the hill from Grape Street in the rear of the present residence of Mr. J. T. Ames. Gad Van Horn, father of Sumner, and grandson of Born, had a house near this road, and near the present residence of Mrs. J. Chase. Gad died in 1855, aged ninety-one years. South and East Streets are substantially what was called in that early day "the path that goeth to Skipmuck," and connected at the west end with the Hampden road to Springfield. The latter extended northerly through what is now West, Exchange, and Perkins Streets,—or nearly so,—and led into the old "20-rod" road laid by Ely and Thomas, first passing easterly under the bank where the Dwight mills now stand.

§ Azariah died early in this century, aged eighty; his father, Born, it is supposed was buried at Springfield.

‖ A Mr. Horton—possibly Stephen or Gad—one evening at dusk, having secured a fine string of shad, started homeward on horseback in joyful mood. The wolves, having a method of fishing peculiar to themselves, gave eager chase. The result was that, in spite of the nearness of his home, he was obliged to drop so many fish to delay or propitiate his pursuers, that there were few, if any, left for the larder. This *run* of shad has never been equaled.

¶ During the Shays rebellion, the rebels had outposts in various directions about Springfield. One of their guards was stationed near the present road-crossing at Emerson Gaylord's, in Chicopee, and another near what is now the

great-uncle, and a Mr. Chapman built a grist-mill and a saw-mill on the ground now occupied by the Gaylord Manufacturing Company prior to 1770. The grist-mill had one run of stone, and in time was torn down and replaced by one with two runs, and of more than double its capacity. Grain was here ground for the distilleries at Warehouse Point, Conn., and in large quantity for the time. The saw-mill was mostly supplied with logs floated down the Connecticut, though many came from the Chicopee. The lumber not needed for home consumption was rafted to Hartford and Middletown, and exchanged for supplies and merchandise of various kinds. These articles were brought up the "Great River" in boats of from eight to ten tons' burden.

Anil Cooley, son of Jabez and Abigail (Hancock), and fourth in descent from Ens. Benj. Cooley,* one of the first settlers in Longmeadow, married Lydia Warriner, daughter of Benjamin and Persis Warriner, of Wilbraham, Sept. 2, 1781, and had Calvin, born Aug. 18, 1782; Judah, March 29, 1784; Lydia, March 8, 1786; Ariel, Nov. 27, 1787; Bathsheba, Sept. 29, 1789; Ariel, May 12, 1791; Titus, Sept. 3, 1793; Chester, Jan. 24, 1797, and died Oct. 30, 1822. His widow, Lydia, born Nov. 15, 1757, died Sept. 13, 1839.

Ariel, Sr., settled near Chicopee Falls before 1786, in which year he and others conveyed lands to Byers and Smith, as elsewhere mentioned. He owned considerable tracts of land within the town and had numerous descendants, but few of whom bearing the Cooley name continue in the vicinity. "Cooley Brook" derives its name from this family. Calvin, son of Ariel, Sr., married Chloe Bliss, Oct. 14, 1805, had nine children, of whom Lucius, of Chicopee Falls, married Mary Clough, Dec. 31, 1835, and had Harriet A., who married Edwin A. Buttrick, and resides at Chicopee Centre; Ella M., who married Robert Russell, and resides at Holyoke; and Lydia S., who married Oliver Bangs, of West Springfield, Aug. 6, 1860.

The first dwelling, of which any account remains, was that erected by Henry Chapin, as described in the preceding pages.

It is claimed, but upon what authority is not known, that the first cultivation of the soil within the present town limits was on the south side of the Chicopee River, near its mouth, in 1645.† This date is fourteen years prior to the purchase made by Henry Chapin from William Pynchon.

The first tavern has left no positive evidences of its origin or situation; but as the inn described as standing at the north end of Chicopee Street in an early day, and that occupied by Japhet Chapin, on Springfield Street, were both of unknown origin, it is safe to divide the honor that history accords of priority between them. The same dilemma exists in the case of the first school-house, and so the old structure at Skipmuck and that at Chicopee Centre are entitled to the reverence of those who delve in stately classic halls,—share and share alike.

The first church edifice was erected in 1752 for the First Congregational Society, and occupied the site of their present church, on the west side of Chicopee Street. It was removed in 1826, and the present church erected in that year.

The first merchants at Chicopee were Moses Christy and Samuel Barthan, who were partners in the dry-goods and grocery business, and occupied a store where now stands that of Lanckton & Pond, on Market Square.

lower end of Exchange Street. The government scouts one day appeared in the vicinity, and encountering John Van Horn, a brother of Azariah, who ha la leaning toward the rebels, asked how matters stood. Said John, "Oh, I guess they're all gone." The scouts marched bravely on, but soon came in view of the outposts, who fired, when they took to their heels. John heard the firing and saw them coming, and in turn, fearing punishment for his duplicity, made tracks for the Great River.

* Ens. Benjamin married Sarah ——, and had Obediah, who married Rebecca Williams, and had Jonathan, who married Joanna Colton, and had Jabez, who married Abigail Hancock, and had *Ariel*, who settled at Chicopee Falls, then Skeungomuck.

† Holland's Western Massachusetts.

The first postmaster at "Cabot," or Cabotville, was Moses Christy, who kept the office in the store above described. The office was afterward removed to a building which stood where the savings-bank now stands.

The first physician was probably Dr. David Bemis, at Chicopee Factory.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN.

The following is a part of the act incorporating the town of Chicopee, passed April 25, 1848:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by authority of the same, as follows:

"SECTION 1.—All that part of the town of Springfield which lies northerly of the following described lines, namely,—beginning at a stone monument by two oak-trees standing together on the bank of Connecticut river near to and northerly of the house of Edwin Spooner, and running thence westerly by a line at right angles with the river to the easterly line of West Springfield, thence returning to said stone monument and running thence northeasterly a straight line to a stone monument standing on the southerly bank of Chicopee river at or near the westerly extremity of the 'Bachelors Bend' of said river, so called, thence the same course to the thread of said Chicopee river, and thence easterly by the thread of said river to a point opposite the southwest corner of the town of Ludlow, and thence to the said corner of Ludlow, and bounded easterly by said town of Ludlow, northerly by the towns of Granby and South Hadley, and westerly by the town of West Springfield, is hereby incorporated into a separate town by the name of Chicopee;‡ and the said town of Chicopee is hereby vested with all the powers, privileges, rights, and immunities, and shall be subject to all the duties and requisitions to which other towns are entitled and subjected by the Constitution and Laws of this Commonwealth.

"SECTION 6.—Said town of Chicopee shall continue to be a part of the town of Springfield for the purpose of electing Representatives to the General Court, State officers, Senators, Representatives to Congress, and Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, until the next decennial census shall be taken in pursuance of the thirteenth article of Amendment of the Constitution, and all meetings for the choice of said officers shall be called by the Selectmen of Springfield, and shall be holden in the town of Springfield. The Selectmen of Chicopee shall make a true list of persons within their town qualified to vote at every such election, and shall post up the same in said town of Chicopee, and shall correct the same as required by law, and shall deliver the same to the Selectmen of Springfield before any such election, by whom the same shall be taken and used in the same manner as if it had been prepared by themselves."

At a meeting held at "Cabot Hall," in the village of Chicopee, on the 17th day of May, 1848, at one o'clock P.M., after prayer by the Rev. Crawford Nightingale, Timothy W. Carter was chosen moderator and William L. Bemis clerk. A strong feeling had sprung up in regard to the dismemberment of the old town of Springfield, with her record of more than two centuries, which called forth from Mr. Carter an admirable address, which was as "oil upon the troubled waters." He, in part, said:

"We are now invested with powers and duties which as good citizens we are bound to exercise for the good of the whole. Shall we not enter upon these duties regardless of past differences of opinion, with a determination that the new town of Chicopee shall sustain as high a character for good government, order, and respectability as the distinguished town of which she has heretofore formed a part? We commence a career among our sister towns not a feeble organization just struggling into being, but at once endowed with all the elements of vigor and maturity, with a population and valuation second to but one within the limits of the four western counties of this Commonwealth. In the exercise of strict economy in all our expenditures, carefully regarding the rights of those who are to contribute to the government and the various interests of the town, we shall be enabled to provide amply for the public convenience and all needful improvements, and bestow upon the poor that assistance to which by their misfortunes they are entitled at our hands; and, above all, liberally to endow the children and youth with such means of education and moral improvement as shall accord with the advancing spirit of the age. From this time forward our destiny, under God, is in our own hands, and praise or disgrace will be ours as we shall discharge or neglect the duties we owe to the present and the future. Let us then step forth upon this new theatre of action with high purposes of good toward ourselves and of benefit and blessings toward those who shall succeed us, that, when two centuries of our history shall be written, we may have proved a worthy descendant of our distinguished ancestor."

At this meeting five selectmen, three assessors, and three school committeemen were chosen by ballot, viz.: Selectmen, Sylvanus Adams, Harmon Rowley, Ezekiel Blake, Amos W. Stockwell, Adolphus G. Parker; Assessors, Sylvester Allen, Amaziah Bullens, Harmon Rowley; School Committee, Rev.

‡ In 1852 the line was run and monuments re-established between Chicopee and Springfield; and likewise, in 1853, the lines on the sides of Ludlow and South Hadley; and the same year the Granby line was run.

Jonah G. Warren, Rev. Eli B. Clark, Rev. Robert Kellen. A committee was appointed, consisting of John Wells, Charles Sherman, Samuel Mills, Jr., Samuel H. Shackford, Ira M. Bullens, A. G. Parker, Robert E. Robertson, Joseph Clough, and William R. Kentfield, who reported the nomination of the following persons elected to the several offices named: Overseers of the Poor, Clark Albro, Andrew Hubbard, and Phineas Stedman; Surveyors of Highways, Jacob P. Brown, Sidney Chapin, and Joseph B. McCune; Pound-Keeper, Almon Nelson; Constables, Sylvester Churchill, William Wheeler, Benjamin F. Willard, William L. Bemis, John C. Bartlett, Simeon B. Fairbank, George Mosman, Amory Doolittle, Alfred Warriner, Luther Pierce, Andrew Hubbard, and William R. Kentfield; Measurers of Wood and Bark, Madison E. Willey, Benjamin E. Ballord, Sylvester Allen, Clossen Pendleton, Phineas Stedman, Emilus E. Albro, George S. Taylor, John E. Carpenter, Andrew Hubbard, Varnum N. Taylor, Otis Chapman, Elijah P. Kimball, Nathaniel Cutler, and Amaziah Bullens; Sealers of Leather, Adolphus G. Parker, Joseph W. Hitchcock, and Andrew Hubbard; Board of Health, Clark Albro, Andrew Hubbard, Phineas Stedman, John R. Wilbur, M.D., and Daniel K. Pearson, M.D.; Fence-Viewers, Lysander Chapin, Caleb S. Chapin, Edward S. Robinson, Orrin Fuller, Lyman Van Horn, and Norman Day; Surveyors of Lumber, Veranus Chapin, Benjamin Parsons, Sylvester Allen, Joseph Clough, Richard Johnson, Francis Moore, and Norman Chapin; Sealer of Weights and Measures, William G. Bliss; Field-Drivers, Oliver F. Pinney, Varnum N. Taylor, Samuel P. Clough, Frederick A. Barber, Ebenezer Bartlett, Levi Chapin, Titus Chapin, Benning Leavitt, James Wells, Ezra H. Corning, Benjamin B. Belcher, Royal Wyatt, Abel Chapin, Luke W. Kimball, Jonathan C. Bowker, Henry Moore, Aloristan Wait, and Robinson Brock; Tithingmen, Charles P. Collins, Horatio Colton, Levi C. Skeele, Alexander H. Childs, Sylvanus Adams, James Kervin, Patrick Gorman, Luther Streeter, Davis Dunham, David M. Butterfield, Cyrus Spaulding, Benjamin H. Ellis, Lemuel H. Brigham, Cyril A. Southworth, James L. Sikes, Lucius E. Ladd, William McDermott, Ralph White, Josiah Osgood, Lester Dickinson, William Blake, and Harvey Robinson; Committee on School District Boundaries, John Wells, Edward Renney, and Phineas Stedman.

By the town regulations adopted in 1849, the selectmen, school committee, overseers of the poor, surveyors of highways, and treasurer are required to make reports, which are annually published.

Previous to the organization of the town a flood carried away two of the bridges, and otherwise did serious damage within the territory now included within its bounds. The two bridges referred to spanned the brook near Willimansett depot, and were replaced by structures of stone and brick, laid in cement. Thus the work of the town authorities was commenced under somewhat unfavorable conditions; but the inhabitants generously supported them.

Schools have been liberally maintained and ably conducted, highways kept decently and in order, the poor cared for, and all the institutions of the town efficiently administered.

PRESENT TOWN OFFICERS.

Selectmen and Overseers of Poor, William R. Kentfield (chairman), Silas Mosman, Edgar T. Page, Terrence Hogan, William White; Town Clerk and Treasurer, Lester Dickinson; Assessors, Lewis M. Ferry (chairman), Dwight L. Shaw, George W. Bray; Tax Collector, John B. Wood; School Committee, George V. Wheelock (chairman), Isaac F. Porter, Francis F. Parker, William E. Dickinson, Bildad B. Belcher, Henry J. Boyd; Poor Agent, Josiah B. Fuller; Highway Surveyors, Homer Hamilton, William F. Howard, Gilbert V. Billings; Police Department: Edwin O. Carter, Justice; Simon G. Southworth, Luther White, Special Justices; Leonard C. Hill, George F. Williston, John E. Connor, William A. Dunham, Policemen, the latter at Chicopee Falls; James Kaveney, Bridge Policeman.

The indebtedness of the town on Feb. 28, 1878, was $110,050; amount over cash and cash assets, $95,267.57.

CIVIL LIST.

SELECTMEN, 1848 to 1878.

1848.—Sylvanus Adams, Harmon Rowley, Ezekiel Blake, Amos W. Stockwell, Adolphus G. Parker.

1849.—Sylvanus Adams, Orange Chapin, Bildad B. Belcher, Ezekiel Blake, John Wells.

1850.—John Wells, Nathaniel Cutler, Giles S. Chapin, Bildad B. Belcher, Lucius E. Ladd.

1851.—Charles R. Ladd, Giles S. Chapin, George S. Taylor.

1852.—Charles R. Ladd, George S. Taylor, Abner B. Abbey, John Herrick, Marshall Pease.

1853.—George S. Taylor, Benning Leavitt, Abner B. Abbey, John Herrick, Marshall Pease.

1854.—Nathaniel Cutler, Benning Leavitt, Timothy W. Carter, Austin Chapin, John H. Smith.

1855.—Titus Chapin, John E. Marsh, Caleb S. Chapin, William H. West.

1856.—Otis Chapman, Andrew Hubbard, David F. Randall, John A. Denison.

1857.—Otis Chapman, Benning Leavitt, Sidney Chapin, Andrew Hubbard, William H. H. Conner.

1858.—Otis Chapman, Giles S. Chapin, John E. Marsh, Thomas A. Denison, J. Henry Churchill.

1859.—Otis Chapman, John E. Marsh, Thomas A. Denison, J. Henry Churchill.

1860.—Otis Chapman, J. Henry Churchill, Theodore Williams, Lucas B. Chapin, Thomas A. Denison.

1861.—Otis Chapman, Lucas B. Chapin, Daniel Knapp, William Thayer, Silas Mosman.

1862.—Otis Chapman, Lucas B. Chapin, Daniel Knapp, William Thayer, Silas Mosman.

1863.—Otis Chapman, Lucas B. Chapin, Daniel Knapp, Edgar T. Paige, Silas Mosman.

1864.—S. Adams, P. Cadwell, William R. Kentfield, Henry S. Herrick, George H. Knapp.

1865.—George H. Knapp, Henry S. Herrick, Russell S. Furney, Simon G. Southworth, Charles S. Stiles.

1866.—William R. Kentfield, Russell S. Furney, Simon G. Southworth, Milo A. Taylor, B. H. Stedman.

1867.—William R. Kentfield, Milo A. Taylor, Simon G. Southworth, Benjamin H. Stedman, Bailey West.

1868.—Wm. R. Kentfield, Milo A. Taylor, Simon G. Southworth, Benj. H. Stedman, Bailey West.

1869.—Wm. R. Kentfield, Simon G. Southworth, Josiah B. Fuller, Wm. Blake, Marshall Pease.

1870.—Thomas A. Denison, Josiah B. Fuller, Marshall Pease, Edgar T. Paige, James E. Taylor.

1871.—Josiah B. Fuller, Marshall Pease, Edgar T. Paige, Erasmus Stebbins, John R. Wilbur.

1872.—Josiah B. Fuller, Marshall Pease, Edgar T. Paige, John R. Wilbur, Henry H. Harris.

1873.—C. M. Kendall, Marshall Pease, S. D. Stoddard, John R. Wilbur, Henry H. Harris.

1874.—C. M. Kendall, Marshall Pease, S. D. Stoddard, John R. Wilbur, Patrick Rourke.

1875.—C. M. Kendall, John R. Wilbur, Giles S. Chapin, George M. Morton, Patrick Rourke.

1876.—John R. Wilbur, Giles S. Chapin, George M. Morton, Patrick Rourke, Warren S. Bragg.

1877.—John R. Wilbur, Edgar T. Paige, Patrick Rourke, Warren S. Bragg, Wm. White.

1878.—Wm. R. Kentfield, Silas Mosman, Edgar T. Paige, Terrence Hogan, Wm. White.

TOWN CLERKS.

But four persons have served in the office of town clerk since the town was erected, viz.:

Wm. L. Bemis, from its organization in 1848 until April, 1854; Jonathan R. Childs, until April, 1856; Moses W. Chapin, until April, 1857, who was succeeded by Lester Dickinson, the present clerk, who has filled the office for twenty-one consecutive years.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT.

The first election for representatives was held in Chicopee in November, 1850. The following persons have represented the town and district:*

1851, John Wells, Giles S. Chapin, Alpheus Nettleton; 1852, J. K. Fletcher, Jonathan R. Childs, Alpheus Nettleton; 1853, Samuel A. Shackford, Edward H.

* From 1851 to 1857, inclusive, Chicopee was a district by itself; 1858 to 1866, was in the 7th district, with Ludlow; 1867 to 1876, was in the 6th district, with Ludlow and Holyoke; since then has formed the 3d district by itself.

Haskell, Charles R. Ladd; 1854, Samuel A. Shackford, Loman A. Moody, Charles R. Ladd; 1855, Guy Davenport, Loman A. Moody, Erastus Stebbins; 1856, Sylvester Allen, John H. Smith, Jonathan Jones; 1857, Lewis M. Ferry, John H. Smith, John Wells; 1858, George H. Chapman, James Renney; 1859, George M. Stearns, Albert Fuller,* 1860, Joseph B. McCune, George S. Taylor; 1861, James M. Smith, George S. Taylor; 1862, Phineas Stedman, Hezekiah Root; 1863, James M. Smith, William Thayer; 1864, Moses W. Chapin, Lafayette Temple; 1865, John Wells, Jacob S. Eaton;* 1866, Emerson Gaylord, George W. Knapp; 1867, Enoch V. B. Holcomb, Edwin H. Ball;† 1868, Edwin N. Snow, Ezra H. Flagg;† 1869, Jerome Wells, S. H. Walker;† 1870, Lewis M. Ferry, Henry A. Pratt;† 1871, Henry H. Harris, Charles A. Conser;† 1872, George Alms,† Reuben Sikes;* 1873, William R. Kentfield, Edward M. Chapin;† 1874, George D. Robinson, Allen Higginbottom;† 1875, S. A. Jacobs, Jacob W. Davis;† 1876, Charles A. Taylor, Edwin S. Kirtland;† 1877, Warren S. Bragg; 1878, Jarvis P. Kelly; 1879, Frank H. Morton.

VILLAGES.

THE VILLAGE OF CHICOPEE, OR CHICOPEE CENTRE,

formerly "Cabotville," stands mainly on the south side of Chicopee River, near its junction with the Connecticut. It occupies a narrow plain and gently-sloping hillside, and farther east a portion of undulating table-land.

It has two hotels, one of brick, eight churches, including the ancient church in "Chicopee Street," an imposing brick structure for a town-hall, in which is the town library of 5000 volumes, three assembly-halls, and numerous fine business blocks of a progressive pattern. Besides these are several mills‡ of mammoth proportions, in which thousands of operatives are employed, and a large number of adjunct tenements, of brick, in which most of the operatives reside. The streets are irregular, but neat, generally, and many are bordered with handsome and even stately residences, both of wood and the all-abounding brick. Brick prevails for sidewalks, though many of the best walks are of a composition of tar and gravel. A crowning glory of this village is its excellent schools, in which the various grades are ably taught. The school-houses are seven in number, inclusive of the high school and "St. Joseph's,"—Catholic.

CHICOPEE FALLS

is a snug village lying on both sides of the river Chicopee at Skenungonuck or Chicopee Falls. The larger portion stands within the bend formed by the détour of the river to the northward, and occupies the adjacent slopes and terraces. It is chiefly distinguished for its manufactures, which, though existing as early as 1800, did not assume important proportions nor much affect the growth of the place until a quarter of a century later. Here also the mills and many other structures are of brick; but the residences are chiefly of wood, some large and elegant. As in Chicopee, the streets are irregular, and the side-walks of brick and composition. The village contains one hotel, five churches, and three school-houses.

WILLIMANSETT

is a small hamlet at the northerly end of "Chicopee Street," on the east side of the Connecticut and opposite Holyoke. Its interests are principally agricultural.

SCHOOLS.

SKIPMUCK.

Very little has come down respecting the earliest schools of the town, the education of the young doubtless having been conducted in connection with the affairs of the church, in a large degree, as in other portions of the colony. Districts Nos. 3 and 5 were formed as early as 1812, the latter comprising the territory between Indian Orchard on the east and Hog-Pen Dingle Brook on the west, the Chicopee River north, and what was called the "Old Morgan House" south. A school-house was erected in this district, at what is known as Skipmuck, in 1812, or soon after, which was in size 20 by 30 feet, inclosed with rough clapboards, had two small windows and a huge stone fireplace. For the *seniors* wide boards for desks were placed against the sides of the room at a proper angle, and in front of these three long seats with legs like milking-stools. Thus facing the wall they had a very narrow horizon, and no doubt envied the freshmen who occupied the centre of the room on similar benches. This is a sample of the provision made for a considerable period, and there was but little change until manufacturing enterprises took on a new life in the decade following the year 1822.

The following are some of the teachers of this school: John W. Belcher, Deborah W. Belcher, Sarah Snow, and a Miss Griswold.

CHICOPEE FALLS.

In the fall of 1825, a brick school-house was erected by the Boston and Springfield Manufacturing Company, where the present High School building stands, on Church Street, and presented to the district. It was at first of one story, but in time another was added, making its seating capacity 150. A swinging partition separated the departments. This was swung up and fastened by hooks to the ceiling, when the house was used for religious services. The first teacher here was Closson Pendleton; subsequent teachers, Eli Bates, Fanny Bliss, Anna Smith, Elihu Adams,§ 1829; Alvira Childs, Ezekiel Adams, Bildad B. Belcher, about four years, to spring of 1833; Fanny G. Ames, Mary Wood, Otis A. Seaman, Samuel Alvord. This building was demolished upon the completion of the one next described.

On nearly the same ground as the preceding, in 1845, a large and convenient brick school-house was built, at a cost of $7000, and opened Jan. 7, 1846, when an address was delivered by Hon. Oliver B. Morris, of Springfield. This building was for the higher branches. The first principal was Samuel Alvord, who remained until December, 1848. He was succeeded by William Torrence, who remained but a short time, and was followed by Alonzo Leland until October, 1850; Samuel Alvord again until March, 1853; Joseph C. Barrett to November, 1854; Philip D. Hammond to November, 1855; Henry W. Peirce to November, 1856; James K. Lombard to July, 1857; Edward P. Nettleton to March, 1859; Henry A. Buddington to November, 1859; Edward P. Nettleton to February, 1862; Erskine S. Bates to November, 1863; L. M. Peirce, to June, 1871; H. C. Hallowell, to ——, 1874; Frederick Lawton in 1875; A. R. Nichols in 1876 and part of 1877; W. P. Beckwith, remainder of 1877 and part of 1878. Elliott S. Miller is the present principal.

An early school-house was built for District No. 3 on the north side of the river, at the Falls, some time prior to 1829. In the winter of that year, Bildad B. Belcher began there his labors as a teacher. In 1846 the old house was superseded by one of brick. In the summer of 1870 the latter gave way for another and better building, erected in Granby Street, at a cost of about $12,000. It will seat 210 scholars. All children now attending are of foreign parentage.

The finest of all the school buildings in the town is that erected in 1875–76, on Springfield and Chestnut Streets. It cost $22,500, and was opened for use in the spring of 1876.

SCHOOLS AT CHICOPEE.

An old school-house which stood at the junction of South and Springfield Streets, in Chicopee, was removed in 1845, or thereabouts, and devoted to other uses. This structure was erected between the years 1810 and 1812, and faced south on South Street. The chimney, of brick, was a ponderous affair, whose open mouth was a serious feature for the boys who were assigned the duty of supplying it from the generous pile of huge logs at the door. Here Ezekiel Adams taught, about the year 1825. He died recently at Springfield. Dennis Bangs taught subsequently in 1829. Then followed Mr. Crosby, Miss Warner, and Miss Atkins in due order. The

* From Ludlow. † From Holyoke.

‡ For description of "manufactures" see farther on.

§ Died December, 1878.

most anxious inquiry concerning the first teacher in this quaint structure meets no response.

In 1834 the brick school-house situated on School Street, between Cabot and Centre, was erected at a cost of $2000, and in 1842 another for the higher departments was completed, and is now known as the high-school building of the present system. It stands on Grape Street, between Elm and Grove. Nathan P. Ames gave a fine bell for this school, and John Chase gave $1000 toward the cost of the building. The first exercises therein were held in July, 1842. Charles P. Ames, a graduate of Dartmouth College, was the first principal, but died in October the same year. He was succeeded by Calvin S. Pennell until March, 1847, and he by William W. Mitchell, who remained until May, 1854, when he resigned, and was succeeded by B. H. Bailey until November, 1856; George D. Robinson, until June, 1865; Henry Lyon, until March, 1866; Alphonso E. White, until November, 1868; Warren B. Stickney, until June, 1869; Truman H. Kimpton, until November, 1873; Edward H. Rice, until ——, 1875; H. R. Burrington, until ——, 1878. Rufus B. Richardson is the present principal. William Valentine was principal of the grammar department in the high-school building for twenty-three years, ending in June, 1878. Miss Ellen S. Robertson, assistant in that department since December, 1857, still retains the position. A brick school-house was built at Willimansett in 1846, and one in Chicopee Street in 1846, costing $1600.

The report of the first school committee of the town of Chicopee was in March, 1849, and shows that there were then 8 school districts and 20 schools, of which 10 schools were in District No. 4, Chicopee village; and 4 in District No. 6, at Chicopee Falls. There were employed 8 male and 25 female teachers, at an average monthly salary, for the former, of $37.35, and for the latter, $14.20. In the several district libraries were 636 volumes, valued at $335.16. Value of apparatus, $10.45; school-houses, $30,735; number of children from four to sixteen years, 1698, of whom an average of 942 had attended school in the summer, and 1076 in the winter.

The report of the succeeding year notes the situation in the several school districts. District No. 1, Willimansett; No. 2, Chicopee Street; and No. 3, Chicopee Falls, had each new brick school-houses,—the latter attended mostly by children of foreign parentage. No. 4 had 1 high, 3 intermediate, and 6 primary schools; the school-houses all of brick and in good repair, "except," say the committee, "one small primary school-house, which is wooden and bare enough. Eggs might be cooked nicely on the sunny side of it in the summer; and some attention is needed before another summer, else the children may be cooked."

They further say, respecting this district, that the schools were "truly ragged schools, and as dirty as ragged, and in very bad order;" and still further, that "those who come to our shores from across the ocean are heartily welcome to a share of our privileges; but we do wish they would take with the rest a share of our soap and water."

District No. 5, East Chicopee Falls, had one school-house,—old and poor,—situated on the Boston road, "a few rods east of the town poor-house." No. 6, at Chicopee Falls, had 1 high, 1 intermediate, and 2 primary schools, all comprised in two buildings of brick, and in good condition. No. 7, opposite Indian Orchard, had one aged school-house. No. 8 had but one scholar, and that one attended school in Granby.

Upon a division of the school and surplus revenue funds of the old town of Springfield, $10,000 were allotted to the town of Chicopee, which amount, by an act incorporating the "Trustees of the School Fund," has become a permanent fund, agreeably to a vote of the inhabitants, April 2, 1849.

PRESENT SCHOOLS.

Chicopee Centre.—High-school building, Grape Street, contains high-school grade, B. Richardson, principal; grammar grade, Charles C. Foster, principal. Building Grove and Grape Streets contains first and second primaries. Intermediate school building, School Street, contains first and second primaries and first and second intermediate. First primary building, Spruce Street, contains only the primary grades. An ungraded school in Chicopee Street, and one at Willimansett, occupy each a brick building.

Chicopee Falls.—High-school building, Chestnut Street, contains high-school grade, Elliott S. Miller, principal; grammar grade, Miss Mary A. Paige, principal, and primary grades. School building, Springfield and Chestnut Streets, contains first and second primaries and first and second intermediate. Granby Street building contains the first intermediate and the primaries. Besides these, there is a small school kept in the eastern portion of the town, in what is known as the "Clough district," and a first primary in a hired room at Willimansett. A large number of Catholic children were withdrawn from the town schools about the year 1871, when the St. Joseph's school was opened.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The First Congregational Church Society, in Chicopee Street, was organized as the second church of Springfield, July 30, 1751. The church was constituted Sept. 27, 1752, and then had 20 members.

The Rev. John W. McKinstry was the first pastor, who began his term of service in September, 1752, and continued his relation of pastor until his death, Nov. 9, 1813, although his duties as preacher ceased, by consent of a mutual council, in 1789.* At the time of his ordination, Sept. 27, 1752, the following clergymen were present: Stephen Williams, of Longmeadow; Samuel Hopkins, of West Springfield; Peter Raynolds, of Enfield, Conn.; Robert Breck, of Springfield; Noah Merrick, of Wilbraham; and John McKinstry, of Ellington, Conn. At that time the meeting-house was unfinished, having been raised on the 5th of June preceding, "through the indulgence of heaven, with great joy and safety." The next December a parish-meeting voted "to cover the outside of the meeting-house with quarter-boards, to glaze all the windows, to do all the plastering overhead, and finish the lower part of the house." The structure was completed in November, 1753, and when the committee was appointed to the delicate task of *seating* the meeting-house, they were granted permission to "seat men and women together." The seating was regulated according to the tax list.

The first deacons were Benjamin and David Chapin, sons of the first two settlers; the former was son of Henry, the latter, son of Japhet, and both were seventy years of age. Benjamin served but three years and died; but David became a patriarch in the office, in which he continued until his death, in 1772, at the age of ninety.‡ Edward Chapin succeeded his father, David, and held the office for twenty-eight years. In 1786 the portion of the parish on the west side of the Connecticut River became a separate parish. From 1813 there followed a vacancy in the pastorate until April 28, 1824, when Alexander Phœnix was installed, and remained until 1835. During his term, in 1826, a new church was erected. His ministry was fruitful, and 76 members were added to the church during the eleven years. Ebenezer B. Wright soon followed, and remained until the spring of 1839, when because of ill health he sought and obtained a dismissal. In October of the same year Eli B. Clark became pastor, and for thirty-six years continued to discharge all the duties of such relation

* The minister's salary was to be gradually increased for four years, from £49 6*s.* 8*d.* to £62 13*s.* 4*d.*, and then to remain stationary. One-half was payable in lawful money and one-half in grain at the market price. He was also to have twenty cords of wood, and one cord additional each year for ten years.

‡ Rev. Aaron L. Chapin, President of Beloit College, Wisconsin, is the great-great-grandson of Deacon David Chapin.

to this venerable society. His able centennial discourse before his people, delivered in September, 1852, vividly presents the facts and incidents relating to the previous history of the organization. He retired in October, 1875, and was succeeded by William E. Dickinson, who is still in charge. The present church building stands where the first was erected, on the west side of what is known as "Chicopee Street," one and a half miles north of Chicopee River. This church has 72 members. The officers are William D. Chapin and Marshall Pease, Deacons; Phineas Stedman, Superintendent of Sunday-school.

The Second Congregational Church, Chicopee Falls, was formed July 3, 1830, as the First Congregational Church in Chicopee Factory village, and then had 33 members. The society was organized Oct. 11, 1832, with the following members: Sylvester Taylor, Wait Bartlett, Silas Monson, Elisha Torrey, Gardner Kimball, Thomas Howard, Samuel Kentfield, Samuel Easton, Benjamin Day, Isaac A. Cooley, George W. Buckland, Benjamin S. Burgess, George Whittle, W. W. Hathaway, William Goodwin, Stephen Burnett, Timothy W. Carter, Benjamin B. Belcher, David M. Bryant, Alpheus Nettleton, James K. Fletcher, Wells Southworth, and Elihu Adams.

The first preaching was by Rev. George Nichols, as a missionary. The first pastor was Dorus Clark, installed March 4, 1835, who was followed, in 1840, by Ebenezer P. Rogers, who remained until 1843. The pastorate has been filled since that time by the following persons, viz.: Frederick A. Barton, until 1846; Stephen S. U. Greeley, until 1851; William Wright, Feb. 25, 1852, until July 5, 1854; Richard B. Thurston, May 20, 1855, until May 3, 1858; Frederic Alvord, July 21, 1858, until April 1, 1861; Roswell Fisher, Oct. 13, 1863, until June 26, 1867; Joshua T. Tucker, April 8, 1868, until Dec. 5, 1877; Samuel J. Austin was that day settled, and continues.

The church, erected about 1833, stands at the corner of Church and Court Streets. It was rebuilt in 1859, when a spire was added and a vestry finished beneath. Officers: George S. Taylor, Russel S. Furney, Miner Kelly, Deacons; H. E. Munn, Treasurer; Arthur B. West, Clerk. Membership, 200.

The Third Congregational Church, Chicopee, was constituted Oct. 16, 1834. There were then 10 male and 8 female members. The society was organized March 2, 1835. The first pastor was Sumner G. Clapp, who was installed April 26, 1837, and continued until Jan. 22, 1850. His successors were George A. Oviatt, from Oct. 15, 1850, until December, 1855; L. H. Cone, Feb. 19, 1857, until Nov. 15, 1867; W. S. Karr, supply, 1868; David Cushman, supply, a short time; Amos Blanchard, supply, one year; Edwin B. Palmer, June 10, 1869, until March 31, 1875; William L. Gaylord, the present pastor, who succeeded in September, 1875, and was formally installed April 5, 1876.

The house of worship of this society was erected on Springfield south of High Street, in 1836–37, and dedicated in the latter year. A liberal member of the society, Nathan P. Ames, contributed over $5000 toward the cost of this building. It was torn down in April, 1868, and the present church erected in its place, and dedicated Feb. 15, 1870. Officers: Deacons, Gamaliel Marsh, Joseph Stackpole; Parish Committee, J. W. Cumnock, S. G. Southworth, Luther White; Clerk, D. Frank Hale; Treasurer, A. C. Woodworth.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The Methodist Episcopal Society at Chicopee Falls is not in possession of any reliable records. According to the best attainable information the church was gathered in 1825 or a little earlier, and in 1848 had a membership of 75. Their first church building occupied the site of the present one, and was built between the years 1828 and 1830. Prior to its erection meetings were held in the house of Benjamin Belcher, and later in the old brick school-house on Church Street. Their present house of worship, at the junction of East and Springfield Streets, was erected in 1841–42, and dedicated in the latter year. The church has recently been remodeled and otherwise improved. The old church stood in or near what is now Maple, near Belcher Street. Rev. A. C. Manson is the present pastor, appointed in April, 1876. The trustees are William Blake, William B. Fay, Orrin E. Darling, Moses Gowin, H. S. Newell, Phineas W. Smith, Moses Marshall, Julius P. Bosworth, George W. Bray.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicopee, was organized in August, 1838, with 18 members. The following is a list of the many ministers who have served this society, with the time each remained:

Edmund S. Potter, two years; Mosely Dwight, two years; Ephraim Scott, one year; Benjamin F. Lambert, one year; Daniel F. Bannister, two years; Loranus Crowell, two years; James Porter, two years; Lorenzo R. Thayer, two years; William Rice, Jr., two years, to April 22, 1854; William H. Hatch, one year; J. C. Cromack, two years; Justin S. Barrows, two years; Isaac Smith, one year; John C. Smith, two years; Pliny Wood, two years; J. C. Hanaford, three years; E. A. Manning, three years; Daniel Richards, three years; Pliny Wood, preached one month, then went abroad for his health, and died at Munich in 1873; J. A. Bartlett, preached the ensuing eleven months; Justin S. Barrows, two years; Edward S. Best, now (1878) on his third year.

The house of worship of this society was erected on the west side of Perkins Street, near School, in 1839, and enlarged in 1845. The church has enjoyed, on two occasions, the privilege of entertaining the New England Methodist Episcopal Conference. Officers: Trustees, W. C. Wedge, President; R. T. Hendrick, George Babcock, W. L. Hitchcock, J. W. Perkins, S. T. Hamilton, Algernon Smith.

BAPTIST.

The Baptist Church and Society at Chicopee Falls was constituted Nov. 28, 1828, with 17 members. During three years, from 1829 to 1832, the society was served by Revs. Nicholas Branch, Alvin Bennett, Lucius Bolles, Jr., and Asahel Chapin.

The first regular pastor was Moses Curtis, who was installed July 14, 1833, and dismissed May 15, 1835. He was succeeded by Joseph M. Graves, who remained until January, 1838; Robert F. Ellis, until March, 1845; Robert C. Mills, until May, 1848; Rufus K. Bellamy, settled Sept. 29, 1848, is the present pastor. In September, 1878, the county association of this denomination celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of his settlement over this society.

Their first church was erected in 1832. In 1850 it was removed to Market Street, where it was repaired and enlarged. A new edifice was built in 1877 at the junction of Belcher and Springfield Streets, which was dedicated in February, 1878. It cost $16,000. Present membership, 209. Officers: John Herrick, H. O. Chapin, Deacons; H. H. Boyden, H. O. Chapin, Russel Markham, Parish Committee.

The Central Baptist Church, Chicopee, was organized July 15, 1835, under the name of the Third Baptist Church, Springfield, with 21 members, and was publicly recognized as a Baptist Church by a council which convened in District Hall, "Cabotville," Aug. 5, 1835.

The following is a list of the pastors, with dates of settlement and dismissal: Pierpont Brockett, Dec. 4, 1836, to April 2, 1838; Jonah G. Warren, Feb. 7, 1839, to Feb. 11, 1849; Benajah Cook, July 15, 1849, to Sept. 29, 1850; C. Billings Smith, July 6, 1851, to Sept. 26, 1852; Warren Lincoln, April 10, 1853, to May 21, 1857; George E. How, Aug. 1, 1857, to Sept. 1, 1862; M. L. Bickford, July 1, 1863, to July 1, 1866; A. M. Higgins, Jan. 1, 1867, to Jan. 1, 1870; G. R.

Darron, Jan. 1, 1870, to April 1, 1871; and A. De F. Palmer, December, 1872, to September 1, 1874; G. W. Fuller, the present pastor, was settled in May, 1877. The pastorate of Mr. Warren, extending over ten years, was one of great profit to the church, and he is held in grateful remembrance. The present church, of brick, erected in 1838, and dedicated Feb. 7, 1839, the time of Mr. Warren's installation, stands at the junction of Cabot and School Streets. The present membership is 93. Officers: Deacon, Henry Gates; Prudential Committee: William Valentine, Henry Gates, Albion P. Soule.

EPISCOPAL.

Grace Episcopal Church, Chicopee, was organized April 6, 1846. The number of members when constituted was 18. The Rev. Henry W. Lee, of Christ Church, Springfield, had charge of the parish until Easter, 1846, and was succeeded by Charles Fisher, who was rector from May until August of that year. Andrew Croswell was settled Oct. 1, 1847, and resigned May 7, 1849; then came Caleb Dow, from August 16th to September 23d, the same year; and then E. F. Remington, who served until April 21, 1851. The church was then closed. After Nov. 6, 1853, Edward Jessup officiated for a few months, when the church was again closed for nearly two years. William H. Munroe next officiated until 1856, and was succeeded by Andrew Croswell until 1858. The church was then without a rector for a considerable time, when W. B. Colburn was settled, and remained until 1862. There then followed a vacancy until 1866, when M. A. Johnson came, and remained until September, 1867. Since the latter year the society has had no rector and no services, except between February and December, 1877, when Dr. Burgess, of Springfield, officiated.

The church building was completed in March, 1848, and consecrated by Bishop Eastburn, May 24th of that year. In 1872 it was partially burned, and has not been repaired. It stands on the east side of Cabot Street, north of School. Officers: Wardens, Stephen Lamsen and J. B. Hammersley; Vestrymen, George W. Winchell, Warren Smith, Samuel S. Hodgkins, and John T. Lyon; Clerk, John T. Lyon; Treasurer, Stephen Lamson.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Universalist Society, Chicopee, was organized Feb. 27, 1835, and the church constituted with 39 members, Oct. 20, 1840. The first pastor was Charles Spear, who remained until March, 1836. He was succeeded by W. H. Fernald, from 1836 to 1838; A. A. Folsom, 1838 to April, 1844; George W. Gage, 1844 to 1845; Samuel Bennett, 1845 to August, 1846; Zenas Thompson, 1846 to fall of 1848; W. R. G. Mellen, November, 1848, to July, 1851; Uriah Clark, Nov. 9, 1851, to Nov. 28, 1852; Avery Denison, a short time; C. H. Webster, October, 1853, to September, 1855; J. K. Karcher, September, 1855, to spring of 1856; B. V. Stevenson, winter of 1856 and 1857 to April, 1858; Clarence Fowler, May, 1858, to September, 1869; H. R. Nye, of the church of Springfield, until January, 1870; John E. Davenport, 1870 to spring of 1872; J. H. Amies, supply until the fall of that year; Theodore L. Dean, 1872 to spring of 1874; J. Riley Johnson, fall of 1874 to spring of 1876. From this date, for one year, no regular services were held. J. H. Weeks, the present pastor, was settled in October, 1877. The church building of this society stands at the south side of Market Square, was erected in 1836, and dedicated in October of that year. It was built by the Mechanics' Association, and subsequently purchased by this society. The church has no debt. Officers: Trustees, James E. Hosley, J. U. McClench, Edmund Van Horn, W. T. Bostwick, and W. W. McClench; Treasurer, James E. Hosley; Clerk, W. W. McClench.

UNITARIAN.

The Unitarian Society in Chicopee was formed and legally organized March 16, 1841. The Rev. F. A. Whitney for a short time served this church, commencing his labors in the year mentioned. November 21st, the same year, the church was constituted with 16 members. Charles A. Farley served a number of months, and was followed by the first regular pastor, John A. Buckingham, who was settled Oct. 12, 1842, and remained one year. The succeeding pastors, with dates of settlement and dismissal, are here given: Crawford Nightingale, May 14, 1845, to Feb. 14, 1851; Ephraim Nute, Jr., October, 1851, to April 1, 1855; Samuel Pettes, Jr., July 1, 1855, to April 8, 1860; Samuel C. Beane, Jan. 15, 1862, to Dec. 18, 1864; John W. Hudson, April 2, 1865, to Oct. 1, 1866; Calvin Stebbins, Dec. 22, 1866, to October, 1869; Robert R. McLeod, Sept. 7, 1870, to Oct. 2, 1871. I. F. Porter, the present pastor, was settled Dec. 8, 1872. From 1860 to 1862 John Albee and William L. Symonds occupied the pulpit, though not installed.

The church edifice of this society was erected in 1842, is of brick, and stands at the junction of Cabot and Dwight Streets. Officers: Deacon, Charles McClellan; Parish Committee, George D. Robinson, Andrew S. Hunter, Newton S. Field, Mrs. Mary B. Knapp, H. R. Burrington, Mrs. Justin Spaulding, George V. Wheelock; Clerk, Nelson Whittier; Treasurer, F. P. Doten.

THE SECOND ADVENTISTS

for a long time existed in the town in considerable numbers without a distinct organization. Some of their first gatherings were in a public-house at "Cabotville," and in a private house at Chicopee Falls. Among the earliest of their preachers were Randolph E. Ladd and William Clark. From time to time their numbers have been increased, other organizations, especially the Methodists, losing much thereby, in point of membership. In 1870 a society was formed at Chicopee Falls, by whom a chapel was erected on Maple Street. They have no settled minister, but hold meetings regularly. Officers: A. B. Howard, Deacon; A. B. Howard, Zebard Foster, Alvah Wilbur, Committee.

CATHOLIC.

The Church of the Holy Name of Jesus (Roman Catholic) in Chicopee was gathered in 1838, and their first church erected in 1840, on the north side of Pleasant Street. This building was enlarged in 1848. During the pastorate of Father Blenkinsop, in 1857–58, the present large edifice was built, and the parsonage adjacent. Since that time the parsonage has been enlarged, and the chapel extension, on the east side of the church, erected. In 1866 or '68 the convent building was finished, and immediately thereafter the parochial school. These two are connected by a structure containing a chapel on the lower floor, and a class-room above. The larger portion of the block bounded by Springfield, Chapin, Cross, and South Streets, whereon these buildings stand, is the property of the church.

John Brady was the first pastor of this church, released in 1841; John D. Brady served from 1846 until his death, in October, 1848; James A. Strain from November, that year, until September, 1850. After a short interval, William A. Blenkinsop came to the charge, and remained until April, 1862; F. Enelianus until November, that year, when Father Blenkinsop returned, and remained until Aug. 2, 1864. Very Rev. Patrick Healey succeeded, and is the present pastor. Rev. David McGrath is assistant pastor.

The St. Joseph's parochial school occupies the school building above noted, and is attended by several hundred children. The girls' department is under the care of seven or eight of the sisters of Notre Dame from the attached convent, who teach needlework in connection with the elementary branches of education. Three female lay-teachers have charge of the younger boys. John Kay is principal over all, subject to the general supervision of Father Healey.

A fine library of nearly 1000 volumes, now owned by the church, owes its existence largely to the efforts of Michael McDermott, and was organized in 1862. Fifty cents per year is charged all of the patrons, of whom nearly one hundred use their privilege weekly. Father Healey is honorary president, Michael McDermott, formerly president, is now librarian.

St. Patrick's Church, Chicopee Falls, was formed Dec. 15, 1872. Their church building is of brick, and is situated on the north side of the Chicopee River, at the junction of Summit and Granby Streets, and in the same lot with the parsonage.

The parish contains 1400 to 1500 individuals, and the Sunday-school nearly 400. This church possesses a library, for the use of its parishioners, which contains several hundred volumes. P. D. Stone is the present pastor.

The French Catholic Church was formed in 1871. Their church edifice,—which stands midway between Chicopee and Chicopee Falls,—a large wooden building, with a sharp spire, and of peculiar style and peculiar ornamentation, was erected in 1877–78. It cost about $15,000, and will seat nearly or quite 700 H. Landry,* of Indian Orchard, is the present pastor.

CEMETERIES.

CHICOPEE STREET.

The ancient burial-ground in Chicopee Street was dedicated to its present uses at an early period in the settlement of the valley. It is a short distance south of the old church.

CHICOPEE.

The Catholic Cemetery is in the southern portion of the town, was a gift from the Springfield Canal Company, and was opened in 1836.

Maple Grove Cemetery is situated in the eastern portion of the village of Chicopee, and now contains about two acres. It was originally much smaller and used as a common burial-place.

The additions to this cemetery were made by private parties, who laid out and sold the lots therein; but the whole was afterward placed under the control of an organization represented by a president, clerk, and board of trustees. The first burial in this ground was in 1836. President, Silas Mosman; Clerk, R. E. Robertson.

The new cemetery, opened by the town in 1869, contains about 25 acres, and is situated in the southern portion of the town, near the Springfield line. The land was purchased in four parcels from Robert E. Bemis, the estate of Ruel Van Horn, George W. Paine, and Michael Conway. The first burial in this ground was that of Lydia A. Hyde, wife of Chauncey H., who died March 13, 1870.

Lafayette Temple, Henry S. Herrick, and Jonathan R. Whittemore are the present cemetery committee.

CHICOPEE FALLS.

The cemetery at Chicopee Falls stretches from East Street to the Springfield road, and contains somewhat less than three acres. It originated in a lease of one acre made by Benjamin Belcher to the Chicopee Manufacturing Company for nine hundred and ninety-nine years. The same was to be used by the inhabitants of School District No. 16 for burial purposes. A condition required that a fence be built and maintained around the property. Additions, afterward made, extended the grounds to East Street. Committee in charge, T. B. Wattles, William Fay, James E. Taylor, Thomas C. Page, and Bildad B. Belcher.

* The pastor of this society was applied to for additional facts concerning it, but did not respond. What is given in the text was derived from other sources, and is believed to be correct. The pastor is therefore not directly responsible for any inaccuracies.

HOTELS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

HOTELS.

The earliest hostelries of the town have passed away, and live alone in memory and tradition. In comparatively recent days,—fifty or sixty years agone,—one Japhet Chapin kept an inn on the east side of the present Springfield road, south of its junction with Newton Avenue.

It is related that the workmen at the armory in Springfield, who had tested the quality of Japhet's liquid cheer, desired a better and *wider* way thereto, and that the same was finally made and dubbed the "Toddy Road." This is now the southerly extension of Springfield Street.

About fifty years ago a tavern was kept near the north end of Chicopee Street, but the builder, proprietor, and host have left no register of their proceedings; the present hears no echo of the voice that at the portal

"Welcomed the coming, sped the parting, guest."

The old hotel is changed to a private residence, and is occupied by Sumner Chapin.

The Chicopee House was built in 1842–43, at "Chicopee Junction," by Abner B. Abbey. It then stood on the south side of Exchange Street, and was removed to its present position at Front and Exchange Streets about the year 1845. The first landlord was Lester Van Horn. His successors have been Rufus Mosher, Seymour Bagg, Capt. William Denison, E. M. Belden, Merrick Abbey, Hiram Morey, and Adrian Hatch, the present host.

The Cabot House was built in 1834–35 by Chester W. Chapin. The land—about three-quarters of an acre—was purchased by him from the Springfield Canal Company, Oct. 30, 1833, and the deed of that date recites that "no building or part of a building thereon shall ever be occupied or used for the sale of spirituous liquors, except as a public tavern house." The first landlord was Gardner Kimball, who was succeeded by Marvin and Ethan Chapin, and they, from 1849 to April, 1864, by Madison Kendall. William H. Dickinson then became proprietor and landlord, and continues cheerily to serve the friend and the stranger.

Wilde's Hotel, corner of Front and Church Streets, Chicopee Falls, was built in 1834, by Elihu Adams, who for a long time was its landlord. Since his time the following have catered to the public within its hospitable walls: Messrs. Newell, Dodge, Perry, Chapin, Rounds, and Anson F. Weldes, the present proprietor.

A house was opened by Monroe Chapin at the corner of Perkins and Exchange Streets, about the year 1840–45, and named the *Perkins Street Lunch*. This became, in process of time, the *Eagle Hotel*, and as such was first kept by Monroe Chapin, of lucifer-match fame, and subsequently by Rufus Mosher and Horace Adams.

A public-house was constructed of an old farm-dwelling, at the corner of Centre and West Streets, in 1840, and named the *Connecticut River House*. William Miller was the first landlord. It was afterward kept by Charles W. Mead and others. Fire finished its career about the year 1845, and few were they who wept above its ashes.

ALMSHOUSE.

In 1849 a farm was purchased and an almshouse erected, by which the first indebtedness was created, amounting to $5061.72. The farm was sold in 1860.

In 1877, $15,000 were appropriated by the town for the purchase of land and the erection of buildings thereon suitable for an almshouse. J. R. Wilbur, Madison Kendall, William H. West, John Dixon, and William R. Kentfield were made a committee to effect the objects of the appropriation. Their report shows that 18 acres and 9 square rods of land, a half-mile southwest from Chicopee Falls, were the same year purchased of the heirs of R. E. Bemis, deceased, for $2708.67,

and that a brick house was erected thereon, 60 by 38 feet, with two L's, 21 by 18, at a cost of $7860, besides other structures costing $1504. The remainder of the appropriation was expended in obtaining water supply, furniture, farm stock, etc.

Water is obtained from an adjacent brook by means of two hydraulic rams, which raise it 60 feet to a reservoir of 1800 gallons' capacity.

Since 1876 the selectmen have performed the duties of the former "overseers of the poor," and in their report for February, 1878, say that "the town of Chicopee pays more *per capita* than any other town in the State for the support of its poor."

The expenses for the year 1877–78, exclusive of the almshouse, amounted to $15,391.97, and the cost of support at the almshouse, over income from the farm, was $1247.18. The house was opened on Oct. 1, 1877, and in the five months following 41 persons were admitted, of whom 15 left, 6 died, and during the year 1011 tramps were fed and lodged at town expense, all but three at the town-hall building.

TOWN-HALL.

This building,—situated on the east side of Market Square,—erected in 1871, is of brick, with stone trimmings, has a spacious recessed entrance, at each end of which is a memorial tablet of bronze, set in relief-work of Gothic form, and bearing the Rebellion necrology of Chicopee's gallant soldiery. It possesses an ornamental façade, and a lofty tower of peculiar form, but with possible Oriental precedents. In this hangs a great bell, to use on public occasions and for fire-alarms. An imposing flight of steps of Monson gneiss leads to the first floor, which contains offices for the assessors, school committee, and town clerk, and a room which is devoted to the use of the town library. The police department occupies the basement. Above is a large hall, handsomely frescoed, with stained glass windows, and a seating capacity for 900 persons.

The entire cost of this fine building, including land and furniture, was $101,360.38. Building committee, James T. Ames, E. O. Carter, Erastus Stebbins, Ezekiel Blake, and Emerson Gaylord.

SOCIETIES.

CHICOPEE FALLS.

Belcher Lodge, F. and A. M., was instituted in 1871. The following were charter members: Benjamin Belcher, W. M.; Geo. S. Taylor, James E. Taylor, Thomas C. Page, Albert Perkins, Richard A. Russell, William H. Gilbert, David E. Taylor, A. C. Hancock, James C. Gassner, William J. Sawin, Eugene Munn, P. W. Smith, William Rhodes, Andrew Lucas, John M. Morse, Bailey West, Edward L. Foss, C. J. Williams, Geo. W. Newell, J. H. Osgood, S. B. Cook, Moses Gowan, H. S. Newell, E. V. B. Holcomb, E. D. King, Edmund Richards, J. W. Belcher, A. P. Chapin, H. J. Davy, A. B. West, E. T. Paige, M. H. Barnes, A. Ellsworth, S. W. Knox, A. W. Page, Monroe Warner, F. H. Morton, E. L. Johnson, Alfred Longeway, Edward Fletcher, Chas. Chase, H. W. Gilbert, O. S. Goodell, Albert McFarland, John Longeway, W. T. Christian, Robert Cox.

The present officers are Charles O. Shaw, M.; N. Clark, S. W.; C. M. Willis, J. W.; Eugene Munn, Treas.; C. A. Bogardus, Sec.; C. S. Stiles, Chaplain; William Boutell, M.; Alfred Longeway, S. D.; John Morse, J. D.; W. E. Willis, S. S.; Nelson Morse, J. S.; Lyman Blood, I. S.; A. McFarland, Org.; J. W. Burgess, Tyler.

Unity Chapter of Royal Arch Masons was instituted Dec. 7, 1875. The following were charter members: W. Jackson Sawin, Benjamin Belcher, Albert C. Hancock, John W. Belcher, Edgar T. Paige, James Flint, Jr., Frank M. Morton, James Crowther, Albert McFarland, David E. Taylor, H. Smith Newell, Eugene Munn, John Longeway, George S. Taylor, Loranus E. Hitchcock, Francis F. Dole, William H. Gilbert, Thomas C. Page, Charles F. Foster, Samuel B. Cook, Charles O. Shaw, Joseph H. Bennett, Henry Conklin, Alfred Longeway, Robert W. Bemis, Henry C. Smith, George E. Root, O. E. Smith, C. F. Howard, Levi M. Peirce, L. H. Brigham, Wm. J. Hatfield, Oren S. Bragg, George A. Denison, E. M. Alden, Lyman Blood, A. J. Jenks.

The present officers are Benjamin Belcher, M. E. H. P.; A. C. Hancock, E. K.; Samuel P. Cook, E. S.; Eugene Munn, Treas.; Albert McFarland, Sec.; John W. Belcher, C. H.; Charles O. Shaw, P. S.; Edgar T. Paige, R. A. C.; James Crowther, 3d Vail; H. Smith Newell, 2d Vail; Alfred Longeway, 1st Vail; Phineas W. Smith, Chaplain; Nelson T. Marsh, S. S.; William Boutell, J. S.; John Longeway, Tyler.

CHICOPEE.

Chicopee Lodge, F. and A. M., was instituted in 1849. The charter members were Isaac Allen, A. Alvord, J. W. Belcher, David Bemis, Jeremiah Bliss, J. P. Bridgman, Joshua Britton, G. H. Carpenter, John Chase, A. Fowler, Lucius Harthan, H. Hutchinson, Wallace W. Johnson, Benning Leavitt, Daniel Leavitt, James L. Lyman, A. Nettleton, Jonathan Pease, Jr., Daniel B. Perkins, A. W. Quint, E. Renney, Jas. M. Smith, Samuel D. Smith, Samuel D. Sizer, Rufus Whittier, William P. Winkley.

The present officers are J. E. Ford, W. M.; L. E. Hitchcock, S. W.; George A. Blaisdell, J. W.; James E. Hosley, Treas.; J. C. Bunkley, Sec.; W. M. Stebbins, S. D.; Orrin Nickerson, J. D.; Rev. G. A. Denison, Ch; James H. Collard, S. S.; Wm. H. Bostwick, J. S.; A. O. Kenney, Mar.; G. V. Bangs, Tyler. Meets at Music-Hall.

St. John's Lodge, No. 62, I. O. of O. F., was re-instituted March 8, 1870. The charter members were Erastus Stebbins, W. H. Gilmore, Orrin Nickerson, William P. Winkley, John S. Dodge. The present officers are E. S. McBride, N. G.; Ezekiel Blake, V. G.; E. H. Cook, Rec. Sec.; John D. White, Per. Sec.; Erastus Stebbins, Treas.; James Collard, War.; C. J. McCoy, Cond.; F. N. Graves, R. S. S.; L. E. Williams, L. S. S.; Wm. N. Engles, I. G.; Wm. T. Powers, O. G.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The police court of Chicopee was established in 1855, by virtue of an act approved May 21st in that year. Mortimer D. Whittaker was the first justice of this court, and held the office until his death, which occurred in 1862. Edwin O. Carter succeeded in the same year, and still occupies the position.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

CHICOPEE.

The fire district of Chicopee is composed of all that part of School District No. 4 which lies south of the Chicopee River.* The district was formed and separate action taken by the inhabitants thereof on the 28th day of August, 1848, in consequence of a prior refusal of the inhabitants of the town to grant any sum of money for the purchase of an engine and apparatus. An engine and appurtenances had been purchased some years before, chiefly by means contributed by the manufacturing companies. The house for this engine was erected on the grounds of the Ames Manufacturing Company, and cost $250. The engine cost $500.

At the above meeting William L. Bemis was chosen clerk of the fire district thus formed, and Benning Leavitt chief engineer. A committee on further organization was then appointed, consisting of James T. Ames, Isaac Bullens, Charles Sherman, Charles McClallen, Daniel Leavitt, John Wells, Robert E. Bemis, Rufus Whittier, and A. W. Stockwell, who reported at a meeting held Sept. 6, 1848, at Cabot Hall. The report of the committee was adopted, and provided for the

* The "central fire district of Chicopee" is bounded north by the Chicopee River, east by Bemis' Brook, south by the Springfield line, and west by the Connecticut River.

election annually in the month of April, by ballot, of a clerk, a chief engineer and 4 assistants, and a prudential committee of 3. These constitute the officers of the fire district, who hold office one year and until their successors are chosen.

The board of engineers control the organization and management of the fire companies; the prudential committee manage the financial affairs of the district, have control of all its property,—except the engines and their attachments, which are controlled by the engineers of fire companies,—and make annual full report of their doings and the condition of the funds, and also return a complete inventory of the property of the district.

At a meeting held Sept. 8, 1848, the following additional officers were elected: First Assistant Engineer, James M. Smith; Second, Lucius Harthan; Third, Chester Van Horn; Fourth, Reuben Thorp; Prudential Committee, James T. Ames, Sylvanus Adams, and George Walker.

Within a short time three cisterns were constructed, viz., at Dwight and Cabot Streets, at Springfield and South Streets, and in Market Square, near the Universalist Church.

An engine-house of two stories was erected opposite Mechanics' Hall, at a cost of $1500, upon land granted rent free for twenty years by the Cabot Manufacturing Company.

The first annual muster at Chicopee was on the 9th day of October, 1851, when thirteen companies participated.

The present force of the department is as follows: Chicopee Steamer Company, No. 1; Pacific Hose Company, No. 1; Owego Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 1; Fountain Extinguisher Company, No. 1; Independent Hose Company, No. 1. There also belong to the district 8 reservoirs, 28 hydrants, and 75 lamp-posts and lanterns.

The present officers are James E. Hosley, Chief Engineer; Timothy Canty, First Assistant; Robert Hickey, Second Assistant; S. L. Scribner, Third Assistant; John J. Lyons, Fourth Assistant; Matthew Ryan, Clerk; John B. Wood, Treasurer; S. S. Hodgkins, Michael McDermott, and S. A. Jacobs, Prudential Committee.

Chief Engineers.—1848, Benning Leavitt; 1849, Lucius Harthan; 1850–53, Daniel Leavitt; 1854, Rufus Mosher; 1855, Abner B. Abbey; 1856, Daniel Bowdoin; 1857, S. B. Lanckton; 1858, Ripley Swift; 1859–60, A. A. Wait; 1861, '65, '68–70, Francis E. Drake; 1862–64, J. H. Churchill; 1866, J. U. McClench; 1867, F. W. Stackpole; 1871–72, A. O. Kinney; 1873, '75–76, C. F. Hadley; 1874, A. K. Graves; 1877–78, James E. Hosley.

CHICOPEE FALLS.

The Chicopee Falls fire district was established in 1845, and its bounds were then the same as of old School District No. 16, now No. 6. In 1872 the district was extended to include that part of School District No. 3, on the north side of the river, which was most thickly settled. The fire department is managed by the board of engineers and prudential committee elected by the district annually, as at Chicopee. The department is at present in possession of but one engine. This is of Waterman's make, with 8-inch cylinder and 8½-inch stroke, and is housed in a brick building, erected for the purpose, at the intersection of Church and Market Streets. Supplementary facilities for extinguishing fire have been provided by the manufacturing companies, by way of reservoirs, force-pumps, and the like. The Chicopee Manufacturing Company have a large reservoir on the north side of the river, with connecting pipes laid under that stream, and with sufficient head to carry the water over their buildings.

The present officers are,—Chief Engineer, Geo. McQueen; First Assistant, Andrew Gale; Second Assistant, Michael Dunn; Third Assistant, Russell Markham; Prudential Committee, Wm. Blake, Jr., Norris R. Ward, George M. Morton.

The chief engineers from 1845 to the present time (1878) have been as follows: 1845–46, Timothy W. Carter; 1847–48, Harmon Rowley; 1849–50, Otis Chapman; 1851–52, '73–75, John R. Wilbur; 1853, Horace L. Hendrick; 1854–64, E. V. B. Holcomb; 1855–56, John Herrick; 1857, Varnum N. Taylor; 1858, William R. Kentfield; 1859–60, William H. Miller; 1861–62, '65–66, Asher Bartlett; 1863, Benjamin Belcher; 1867, O. S. Goodell; 1868, George S. Taylor; 1869, W. J. Sawin; 1870, William Dunham; 1871, William Blake, Jr.; 1872, Charles Chase; 1876, Frank H. Morton; 1877–78, Geo. McQueen.

MANUFACTURES.

CHICOPEE FALLS—SOUTH SIDE.

May 17, 1786, Josiah Hitchcock, Stephen Hitchcock, Ebenezer Morgan, Israel Chapin, Lemuel Stebbins, Dudley Wade, Gad Horton, Stephen Horton, Phineas Stedman, and Ariel Cooley leased, in perpetuity, "two acres of land and the water-privilege on the south side of the Chicopee River, at Skenungonuck Falls," to James Byers and Wm. Smith, of Springfield. As required by the conditions of the lease, Byers and Smith, within two years, erected "iron-works" for the manufacture of hollow-ware of that metal.* Little was done, however, until the property was purchased by Benj. Belcher, Abijah Witherell, and William Witherell, June 27, 1801. The works were conducted by this firm, or company, until May 22, 1805, when Mr. Belcher bought the interests of his partners, and continued the business alone until August, 1822, when he sold his entire property at the falls to the brothers Jonathan and Edmund Dwight. The property consisted of the blast-furnace and nearly or quite all the land whereon stands the village of Chicopee Falls. A considerable portion of this land was purchased by Mr. Belcher from Stephen Wright and Levi Hitchcock, who had settled at that place before the erection of the iron-works. Wright & Hitchcock removed from the vicinity after making the sale.

Mr. Belcher continued the business, chiefly that of a foundry, until his death, which occurred Dec. 17, 1833, when he was sixty-eight years of age. His three sons, Benjamin B., John W., and Bildad B., succeeded to the business, and pursued it until November, 1846, when they dissolved. John W. then became sole proprietor, and continued without a partner—except a single year with Jonathan R. Whittemore—until 1851. After the brothers dissolved the character of the business was somewhat changed, and included the manufacture of agricultural implements. In 1851, Jonathan R. and John R. Whittemore were admitted, under the style of Whittemore, Belcher & Co., and in another year the firm became Whittemore, Squier & Co., George L. Squier having purchased an interest in the business. The latter gentleman retired in 1857, and the Whittemores Jan. 1, 1875. John W. Belcher having died in May, 1860, his interest from that date has been represented by his son, John W., Jr. Since Jan. 1, 1875, the present firm —B. & J. W. Belcher—have continued without change.

Their manufactures embrace nearly all kinds of agricultural implements, in which an extensive trade is now established at home and in the West.

The Dwights, to whom Mr. Belcher sold, had been induced, upon the suggestion of Joseph Hall, Jr., and Joseph Brown, of Monson, Mass., to purchase the falls property for the purpose of erecting thereon a cotton-mill. With other gentlemen from Boston, they were incorporated as the Boston and Springfield Manufacturing Company, with $500,000 capital. Jonathan Dwight, Jr., was the first president, and Joseph Hall, Jr., the first agent. In the spring of 1823 the dam and canal were begun, and also a mill, which was finished in 1825. A second mill was partially or wholly erected in that year, and the year following, 1826, a third mill and a bleachery. The corporate name was changed in 1828 to "Chicopee Manufac-

* The ore to supply the furnace was taken from the south bank of the river, about eighty rods above the present dam at the falls, and at other places. The ore was very lean, but a ton of iron lasted them a long time.

turing Company." In 1831 the capital was increased to $600,000, and in 1835 to $700,000. The fourth mill was built in 1831.* The four mills contained, in 1848, 647 looms and 22,816 spindles. Two of the mills were burned in 1875, in place of which one large mill has since been erected.

Mr. Hall resigned the agency June 1, 1827. He was succeeded by Samuel Henshaw, until Dec. 1, 1832; Lewis Ashmun, until June 1, 1833; Benjamin Day, until Dec. 1, 1834; Timothy W. Carter, until July 1, 1846; Ezekiel Blake,† until his death, in the latter part of 1872. Josiah W. Osgood, then book-keeper, assumed the duties of agent for two years, and until the present agent, George H. Jones, was appointed.

This company now has three mills, which contain 1338 looms and 62,392 spindles, employing nearly 1000 operatives, of whom a third are males; consume 10,500 bales, or 4,813,478 pounds, of cotton annually, and produce 14,065,360 yards of cloth. The average of yarn used is No. 20. The product consists of cotton flannels, broad sheetings, and fine 4-4 sheetings, bleached and unbleached. The company control the entire water-power of the river at the falls, and have no occasion to use steam as a motor. Four large turbine wheels, aggregating 1000 horse-power, are now in use. The present officers are George H. Jones, Agent; Thomas B. Wattles, Superintendent; Josiah W. Osgood, Book-keeper and Paymaster.

This company, in 1825, purchased the water-power and land adjacent, where now stands the village of Chicopee. In 1831 this part of their property passed to the "Springfield Canal Company." In 1836 they sold a piece of their land at Chicopee Falls to the Chicopee Falls Company, with certain privileges, as hereinafter shown.

The Massachusetts Arms Company was incorporated by special act of the Legislature, March 5, 1850, authorizing Timothy W. Carter, James T. Ames, Benjamin F. Warner, and their associates, to manufacture firearms and machinery, with a capital not exceeding $100,000. The company was organized with a capital of $70,000, and commenced its operations under the agency of T. W. Carter, in the production of a revolving pistol under the Leavitt & Wesson patents. These were issued by the Patent-Office as original inventions, not interfering with any existing patent.

After the manufacture and sale of these arms had assumed considerable magnitude, a claim of infringement was made by Samuel Colt, the well-known manufacturer of a similar arm, who succeeded, after a long course of litigation in the United States Courts, in obtaining a verdict in his favor, and a perpetual injunction against this company.

Attention was then given to the manufacture of other descriptions of patent firearms, and during the war the works of the company were fully employed in furnishing breech-loading arms, chiefly of the Maynard patent, for the United States Cavalry. At the close of the war there was a consequent decrease in production, and, pending a movement of part of the stockholders to close the business, the entire stock and franchise were purchased by Mr. Carter, and for several years the business was conducted in his personal interest. On the 1st of February, 1876, the property was sold to the Lamb Knitting-Machine Manufacturing Company, who were then the owners of the water-power and shops in which the business was conducted, and who are at present manufacturing, under recent improvements by Dr. Maynard, of Washington, the celebrated hunting, sporting, and Creedmoor rifles, known as "the Maynard." William P. McFarland, formerly of the Springfield Armory, has superintended the construction of these arms from their first introduction to the public.

* John Chase was the builder of the mill, and dedicated it with a dance on Washington's Birthday in 1832. On that, as on other similar occasions, Mr. Chase and his wife led the "animating round."

† The Chicopee Manufacturing Company have erected to the memory of their valued agent a monument of granite, costing between $2000 and $3000,—an unusual testimonial.

The history of these works would include many of the leading industries of Chicopee Falls for the last forty years, and which have greatly contributed to its growth and prosperity. By deed of Oct. 3, 1836, the Chicopee Manufacturing Company sold to the Chicopee Falls Company a plat of land suitable for the works above referred to, and granted the privilege of erecting a dam upon the lower falls of the Chicopee River and of constructing a canal to the premises purchased by them. The company was organized with a capital of $60,000 for the manufacture of machinery-saws and hardware. The works were ready for occupancy the following spring. The machinery department was for some time under the charge of Mr. Harvey Waters, an inventor and mechanic of note, and the saw department in charge of a Mr. Groves, son of the celebrated English saw-manufacturer.

The buildings have at various periods been occupied wholly or in part by the Chicopee Falls Company, Ames Manufacturing Company, Chicopee Falls Hosiery Company, Bay State Faucet and Valve Company, Musgrave Alpaca Company, Massachusetts Arms Company, and the Lamb Knitting-Machine Manufacturing Company. The last three are in successful operation at the present time.

The present officers of the Massachusetts Arms Company are T. C. Page, President; T. W. Carter, Treasurer, who, together with E. O. Carter, constitute the board of directors.

In January, 1867, the *Lamb Knitting-Machine Company* was organized with a capital of $100,000, and purchased the water-power and shops then owned and occupied by the Massachusetts Arms Company. Since that time they have made a specialty of the manufacture of knitting-machines under the patent of I. W. Lamb, and produce thereof to the value of $150,000 per annum. Two-thirds of the machines are exported. This industry gives employment to 100 hands on an average. A turbine wheel of 60 horse-power and a steam-engine of 40 horse-power are used. Timothy W. Carter has been president of this company from its organization; Thomas C. Page treasurer until 1871, when he was succeeded by E. O. Carter. Mr. Page is the present managing agent.

In 1868 the knitting-machine company sold to the *Chicopee Falls Hosiery Company* a portion of the property just described, including the building known as the "Ford Shop." The latter company enlarged the works, and carried on the manufacture of hosiery for nearly three years, when, in 1870, they sold to the *Bay State Faucet and Valve Company*, who made plumbers' brass goods for a like term of three years. The Musgrave Alpaca Company succeeded the faucet and valve company in September, 1875. Edward Musgrave, John Anderton, and Michael Dunn constituted the partnership, which has remained unchanged. They manufacture worsted coatings and alpacas, importing for the latter fine cotton warps from England, and using weekly for the latter 5000 pounds of Australian and other wools. The company have 60 looms, employ now 76 hands, and turn out 10,000 yards per week. A single turbine wheel transmits the power. John Anderton is Treasurer; Edward Musgrave, Agent.

NORTH SIDE.

Oliver Chapin was probably the first settler on the north side of the Chicopee, at the falls, to which place he removed in April, 1801. In 1806 he sold the privilege on that side of the river to William Bowman and Benjamin and Lemuel Cox, who there erected a paper-mill, and conducted the manufacture of paper for fifteen years. They then sold the property to Chauncey Brewer and Joshua Frost, of Springfield, who continued five or six years longer, when David Ames became the owner of the property. Mr. Ames introduced paper-making machinery, which greatly lessened the cost of production. He died at Springfield Aug. 3, 1847, when his sons, David and John, succeeded to the business, and continued it until 1850. David Ames, Sr., owned one-half of the water-

power of the river at the falls, but disposed of it during his life to the Chicopee Manufacturing Company.

The Belcher and Taylor Agricultural Tool Company originated with Bildad B. Belcher, who established the business in 1852 in connection with Bailey West and George Dunlap. The works were at first on the south side of the river, at Chicopee Falls, and in two years became wholly the property of Mr. Belcher, who then conducted the business alone until the building was burned, in 1860. He was induced to re-establish the works on the north side of the river, where, on the site of the old paper-mill, the manufacture was resumed. In 1863, George S. Taylor became a partner, under the style of Belcher & Taylor. This so continued until November, 1864, when a joint stock company was formed, as at present, of which Mr. Belcher was made agent and Mr. Taylor treasurer. The latter was appointed agent and treasurer in 1867, and so continues. A small building was erected in 1861, which has been twice enlarged; the last change, to substantially its present form, was made in 1865.

In 1852 the manufacture of the Yankee Blade feed-cutter, with improvements made by Mr. Belcher, was commenced. The business, since much enlarged, now includes the production of a large variety of tools, of which corn-shellers, plows, Bullard hay-tedders, and hay-rakes are the most prominent.

John Wells and Ezekiel Blake have each served as presidents of the company, and James E. Taylor as clerk. Present officers: E. O. Carter, President; George S. Taylor, Agent and Treasurer; Andrew Gale, Superintendent; Jas. E. Taylor, Clerk; Fred. N. Wetherell, Book-keeper and Paymaster.

J. Stevens & Co. have an establishment on the north side of the river, at Chicopee Falls, and manufacture firearms, all of which are breech-loading. Joshua Stevens, the founder of the business, is an ingenious practical mechanic, and, in 1858–59, was in the employ of Samuel Colt, of Hartford. What is known as the Wesson revolver was his invention, and he came to Chicopee Falls in the fall of 1849 to engage in the extensive manufacture of that article. For this purpose the "Massachusetts Arms Company" was formed, with a capital of $70,000. This company purchased of the Ames Manufacturing Company the property now occupied by the Lamb Knitting-Machine Company, and there conducted the manufacture of pistols for a few years, when Mr. Stevens, in 1864, having invented a small single-shot pocket-pistol, moved his business to his present location, where he associated with him James E. Taylor and William B. Fay. Since then the business has expanded. There are now manufactured, under various patents issued to Mr. Stevens, double-barrel breech-loading shot-guns, single shot-guns, sporting rifles, "Hunter's Pet" rifles, pocket shot-guns, and pocket pistols; also machine screws, spring calipers and dividers, and double-lip countersinks. They employ from 30 to 40 skilled workmen.

The Bleachery of Anderton & Dunn was established in 1872, by John Anderton and Michael Dunn, on the north side of the river, at Chicopee Falls. Their works are situated a short distance from the river, on a small stream fed by perennial springs, and affording water of exceptional purity. A short dam across the dingle forms an ample reservoir that sets back between the sandy slopes a long distance, and retains an ample supply for all seasons. In this establishment the largest part of the bleaching is for local manufacturers,—chiefly for the Chicopee Manufacturing Company. The average daily turnout is 25,000 yards, which can be doubled with the present facilities. This firm makes a specialty of bleaching and finishing cotton flannels.

CHICOPEE.

In 1809 or 1810, a small mill was put up near the present upper dam at Chicopee by William,* Levi, and Joseph Chapin, in which they placed "two carding-machines and two spinning-frames of 48 spindles each." They prosecuted a small business, buying cotton at 11 or 12 cents per pound, and spinning yarn from which cloth was made by hand-looms owned by families in the town.† The product of such toilsome process was sold at from "thirty-three to forty-two cents per yard." In 1815–16 the business was discontinued, the competition with goods of foreign make rendering it unprofitable. The machinery was sold and removed to Jenksville. Carding and cloth-dressing were also carried on by a Mr. Pinney about the same period and at the same place.

The Springfield Canal Company, purchaser of the property of the Chicopee Manufacturing Company, at "Cabotville," now Chicopee, was composed mainly of the stockholders of the latter, and organized in 1831 with a capital of $90,000. John Chase was chosen agent, and from that time was the leading spirit of the place. The canal company, by Mr. Chase, commenced the construction of the canal which leads the water to the mills on the 1st day of April, 1832. Water was let into it Dec. 8, 1832. The same year a dam was constructed across the Chicopee River at the head of the canal, and machine-shops built to construct proper machinery for making cotton goods. These shops were small, and stood where the western portion of the buildings of the Ames Manufacturing Company now stands. The machinery was started March 28, 1833. The buildings were afterward much enlarged, without a stoppage of the works. Ames & Dwight purchased the property in 1834. The canal company disposed of portions of its property and water-power to corporations, which from that time were successively formed, and whose mills were all erected by Mr. Chase. Of such companies the "Cabot Manufacturing Company" was the first, and was incorporated in 1832, with a capital of $400,000. They erected a mill for the manufacture of cotton goods, and on the 12th of June, 1834, spun therein the first bobbin of yarn, and on the 1st day of July wove the first yard of cotton cloth. On that day Mr. Chase began the erection of the second mill, in which carding and spinning were commenced July 23, 1835.

Robert E. Bemis, the first agent, began his work April 1, 1834. The capital of this company was increased to $450,000 in 1836, and to $500,000 in 1839. The mills contained, in 1848, 422 looms and 14,848 spindles; employed 100 male and 300 female operatives; consumed 3000 bales of cotton, and produced 4,000,000 yards of cloth annually. Mr. Bemis continued with this company until November, 1852.

The second or "Perkins Mills" were incorporated in 1836, and had then a capital of $400,000, which was twice increased, and made $500,000. Their first mill, known as Mill No. 3, was commenced May 1, 1836, and first used March 1, 1837; their second, or Mill No. 4, was commenced July 1, 1837, and first used April 24, 1838. In 1848 these mills contained 428 looms and 14,973 spindles; consumed 1,400,000 pounds of cotton, and produced 4,325,000 yards of cloth annually. They employed 105 male and 325 female operatives. Elias Davis, the first agent, continued from the spring of 1837 until January, 1842, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Rufus Whittier, who served from that date until his death, in April, 1852.

Soon after the death of Mr. Whittier, the Cabot and Per-

* William was a son of William and Mary (Church) Chapin, and married Lucy Day. He was born and lived many years in the house now (or lately) standing a short distance west of the spot occupied formerly by the house of Henry, his ancestor. The "march of improvement" at Chicopee disturbed him, and occasioned his removal to a farm on Chicopee Street, where the house he occupied was standing in 1862. It is known as the Capt. Phineas Chapin residence, and is, or was recently, standing near the Connecticut River Railroad crossing. Levi and Joseph were sons of Levi and Sally (Richardson), who also resided at Chicopee.

† One deft house-wife of that day was an expert weaver, and had a husband who was proud of her abilities, and withal quite incredulous. Unaware of the then recent introduction of labor-saving machinery for weaving, and overhearing some large stories of a day's product of a single loom, he declared it "all a lie;" that his "old woman could throw a shuttle with the smartest of 'em, and *she* couldn't do it!"

kins companies were consolidated, and placed in charge of C. W. Blanchard, as agent, who served from November, 1852, until January, 1853. Daniel Hussey followed, and remained three months, when George D. Lund was appointed, and continued until March, 1856, when these companies and the Dwight Manufacturing Company were united, retaining the latter name.

The third corporation, *The Dwight Manufacturing Company*, was organized in 1841 with a capital of $500,000, which, in 1843, was increased to $700,000. Their first mill—No. 5—was built in 1839 by the Canal Company, and first used March 1, 1841; their second—No. 6—was commenced June 8, 1841, and first used Feb. 24, 1842; their third—No. 7—was begun June 8, 1844, and first used May 15, 1845. In 1848 the three mills contained 786 looms and 28,576 spindles; employed 176 male and 614 female operatives; consumed 2,000,000 pounds of cotton, and produced 5,600,000 yards of cloth, consisting of coarse shirtings and drillings, annually. Sylvanus Adams was the first agent,—appointed in 1841,—and remained in charge until January, 1867, nearly eleven years after the last consolidation, when R. A. Budlong followed, and remained until his death, May, 1868. Then followed George H. Nye, until May, 1872; George W. Bedlow, until September, 1876; E. F. Baleh, from October, 1876, until December, 1877; J. W. Cunnock,* the present agent, commenced his duties Jan. 1, 1878.

This company now owns seven mills, each of five stories, which present an almost unbroken front one-third of a mile in extent. The present capital of the company is $1,200,000. The mills contain 2700 looms and 110,000 spindles, employ 450 male and 900 female operatives, consume 427,000 pounds of cotton, and yield 460,000 yards of cloth weekly. About forty kinds of goods are made, including heavy and medium sheetings, among which are the celebrated brands "Dwight Anchor" and "Dwight Star," bleached and unbleached. A specialty is made of piqués and very fine shirtings,—84 warp and 104 pick, or "filling." The power is communicated by turbine water-wheels, supplemented at low and high stages of water by two Corliss engines,—one of 800 and one of 450 horse-power. The wheels and engines aggregate about 2000 horse-power.

The Ames Manufacturing Company.—The commonwealth of Massachusetts has ever occupied a high rank among the States of our Union for its varied and extensive manufactures; and of the many establishments none has contributed in a greater degree to render this State famous, both at home and in Europe, than the Ames Manufacturing Company of Chicopee. It is an old establishment, dating its origin back to 1791, when N. P. Ames, Sr., commenced the manufacture of edge-tools at Chelmsford, Mass. Here he continued this industry until 1829, when, together with N. P. Ames, Jr., and James T. Ames, the works were removed to Chicopee Falls, and continued until 1831, when they began the manufacture of swords for the government. They at once took a front rank in this branch of manufacture, and their high reputation has since been fully maintained; and from that time to the present a large proportion of the swords used in the army and navy of the United States, and by secret and other societies, have been made at these works.

In 1834 they removed the works to Cabotville, now Chicopee, and, with James K. Miller and Edmund Dwight, incorporated the Ames Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $30,000. The management devolved upon N. P. Ames, son of the founder, assisted by his brother, James T. In 1836 the manufacture of bronze cannon was begun, in which they became justly celebrated. At this time the company was crowded with orders for cannon and projectiles, and at the request of the officers of the ordnance department of the government N. P. Ames visited Europe and spent one year with the view of adopting any improvements in this manufacture that he might discover. In 1842 the capital was increased to $75,000, and again, in 1846, to $200,000. During this year the entire management was assumed by N. P. Ames, who has continued in that position substantially to the present time. In 1849 the capital was again increased to $250,000, and the manufacture of lathes, planing-machines, etc., added. About this time, also, was commenced the manufacture of the Boyden turbine water-wheel, cotton machinery, etc. In 1853 the establishment furnished the gun-stock and other machinery for the Enfield manufactory, near Woolwich, England. About the year 1853 they began making statuary and other bronze works of art, and it is needless to say that in this branch also the Ames works have achieved a world-wide reputation, as the bronze figures made at this establishment may be seen in very many of the large parks and squares throughout the States, while the soldiers' monuments made here are numerous in the various sections of the country, the mechanical execution of which is very generally admired. Among the prominent works are the colossal statue of De Witt Clinton, in Greenwood Cemetery, New York; the equestrian statue of Washington, in Union Square, New York; Franklin's statue and the equestrian statue of Washington, at Boston, Mass.; and the bronze doors of the Capitol, at Washington.

In 1858, Mr. J. T. Ames was sent by the government to England to procure machinery for rolling gun-barrels, and here was manufactured the machinery for the Springfield and Harper's Ferry armories. Since the Rebellion the manufacture of goods has been changed to some extent, but great attention is still given to the manufacture of fine swords and equipments.

This company has ever taken first rank in whatever branch of manufacture it has undertaken. As early as 1840 it was commissioned by the State of Virginia to furnish six swords, at a cost of $1000 each, for presentation to as many of her historic heroes, and in the same year the company received a like commission from Congress. To this company, also, may be traced the introduction of the present generally-used process of electro-plating, in 1839.

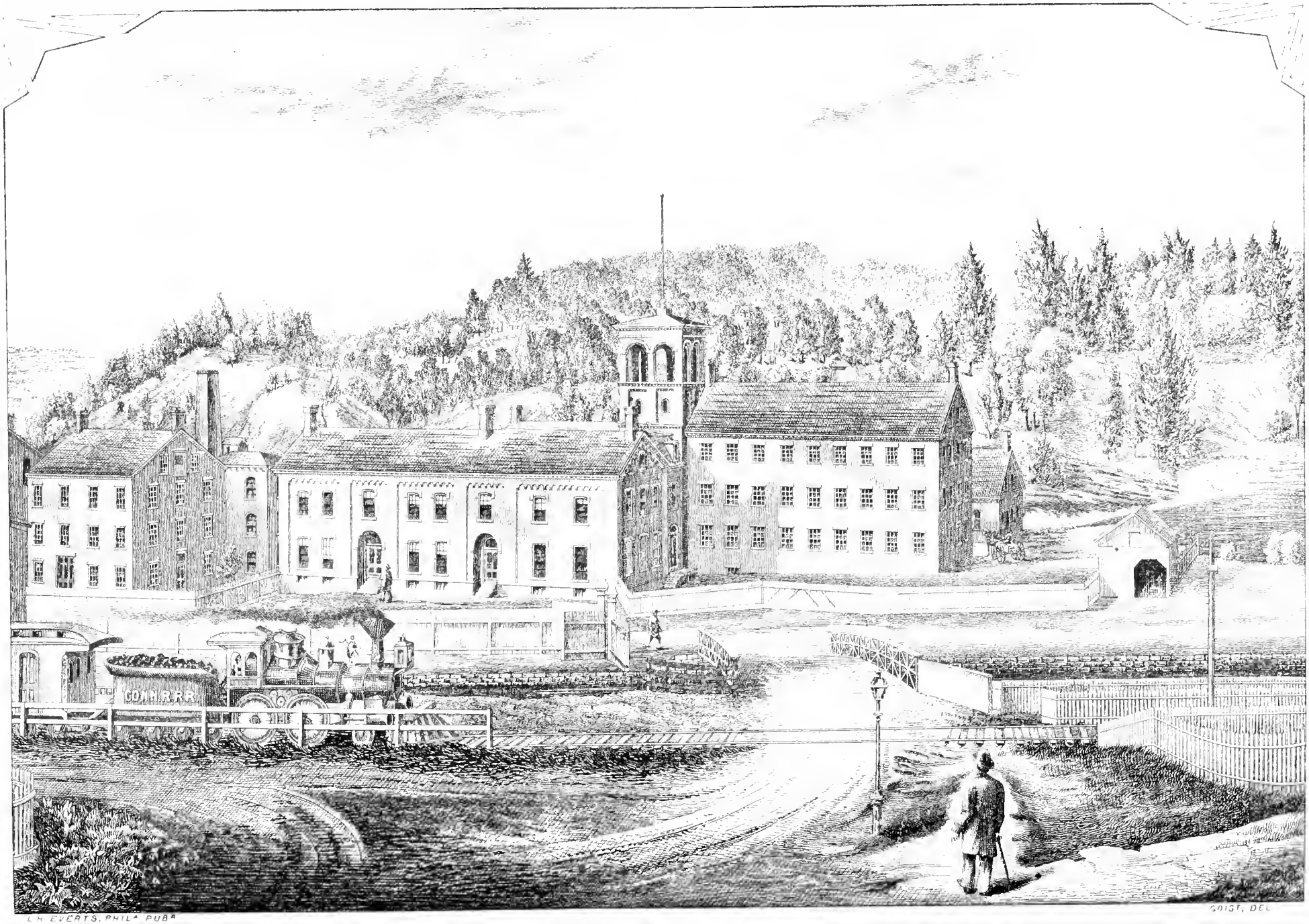
It may truthfully be said that much of the success of this establishment is due to Mr. N. P. Ames, who has ever been untiring in his efforts to advance the interests of the company, and to produce the best quality of goods possible.

The present officers of the company are as follows: A. C. Woodworth, President; Luther White, Treasurer; Nelson King, Superintendent. The board of directors is constituted as follows: A. C. Woodworth, Luther White, A. Gordon Bowles, W. H. Wilkinson, and John B. Anthony.

The Gaylord Manufacturing Company was formed in 1863, during the Rebellion, for the purpose of making military accoutrements of leather. Emerson Gaylord, one of the company, had previously been engaged in a like business. Sereno Gaylord, from Terryville, Conn., subsequently joined the company, and introduced the manufacture of cabinet locks. As the war closed, the latter business took the lead, and the former dwindled. In 1865 the company purchased the business of the "Chicopee Malleable Iron Company," and continued to make malleable iron goods for about ten years, in connection with locks, which were continued a specialty. At the end of that time the manufacture of swords for "society" and military use was started, and has since grown to a chief place in the business of the establishment. Many of the swords, especially those for society use, are of great value, being of exceedingly elaborate workmanship. The company once made steel pens. Emerson Gaylord is President, Arthur F. Gaylord, Treasurer, and James L. Pease, Agent.

The water-power used by this company is derived from a

* Two brothers of Mr. Cunnock occupy similar positions,—Alexander, at Boott Cotton Mills, Lowell, and John, with the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, New Hampshire.



L.H. EVERTS, PHILA PUBR

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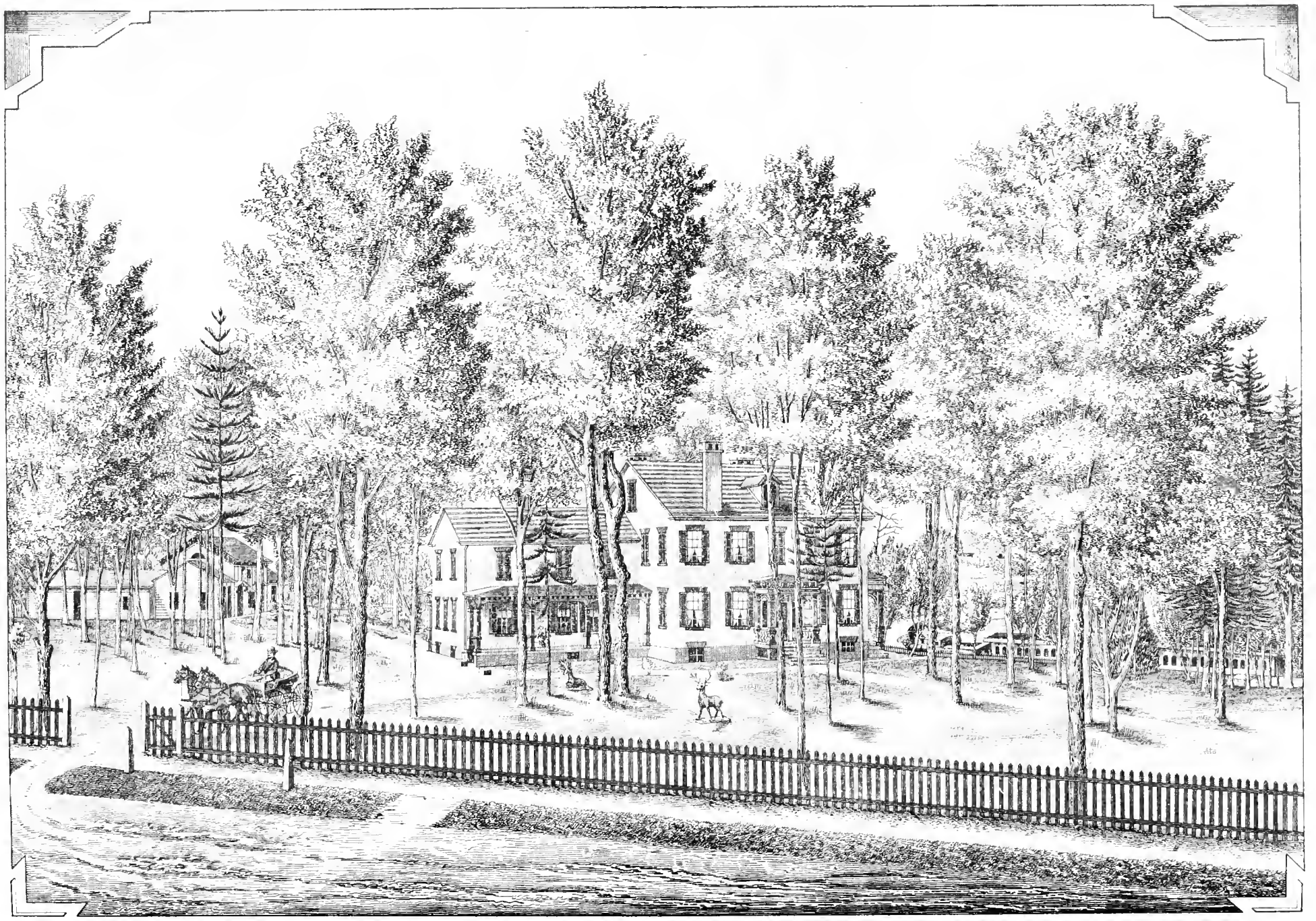


second dam, built by Mr. Chase, and completed Sept. 5, 1834, which receives the overflow from the present upper dam at the head of the canal. A turbine wheel is used, supplemented by steam-power.

The shops occupy the site of the old grist-mill erected in the last century by Van Horn & Chapman, as described elsewhere. The canal company sold the property to Benning Leavitt, and he to the present owners.

S. Blaisdell, Jr., & Co. are dealers in cotton and cotton waste, occupying quarters at "Chicopee Junction," which little indicate the magnitude of their business. This business originated in 1863, with George Mattoon and Andrew Hubbard, who established the cotton waste business at Chicopee Falls. After the death of Mr. Hubbard, in 1865, his partner transferred the enterprise to Chicopee, and continued it alone until 1868, when he was joined by S. Blaisdell, Jr. Mr. Mattoon retired in May, 1872. Mr. Blaisdell then admitted as partners his brothers, Charles M. and George A. The cotton waste business has been overslaughed by that of supplying raw cotton to the large manufacturing companies, direct from the producers, through the agency of C. H. Mallory & Co., of New York, the distributing point. The amount in value of the cotton thus handled is between one and two millions of dollars annually.*

The dam just below the Chicopee Street bridge, on Chicopee River, was built three or four years since—about 1875—by Edmund Wood, and now supplies power for his bobbin-factory and grist-mill, situated on the north bank, above the island.

It is the prevailing local belief that Chicopee bears the honor of having originated, through two of her former citizens, that now indispensable article, the friction—or Loco-Foco—match. Monroe Chapin and a Mr. Phillips commenced the manufacture of matches in a small brick structure, measuring less than ten feet each way, situated on the east side of "Chicopee Street," near the north end. At first the wood was split by hand to the proper size, and the early matches sold for fifty cents a box or gross. The blanks or splints were soon after made by sawing.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper published within the limits of the present town of Chicopee was issued in January, 1840, by Thomas D. Blossom, then late from Hingham, Mass., who was assisted in the editorship by Rev. A. A. Folsom. The name of this publication was *Cabotville Chronicle and Chicopee Falls Advertiser*. June 22, 1844, John L. Hall and O. Butterfield took the office under a lease from Mr. Blossom, and continued but a few months, yet long enough to change the name of the paper to *Mechanics' Offering*. Mr. Blossom then resumed control, and sustained it under the new name until the spring of 1846, when it went into a sudden decline because of a "withdrawal of patronage in consequence of the publication of certain offensive articles, among which were the 'Mysteries of Cabotville.'" *The Mechanics' Offering* then appeared, with Harvey E. Bowles as publisher and James M. Cavanaugh as editor. In August, the same year, Hervey Russell, Amos W. Stockwell, and Mr. Cavanaugh purchased the paper, and issued, in the second week of September following, the initial sheet of the *Cabotville Mirror*. Stockwell and Cavanaugh were the editors, who made it a Democratic organ. Fire destroyed the establishment, Jan. 8, 1848, but with assistance they resumed the publication the first of the ensuing March. In November of the next year the subscription list was transferred to the *Springfield Sentinel*, which issued it under the head of the *Chicopee Mirror* until Feb. 2, 1850. *The Chicopee Telegraph*, a weekly paper, was first issued on Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1846, by J. C. Stoever & Co., in Cabotville. It was, as its opening editorial announced, devoted to "agriculture, domestic economy, the mechanic arts, literature, morality, news, and amusement." The legend at first visible among the head lines, "neutral in politics," was dropped with No. 12, of volume two, and thenceforward it became a political paper. *The Telegraph* ceased with No. 21, May 25, 1853, which contained the following announcement from the publisher:

"Our connection with the *Telegraph* has not been sufficiently long to cause us to cling to the name with any tenacity or relinquish it with many regrets. There's something in a name, after all! and in these days, when the lightnings are messengers, it seems to be stealing their thunder to appropriate the name of the thing they do it with and apply it to a message that must necessarily be somewhat old and slow."

A newspaper, 18 by 24 inches, was issued Saturday, June 4, 1853, called the *Chicopee Weekly Journal*, with a medallion view of the village in the heading. J. R. Childs, who had assumed the management of the *Telegraph* on the 1st day of May preceding its discontinuance, was editor and publisher of the new paper. It contained local, but not general, news and selected matter, and was in politics of avowedly Whig proclivities. The second volume was narrowed one column per page, and appeared as the *Weekly Journal*, dropping *Chicopee* from its title. With No. 7, vol. ii., July 15, 1854, David B. Potts became proprietor, and James C. Pratt editor. William G. Brown followed Mr. Pratt as editor, April 19, 1856, when J. C. Havens, having purchased the paper, admitted Mr. Pratt as partner. They continued the publication for two years, when George V. Wheelock was admitted. March 12, 1859, Mr. Brown sold his interest to J. C. Havens. Havens and Wheelock sustained the paper until Dec. 27, 1862, when it was discontinued with No. 30, vol. xviii., which contained among other valedictory words the following:

"We are not dead yet, it is true, or quite reduced to the starving point, and, but for the paper-makers' exorbitant demands, we should continue to dispense 'blessings' to this community every week,—and, mark it! but for the scarcity of advertisements, we should never have allowed a 'break' in the chain of publication."

The department of job-printing has since been continued by Mr. Wheelock.

TOWN LIBRARY.

The Cabot Institute, a literary club, was incorporated in 1846, and in the subsequent seven years accumulated a library of about 900 volumes. The first books, 651 in number, were purchased in 1847 with funds contributed by the various corporations and by individuals. At a meeting held at "Cabot Hall," April 4, 1853, the inhabitants voted to accept a proposition which had been made by the institute to donate this collection to the town, with the condition that the latter should for ten years appropriate annually the sum of $100 for new books, and pay the incidental expenses of the library. The books were transferred to the town on the 14th of May following. At the expiration of the ten years the supervision of the library was duly vested in a committee to be annually chosen by the selectmen. Upon the completion of the town-hall, in 1871, the library was transferred to a room therein, set apart for the purpose. The first librarian was J. R. Childs. The first catalogue was published in 1846; additions in 1862 and 1866. During 1877–78 there were added 363 volumes, making a total of 4843. The new "Encyclopædia Britannica" is among the late accessions, a gift from Hon. George Robinson. The library possesses many other valuable works of reference, and, of course, a large store of fiction, which here, as in other places, forms the bulk of the circulation. The library is practically free, subscribers paying but fifty cents per year.

The committees were,—1863–69, S. G. Southworth, John Wells, Edwin O. Carter; 1870–71, S. G. Southworth, Edwin O. Carter, T. H. Kimpton; 1872–73, S. G. Southworth, Edwin O. Carter, T. H. Kimpton, George V. Wheelock; 1874, S. G. Southworth, E. O. Carter, George V. Wheelock; 1875, Edwin O. Carter, George V. Wheelock, Luther White; 1876, Edwin O. Carter, George V. Wheelock, Luther White; 1877,

* The Blaisdell warehouse was destroyed by fire in April, 1879.

Edwin O. Carter, George V. Wheelock, George A. Denison, who are also the present committee, 1878. Librarian, George V. Wheelock; assistant, Mrs. Kate A. West.

BANKING.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICOPEE

began its existence as the "Cabot Bank," which was chartered Jan. 24, 1845, with a capital of $150,000. The first meeting of stockholders was held March 1st, at which the directors chosen were John Chase, Timothy W. Carter, Jerome Wells, Robert E. Bemis, Nathan P. Ames, John Wells, and Homer Foot. The first meeting of the directors was held on the same day, when John Chase was chosen as president. March 8th, Gilbert Walker was appointed cashier. The bank went into operation May 21st, the same year. Mr. Chase continued as president until Oct. 6, 1849, when he resigned, and John Wells was elected to the vacancy. Jerome Wells succeeded to the position Oct. 9, 1854, and has continued to the present time, a period of more than twenty-four years. James L. Warriner succeeded to the cashiership Oct. 10, 1849, and resigned March 9, 1853. Then followed H. H. Harris, until May 9, 1869; E. M. Doten, until Oct. 1, 1871, when F. B. Doten, the present cashier, took charge. Present directors, Timothy W. Carter, Edwin O. Carter, Erastus Stebbins, Lewis M. Ferry, Arthur F. Gaylord, Emerson Gaylord, Jerome Wells. This bank has now (1878) a surplus of $75,000, the capital remaining unchanged.

THE CHICOPEE SAVINGS-BANK

was organized in 1854. Jerome Wells was the first president, and continued until 1874, when George D. Robinson assumed the position, and remained until 1878. He was succeeded by Emerson Gaylord, the present president. Henry H. Harris, the present treasurer, has held that office from the date of organization.

Deposits at date of last report	$419,195 43
Guarantee fund and net profits	11,628 64
Total assets	$430,824 07

Four-fifths of the loans are on real estate. The number of depositors is nearly or quite 1200.

THE CHICOPEE FALLS SAVINGS-BANK

was chartered March 20, 1875, with 41 incorporators. The first officers were Josiah W. Osgood, President; George S. Taylor, Thomas C. Page, William J. Sawin, Vice-Presidents; James E. Taylor, Amos W. Page, Norris R. Wood, Edwin O. Carter, Michael Dunn, Jonathan R. Whittemore, Andrew P. Chapin, George M. Morton, William P. McFarland, John R. Wilbur, George W. Bray, Encher Trembly, Samuel Blaisdell, Jr., George Rumrill, Michael Houlihan, Trustees; Edgar T. Paige, Secretary; Andrew P. Chapin, Treasurer. Deposits, $31,016.60; surplus, $127.47; number of depositors, 201. Investments, one-half real estate, balance bank stock and personal loans. Present officers: Josiah W. Osgood, President; George S. Taylor, Thomas C. Page, William P. McFarland, Vice-Presidents; Edgar T. Paige, Clerk and Treasurer.

GAS-WORKS.

In 1849 the subject of lighting the mills was introduced, and resulted in the organization of a gas company at Chicopee Centre, in which the four large manufacturing companies —Ames, Cabot, Perkins, and Dwight—united. Gas-works were erected in 1850, with a capacity sufficient to supply the mills and meet the ordinary wants of the village, and included a retort-house for fifteen retorts, a purifying-house, and a gas-holder 60 feet in diameter and 20 feet in height. "Main" to the amount of 4000 feet was laid, and gas introduced in the mills early in May the same year. Since then the pipes have been extended through the principal streets and the village supplied with gas.

The capital is $30,000, at present owned by the Dwight Manufacturing Company. There are 52 public lamps. The officers are J. W. Cumnock, Agent; Nelson Whittier, Treasurer; David Boynton, Superintendent.

WATER-WORKS.

In 1845, Charles W. McClallan and R. E. Bemis constructed the first works for supplying water through pipes to the village of Chicopee,—then Cabotville. For this purpose water was taken from springs and wells at the higher elevation just south of the village. These works answered a temporary purpose, and in 1874, after the death of Mr. Bemis, became by purchase wholly the property of Mr. McClallan. In 1876 arrangements were made for a more satisfactory supply from certain spring-fed brooks, beyond the east line of Chicopee, in Springfield, and there a dam was accordingly erected. The following year a company was incorporated with a capital limited to $75,000. The interests of Mr. McClallan were purchased by this company, he remaining a stockholder. The incorporators were Charles McClallan, Emerson Gaylord, George A. Denison, C. H. Hyde, Erastus Stebbins, and William C. McClallan. The company was organized as the "Chicopee Water Company," April 18, 1877, with $50,000 capital. The mains have been extended, and are chiefly of iron, cement-lined, though some are of iron only. The supply of water is large, and is furnished to the corporations and private dwellings, and also to the fire district.

The works have about eighty feet head. Officers: Charles McClallan, President; William C. McClallan, Treasurer.

RAILROADS.

The Connecticut River Railroad has a station at Chicopee Junction, from which point a branch road leads up the south side of the Chicopee River to Chicopee Falls. The main line was opened for travel Dec. 13, 1845,—the branch in August, 1846. The former passes just west of the village of Chicopee (centre), crossing the river of that name near its mouth, and the Connecticut at the village of Willimansett.

BRIDGES.

The first bridge across the Chicopee River, at Chicopee, was built in or about the year 1778, and crossed near where the present bridge stands. Its piers were of plank and filled with stone. This bridge was in part paid for by a lottery sanctioned by law.

The bridge crossing the Connecticut at Chicopee Junction was erected as a toll-bridge by the Chicopee and West Springfield Bridge Company, in 1848–49. It was some time since made free to the public, and is now maintained by the town. A portion of the purchase-price was assessed upon other towns, in proportion as they were benefited.

Length, between abutments, 1237 feet. The piers, 6 in number, are of sandstone.

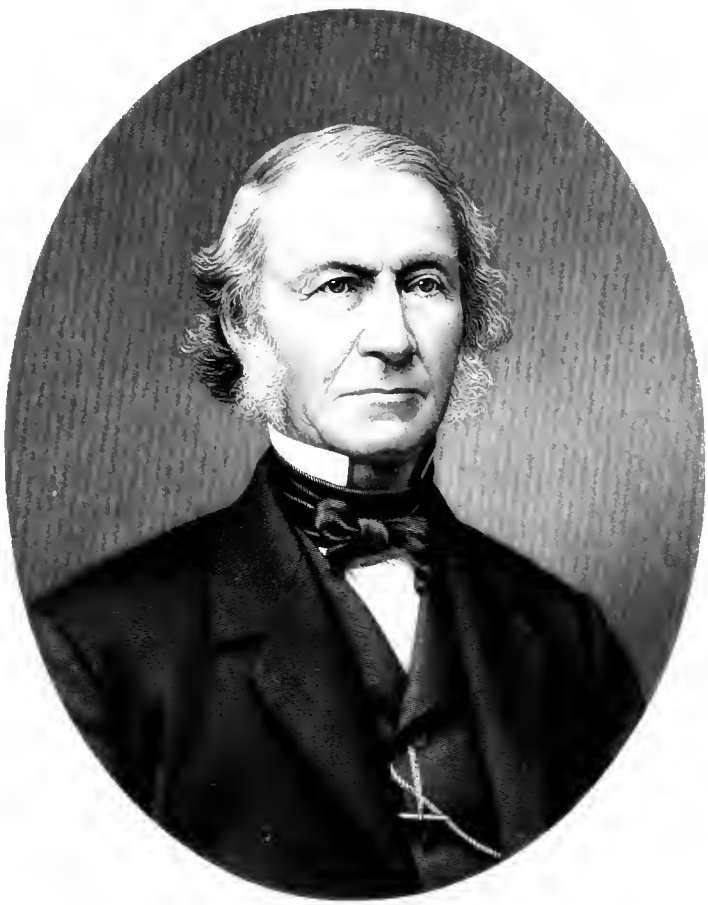
EARLY AND PROMINENT RESIDENTS.

Bildad B. Belcher, son of Benjamin, has lived nearly all his days at Chicopee Falls, where his father so early settled. The region was almost an unbroken wilderness, with only an occasional dwelling, and those not within neighborly distance of one another, when his father made the purchase from Stephen Wright and Levi Hitchcock, who then owned nearly all the land at that place. So undisturbed had been the order of nature in the solemn aisles of the wildwood that the shy wild turkey, in considerable numbers, frequented their deeper recesses, and the gamy salmon abounded in the river.

In early deeds the place was called Skenungonuck, and in modern days has often been confounded with Skipmuck, which is one and a half miles farther east.

Mr. Belcher says that his father moved into the house that Wright had occupied, and there lived from 1802 until 1815.

Jerome Wells



R. E. Bemis

The house had no partitions, no plastered walls, but possessed a loose and airy floor. In this primitive residence he (Bildad) was born in 1812. In 1815 his father built a new house on that ground, and lived therein until his death, in December, 1833. Amos W. Page now owns this property.

Mr. Hitchcock's dwelling occupied nearly the same ground now covered by the residence of Jonathan R. Whittemore. The latter was built by Bildad B. Belcher, and stands near the corner of Springfield and Belcher Streets, and opposite the Methodist Church.

Mr. Belcher has not only been identified with the growth of the manufacturing interests of the town, but has been and still is active in matters civil and educational. He is the oldest of the early residents now living, and a patriarch among the teachers of the present century who have served within the limits of Chicopee.

John Chase was born in Litchfield, N. H., Aug. 19, 1788; died May 11, 1866. He was the seventh remove in descent from Aquilla Chase, who emigrated from Cornwall, England, before the year 1640. He remained in Litchfield until ten years of age, when his parents removed to Dunbarton, N. H., where he resided until 1812. He then removed to Pembroke, and labored as a mechanic at $1 per day. In 1813 he went to Meredith Bridge, and remained seven years, meantime, March 20, 1815, marrying Nancy Stark, daughter of Gen. John Stark, of Revolutionary fame. Sept. 20, 1820, he removed to Dover Upper Factories, and in December, 1821, began work at Dover Landing, and there remained, superintending the machine-shops, until June, 1829. On his forty-second birthday he began his labors at what is now called Chicopee Falls, and remained there until Dec. 4, 1832, when he moved to "Cabotville," now Chicopee. From this date his career as a mechanic and builder is traced in the history of the manufactures of Chicopee. When he assumed the agency of the Springfield Canal Company the ground now occupied by the village, with its immense factories and numerous dwellings, was covered with bushes, and much of it on the lower level was of a swampy character. There were then but three or four dwellings in the neighborhood. Besides the mills, he was the builder of many other buildings, private and public, that grace the village and mark its thrift.

Mr. Chase possessed unusual bodily vigor, even in old age, and in the last fourteen years of his life traveled nearly 70,000 miles. In business he was exact and methodical, and in social life genial and generous. He amassed a large property, and gave freely to worthy objects. A fitting monument in "Maple Grove Cemetery," erected by his widow, marks his place of burial.

Among other prominent residents are many whose complete biographies would reveal intimate association with enterprises tending to the advancement of the town in all its material, social, and educational interests. Of these are John Wells, the first (and for a long time) president of the Cabot Bank, who was thrice elected to the General Court of the State, and held the positions of judge of Probate and judge of the Supreme Court. He was a devoted friend of the town, and intimately connected with its institutions. He removed to Boston, near which city he died. His portrait, in oil, appropriately graces the walls of the town library.

Jerome Wells, who was representative in 1869, and is now president of the First National Bank, formerly the Cabot Bank.

Silas Mosman, who came in the spring of 1834, was representative from Springfield when Chicopee town was erected, and labored effectively in that behalf; is a superior worker in bronze, the Crawford bronze door in the east portico of the Senate extension of the Capitol, and other prominent works throughout the country, testifying to his skill. He has held many positions of responsibility in the town, and is now selectman. Sylvanus Adams, for more than twenty-five years agent of the Dwight mills, and selectman in 1848–49, was especially active in local affairs, and, as a man and citizen, is held in honorable remembrance. None of his family remain in Chicopee.

Nathan P. Ames, who came to Chicopee Falls in 1829, and established tool-works, the history of which is elsewhere given, and which in their extension and improvement have vastly benefitted the town, and become famous for their excellent products. His sons, Nathan P., Jr., and James T., have ever been closely connected with the business he thus founded, which under their management has made its greatest development. Nathan P., Jr., died in April, 1847. Timothy W. Carter, of Chicopee Falls, a man of culture and rare social and business qualities, has made enduring impress of his personality in all his varied connections with local affairs. He was instrumental in securing for Chicopee Falls the erection of the high-school building, on Church Street, elsewhere noticed. He is now treasurer of the Massachusetts Arms Company, and for twelve years, until 1836, was agent of the Chicopee Manufacturing Company.

Eli B. Clark, so long the pastor of the ancient church in Chicopee Street, has served twelve years upon the school committee with industry and efficiency, and, though now retired from the pastorate of his church, is zealous in all that pertains to the moral and material growth of the town.

Rufus Whittier, who died suddenly, April 7, 1852, for ten years previous had been the agent of the Perkins mills, was a man of prominence. He was at one time an officer of the Hampden County Agricultural Society, and at his death was treasurer of the "Cabot Institute."

Of the numerous Chapin family, three have represented the town in the General Court,—Giles S., Moses W., and Edward M.; and seven have been chosen as selectmen,—Orange, Giles S., Austin, Titus, Caleb S., Sidney, and Lucas B. Moses W. was town clerk one year, 1856–57.

Robert E. Bemis, first agent of the original "Cabot" mill, in 1834, was an enterprising and useful citizen. His son, Robert W., resides in Chicopee. William L. Bemis was town clerk and treasurer from the erection of the town until April, 1854. His memoranda of the town's early history, as entered in the first book of records, 1848, evince much labor, and have furnished many valuable facts for this history.

Lester Dickinson, since 1857 and now town clerk and treasurer, came to Chicopee Falls in 1830–31, and has witnessed the growth of the villages from their former rusticity and crudeness to their present civic dignity and fair proportions. Little is the business of the town during the last twenty-one years that has not passed under his official eye. For one *to be, to marry, to die* within the town, through all these years, was to be thrice the subject of his ready pen.

Isaac Bullens came to the town as early as 1833, bringing his family and worldly possessions in a wagon over the rude highways of that period. His first work was to start the machinery in the shop of the Springfield Canal Company. He afterward, 1838, started a grocery-store, and was therefore one of the earliest merchants in Chicopee. The business grew to prominence and was the foundation of a large estate. Mr. Bullens died Sept. 1, 1874. Madison Kendall began his labors at Chicopee Falls, in the works of Nathan P. Ames, in 1829. Since that time—except an interval of fourteen years, in which he was proprietor of the Cabot House—he has been engaged with Mr. Ames and the Ames Manufacturing Company as a cutler, and is even now, at an advanced age, one of the most expert temperers in the country. He recalls his first trip to "Cabotville," which was made by a path along the river Chicopee. There were then but four or five dwellings in the place, and little clearing had been done in the surrounding woods. James M. Smith, surveyor; Wallace Johnson, druggist, and several years postmaster; Benning Leavitt, Emerson Gaylord.

MILITARY.

A VETERAN OF THE REVOLUTION.

Reuben Burt, of Chicopee, a soldier of the Revolution, died on the 8th day of August, 1860, at the age of ninety-eight years and ten months. He was buried with military honors, at Chicopee Falls, a detachment of the Springfield City Guards, under the command of Lieut. G. A. Fuller, acting as escort and guard of honor on the occasion. Torrent Engine Company of that village, with colors craped, joined the large procession of citizens called out by the rare event. An appropriate address was delivered by Rev. R. K. Bellamy. Gen. —— Nettleton had charge of the procession.

Mr. Burt was born in Brookfield, Mass., and first joined the patriot hosts in 1777, when he was assigned to garrison duty at Fort Ticonderoga, then containing 3000 troops, and was present at the time of Burgoyne's attack, July 5th of that year. After the retreat to Whitehall and Southern Vermont, his term of enlistment having expired, he returned home. The following year he was drafted for six months' service, and was present at the attack on Newport, then occupied by the British. This effort failed, with considerable loss to the Americans, from D'Estaing's inability to co-operate, his fleet having been scattered. Again the veteran's term expired and he went home, but soon enlisted for three years as a "Regular," and for the most of that period was stationed on the lines at and below West Point, on the Hudson. He was in many small and some serious engagements, and bore to his grave many honorable scars from "sword, bayonet, and ball," and a portion of British lead. The most notable event of his service was when a party of nineteen, of which he was one, were set upon by a superior force, and all but three slain before relief was afforded. The sixteen dead braves were buried "on the spot, in one grave."

The writer of this history of Chicopee is indebted to many residents of the town for valuable assistance. Among these are Mr. Lester Dickinson, town clerk, who has accorded every facility for the examination of records, and cheerfully borne much catechising; Mr. George V. Wheelock, librarian, for ready access to books and documents in the town library, and for other favors; to Mr. Bildad B. Belcher, Mr. Sumner Vanhorn, Hon. George S. Taylor, Hon. Silas Mosman, Hon. Edwin O. Carter, Mr. Timothy W. Carter, Mr. Wallace W. Johnson, and others, for important papers, facts, and suggestions.

SOLDIERS' RECORD.

The following residents of Chicopee served in the war of 1861–65:

TENTH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

John C. Adams, Henry S. Adams, Frederick Arbuckle, Wm. H. Atkins, Charles O. Boyden, Joseph W. Blake, Samuel B. Cook, Edgar Clough, Jonas B Chase, Austin Cook, Thomas Dobyns, Wm. H. Day, George Evans, Dennis Enns, John L. Gaffney, James C. Gassner, George Gassner, Jr., John B. Goff, Thomas H. Gernard, Austin O. Grout, Edwin F. Griffin, Edward T. Hogan, Joel H. Hendrick, Stephen K. Jackson, George D. Justin, Horace H. Knapp, Wm. D. Keyes, Duncan McAllister, Lawrence McGrath, George B. Mead, Michael H. Moffatt, Francis N. Norcross, Alden Porter, Charles H. Prosbury, John Pooley, William O. Regan, Lucien Robertson, Henry H. Rogers, Augustus Roy, James Solan, James M. Stowe, Wm J. Sawin, Charles A. Smith, Charles W. Thompson, Napoleon Treaudeau, Wm. Warrillow, George A. Whitney, J. Albert Winn.

TWENTY-SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

Marcellus M. Adams, George J. Alden, Horace H. Acres, John S. Aitcheson, Geo Blansdell, Avery Bryant, Martin D. Bryant, Irving Chapin, Cornelius Cone, Thomas Clifford, Michael Cavanaugh, Oscar C. Calkins, James O. Cole, Chas. R. Collins, Henry C. Clark, Ira H. Cook, Marshall Elliott, Wm Flynn, Wm Fuller, Norman W Fuller, Marvin Gibbony, Patrick Gleason, George R. Hunter, Edwin C. Hendrick, Daniel A. Hearn, Patrick Haurahan, Willard W. Haling, Edward R. Jones, Benning Leavitt (2d), Samuel Morse, Jno. H. Maxfield, Michael Murphy, Thomas Molan, John Moore, Jr, James Mansel, James McNamara, John McGowen, Rob Roy McGregor, John McGrath, H. Smith Newell, Dennis O'Connell, John H. Parker, Henry J. Pulsipher, William J. Page, Adolphus Porter, Edward S. Pendleton, Chas. B. Rufolson, Joseph Richardson, Thos. Roman, Ebenezer Sherman, Thomas Sheehan, Wm D. Steele, James Sullivan, Matthew Sullivan, William Severance, Ripley R. Swift, Thomas Taylor, John Ward, William Wardwell, Roderick Woodville, William Wight (2d), Lorenzo Yance.

THIRTY-FIRST MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

Frank Birmingham, George M. Burnham, James Bohn, Michael Cavanaugh, James J. Crosbier, James Deady, Chas. K. Dewey, John Ferrier, John W Foster, John Henry, Sandford A. Hendrick, John Hines, Sheldon S. Howard, George T. Jaques, Joseph Jandro, Michael Keating, Thomas Lyons, James Lyons, Anthony La Fleur, Morris McDonald, Patrick Moriarty, Thomas Morin, Lemuel E. Mallory, David Murphy, Edward S. Nettleton, Henry Nellgan, Michael O'Conner, John O'Connor, Amos M. Ramsdell, George M. Severy, James Sullivan, Edward P. Woods, Stephen Wall, Patrick Walsh.

THIRTY-SEVENTH MASS. INFANTRY.

Eli T. Buckner, George L. Ballard, Edward Bagley, Chester H. Ballard, Michael Cleary, Edwin M. Cowles, Timothy J. Croning, David M. Donaldson, Patrick Daly, Robert Dellane, John Evans, George A. Fertin, Thomas W Fowler, Edmund D. Fiske, Augustus S Frost, Raymond C. Flowers, Bartholomew Gilligan, John L. Gaffney, William V. Gibbons, Joseph Hadfield, Michael J. Houlihan, William Harring, Wm. Hayes, Andrew Hopkins, Jarvis P. Kelly, Samuel W. Kelly, Oramel W. Kelly, Michael Kilkelly, Sylvanus Muller, William Morrison, Lyman Morton, Timothy Moriarty, James A. Mulligan, Timothy T. Manning, John N. McChester, John McCormick, George H. Oakes, John O'Shea, Franklin V Oviatt, William A. Palmer, Lewis Parrent, Nicholas Reed, William D. Shaughnessy, William Shepardson, Peter Stalker, John A. Snow, Nathan C. Snow, Charles H. Tracy, Ezra G. Tripp, Jacob Ungerer, Carlos C. Wellman.

FORTY-SIXTH MASS INFANTRY.

Albert S. Alden, Warren L. Adams, David Bronson, Frank F. Browne, Martin R. Bartlett, John P. Buffum, Ansel W Browning, Albert F. Blodgett, Peter Baker, Charles E. Burwell, Alexander Burnett, James H. Belcher, William Belcher, George W Ball, Sumner H. Bodfish, Henry H. Blanchard, George W. Bassett, Warren L. Brigham, Marshall W Chatter, George S. Colton, Patrick Casey, William M. Cooley, William H Chamberlain, William Crowninshield, Henry M. Dickinson, Alphens A. Dennett, George L. Dane, Patrick Donelan, James W. Delaney, Jerome H Fiske, John A Finnegan, David E. Grimes, Arthur C Goff, Renselo J. Gardner, John P. M. Greely, John Grout, Charles H. Gaylord, Robert R Gregory, Ezra G. Heath, Jonathan Humphreys, Bartholomew Hayes, Henry H. Hinkley, Miles R. Huntley, David F. Hale, George A Hall, William H. Hilman, Wilmer W. Johnson, George W. Jones, George H. Knapp, George S. Kilby, George S. Knox, Monroe E. Kendall, Thomas Kennedy, Joseph P. King, James A. Kenyon, Charles B. Lang, Charles H. Livermore, Charles Loveridge, Charles C. Littlefield, Morris Matthews, Albert M. Moore, Michael Meagher, Melzar H. Mosman, Lucas O. Metcalf, Andrew Miller, William D. Mosman, James Manning, Hiram C. McIntyre, Francis O. Moody, James McCann, Lewis Osborne, Marcus L. Orcutt, Chas. W. Phipps, Thos. H Prescott, John G. Powers, Joseph W. Plimpton, Charles A. Pattrell, Leonard W. Peebles, Darwin H. Pond, John B. Potter, Robertus B. Stetson, James W. Stackpole, Albion P. Soule, Harris L. Sherman, John C. Shay, Martin M. Smith, Albert B. Stearns, Dennis J. Sullivan, Sumner L. Smith, James G. Smith, Henry L. Searle, Richard C. Sage, Asa M. Scarlet, James A. Taylor, Frank S. Tourtellotte, David O Tilley, Dexter W. Trask, Oliver Taylor, Russell S. Underwood, Velette W. Van Horn, William A. Whitaker, John F. Wood, Benjamin Wheeler, Frederic Waite, Walter A. Welden, William S. Walker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENLISTMENTS.

The following were residents of Chicopee, and enlisted in the service as designated:

John Gleason, Lawrence Gleason, James Hearn, and Patrick Powers, 2d Mass. Inf.

Dennis Courtney, 12th Mass. Inf.

Thomas Kelly and William H. Martin, 15th Mass. Inf.

William P. Ramsdell, 14th Mass. Inf.

Richard H. Smith, 16th Mass. Inf.

Loren Graves, 17th Mass. Inf.

Patrick Farley, Dan'l McKinney, Patrick Toomey, Patrick Welch, 18th Mass. Inf.

Daniel Manning, Charles F. Searle, Michael Kennedy, George H. Walker, George H. Hubbard, John Goodwin, Edwin A Buttrick, Lyman J. Paul, and Mitchell W. Paul, 21st Mass. Inf.

George W. McElwain and Henry McElwain, 24th Mass. Inf.

Amos Bond, 27th Mass. Inf.

Owen Reed, Daniel Dwyer, Cornelius Murphy, Peter Sheehy, James Nellgan, and Jeremiah Sullivan, Jr, 28th Mass. Inf.

Michael Sullivan, 30th Mass. Inf.

Alonzo Harty, Olcott Edgerton, and George W. Whipple, 32d Mass. Inf.

Abram Smith and Edward Smith, 34th Mass. Inf.

Edward S. Fitz, 45d Mass. Inf.

Patrick Casey, 46th Mass. Inf.

John Houlihan, 52d Mass. Inf.

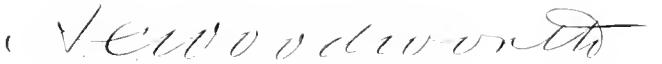
Daniel Walsh and George I. Croshier, 57th Mass. Inf.

James F. McElwain, 62d Mass. Inf.

Richard Scapleton, 11th Mass. Inf.

Henry Dickinson, 1st Mass. H. Art.

Wm McGrath and Wm. Hatfield, 2d Mass. H. Art.



James Curran and Nathaniel Child, 3d Mass. H. Art.
Benjamin F. Woodhall, 13th Mass Ind. Bat.
Zachary Damon, 3d Mass. Cav.
James H. Nickerson, 4th Miss. Cav.
Wm. L. Wintworth, 1st Conn. Inf.
Jeremiah Sullivan, 12th Conn. Inf.
Frank Thornton, 11th Maine Inf.
James Fitzgerald, 11th Maine Inf.
Hora io P. Chapin, 40th N. J. Inf.
John Sullivan, 15th N. Y. Eng. (enl. in the Navy in 1863, and subsequently in the 6th N. Y. H Art.).
Daniel M. Kinney, 40th N. Y. Inf.
James McGinley, James Welch, John Welch, and Patrick McCarthy, 5th N. Y. Cav.
Michael Shannon and John F. Stapleton, 22d N. Y. Cav.
John A. Gibbons, I. Warren Bullens, Theodore Basterdes, James Sullivan and Frederick A. Churchill, 25th N. Y. Cav.
Thomas Kennedy and Patrick Foley, 6th N. Y. H. Art.
Homer Richardson, 1st Mass. Provisional Guard.

The following recruits are indexed in the town records as residents of Chicopee, but their regiments are not there given: Joseph H Anderson, Lyman P. Atwood, George Billings, William Bittles, Benton V. B. Brooks, Patrick Barry, Charles W. Blossom, Dennis Bolar, Robert Black, Jonas Chase, Henry L. Clark, (?) Thomas S. Carroll, Martin Crane, James M. Chapman, Calvin Cooley, Henry E Coldeigh, Cornelius Curran, George W. Coates, John B. Cobb, Sylvester L. Carey, Patrick Devine, Samuel Dickinson, Henry Dickens, John G. Daniels, Henry D. Dunbar, Napoleon Evarts, Herman A. Eaton, Daniel L. Eaton, Augustus E. Frost, (?) Oramel Fisk, (?) George S. Fulham, Charles H. Filer, Henry Fisher, James Finn, Leonard F. Farnsworth, George Gasner, Thos. H. Gernard, Marion Gibbony, (?) Caspar Goodrich, Herbert Gamwell, Michael Garvey, George Garraty, Thomas Gurnett, (?) Joseph D. Guin, James H. Goodman, Henry A. Gregory, Joseph Hart, James Harkins, Jr., George W. Hoyt, Elijah B. Hayward, Wesley F. Hayward, Matthew Henry, Patrick Hogan, Joseph Horton, S. W. Hatch, Michael Kelly, Thomas J. Kennedy, Michael Lyons, James Larrity, Thomas (Tim.?) Moriarty, John McCarthy, Michael McCarthy, Wm. A. Merriweather, Charles E. Morse, Roswell W. Morgan, Martin McGrath, John McKillop, Jeremiah Mahoney, James Mitchell, John Moriarty (Navy?), Joseph W. Perry, Hiram (?) H. Rogers, Benjamin F. Reed, Patrick Shannahan, Michael Shannahan, (?) Adrian Standish, Edwin E. Smith, David Sullivan, Barney Shoutling, Michael Scanlon, Peter Sullivan, Thomas Shea, John Stewart, Oscar Tourett, Solomon Thompson, Winthrop Tower, John Ward, George H Webber, William A. Wheelock, William Whipple, Andrew T. Wade, Amasa Wait, Amasa D. S Wade, Joel E. Whittemore, Jackson Willis, William E. Wheeler, Charles Weister.

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY.

Abner M. Abbey, James W. Armitage, John Booth, Francis A. Bushee, Robert Bailou, Livingston Babcock, Addison M. Babcock, Henry B Bates, Benton V. B. Brooks, Joel Barden John Campbell, Frank Chase, James L. Carson, Patrick Connor, Benjamin F. Cadwell, John S. Cowles, William Collins, John Courtney, Melville Daly, Stephen G. Folsom, Howard O. Fiske, Herbert Gamwell, Chs. Sidney Goodman, David Gleason, Andrew J. Hunt, Arthur Horrigan, Matthew Higgins, Andrew S. Hunter, Oscar Jewett, Cornelius Keating, Henry E. Ladd, Joseph Lee, Julius M. Lane, Owen A. Lyons, John F. Linscott, Daniel G. Miller, William Miller, Wm. H. Marsh, Patrick Mortell, James F. McCann, Edwin Alton Phillips, Cyrus R. Prescott, Charles S. Phelps, Wm. S. Pease, Matthew Ryan, Daniel L. Sullivan, James Stewart, Dennis Sullivan, William H. Searle, Joseph E. Stackpole, Dennis A Sullivan, John Shore, Myron H. Underwood, W. P. Van Brauer, Frank J. Weston, Watson L. Wintworth, Eli E. Welden.

NAVAL ENLISTMENTS.

The following-named persons, residents of Chicopee, served in the United States Navy, on the several vessels named:

John Chapin, "Connecticut."
Henry M. Smith, "Connecticut."
Jacob H. Lovell, "Ossipee."
Stephen Driscoll, "Santiago de Cuba."
Patrick Moriarty, "Massasoit."
John B. Barring, "Massasoit."
Andrew Chapman, "Minnesota."
Emory Knapp, "Minnesota."
Peter Donnelly, "Minnesota."
Wm. F. Chapman, "Hartford."
H. C. Trask, "Oseeola."
Daniel E. Frazier.
George Taylor.
Arthur M. Barns.
James Lind.
John F Mattoon.
Patrick Barry.
James Mitchell.
John Moriarty.
Frederick Titcomb.
Dennis Reding.
W. H. Smith, "Cherokee."
Austin D. Shelton, "Cherokee."
A. Everett Hibbard, "Niagara."
Adolphus Maynard, "Norwich."
Samuel Huse, "James Adger."
James Moriarty, "Brooklyn."
Richard Murphy, "Brooklyn."
Jeremiah Foley, "Brooklyn."
Michael Moriarty, "Brooklyn."
John Slattery, "Augusta."
Daniel Tuthill, "Augusta."
Patrick Casey, "Augusta."
Maurice Phelan, "Gen. Portman." (?)
James L. Marshall, "Wabash."
George Garrity, "Chickasaw."
John Sullivan, "Fort Jackson."
Austin Dow, "Kennebec."

NON-RESIDENT RECRUITS.

The following enlistments were obtained by payment of extra bounties, in 1864:

William L. Crosby, George A. Hannum, William D. Hayden, Jerome B Johnson, Lewis Johnson, Henry Knight, Michael McMahon, Cornelius McCarthy, John Markey, Patrick Navin, William Riley, Leonard Streeter, 2d Mass. H. Art.
Charles Snow, Frederic O. Lathrop, Randolph (?) E Lathrop, 6th Mass. L Art.
Fitz Roy Gregor, Stephen Jennings, 2d Mass. L. Art.
Charles F. Cook, 12th Batt.
Joseph Wilkinson, 5th Batt.
Thomas Wall, 13th Batt.
William J. Ahern, James Barnes, Jeremiah Donovan, Edward Finnotte (?), John Keefe, William Mitchell, James Prescott, William J. Storey, 14th Batt.
John Buckley, 16th Un. H. Art.
Henry Batchelder, William Gately, John O'Hearn, James W. Olcott, James Taylor, 18th Un. H. Art.
George E. Baldwin, Albert Walker, George H. Wesson, Samuel S. Pratt, 25th Un. H. Art.
Matthew Russell, 27th Un. H. Art.
Daniel Tierney, 1st Cav.
Samuel Adair, Caleb S. Gaffum, Joseph Delahanty, F. C. Griffin, John Martin, Michael Nolan, John C. Randall, Thomas Tafe, 2d Cav.
Frank Andrew, John W. Dyer, Samuel S. Gibson, William H. Sullivan, 4th Cav.
Richard Seppeler, 2d Inf.
Patrick Buckley, William Carter, 17th Inf.
John Mannoy, George Morley, 24th Inf.
William M. Hubbard, 25th Inf.
Michael J. Murphy, 26th Inf.
Charles Webster, Frederick Williams, 27th Inf.
Joseph Murphy, Austin J. Crane, Otis M. Hendrick, Mizrael Messer, John Taylor, 31st Inf.
James L. Hoose, William Jackson, 38th Inf.
Simeon Slaughter, 54th Inf.
Patrick Barry, William Brown, Michael Callahan, Franklin Colton, Francis Finnegan, Charles W. Litchfield, Edward Muldoon, Philip F. Nichols, Samuel S Parker, Julius Perry, James Quinn, Daniel C. Shay, 61st Inf.
Bienand Burr B. James Burke, Thomas Collins, Robert W. Edwards, George A. Lindsay, Vet-Res. Corps.
S. Forsythe (?), George W. Lake, Edward Matthews, Band, 6th Arm. Corps.
Albert W Cooper, Joseph Pierce, Alexander Somerville, Joseph Wadleigh, Reg. Arm. Eng. Corps.
John Jones, 1st lieut.; William W. Fay, 2d lieut.; Charles P. Winslow, capt.; M. F. Field, John Sullivan, regiment not designated.
Also the following, by bounties, in 1862:
Albert Brewer, A. L. Cooley, Charles A. Gay, Thomas Gilfillan, Levi Miller, Henry Sanhouse, James Willet, William Woods, regiment not designated, enlisted for nine months.

COLORED RECRUITS.

The following colored men enlisted for three years in the army, and were assigned by the State to Chicopee: James Brown, William Brown, Alonzo Brooks, James Evans, Samuel Davis, Richard Harris, William Jackson, Pinckney Jourdan, William Kearney, Daniel Richards, James Stark, James Stokes, William Statesman, and Henry Willis, 38th U. S. Colored Inf.

Miles Bright, Haywood Bushel, Daniel Corpey, James Foreman, Arthur Harrold, Richard Johnson, Lewis Johnson, Edmund Kendall, Charles Smith, George Spencer, Frank Williams, Randolph Young, 1st U. S. Colored Cav.

The following were recruited for the Navy, and assigned by the State to Chicopee: Justus Buck, George Beeven, John Brown, William Bean, Alexander J. Butlan, John Bell, Richard Crowley, John Desmond, Patrick Dunn, David Evans, George H. Edmonds, John Farrell, Michael Gannon, Francis Garrison, Thomas C. W Gale, Michael Garrigan, Richard Gerry, Frederick Gookin, John A. Gates, Charles J. Green, John Gillis, Isaac H. Gardiner, John Hackett, Charles F. Harwood, William H. Kitching, Jr., William Knapp, Joseph Knight, James P. Knowles, B. B. Knowlton, Edward Lynch, Edward Mattel, James Morrisey, Albert S Mosher, John D. Murray, Richard B. Nagle, John Nelson, Jacob S. Paulton, Horace B. Pratt, Richard Proctor, Edwin Phinney, Simeon Pickering, Joseph Petterson, Martin Pruden, William Pond, Levi Pitt, Eubulas Palmer, Thomas Patten, Joseph Pierce, George H. Russell, James Reynolds, John Reneve, Freeman W. Robinson, Rufus D. Rogers, William Ross, John Willson, Charles Wilson, James F. Webb, James E. Walsh, William Wedlig, John F. Wright, Severance Wade, Washington A. Worster.

NECROLOGY.

The bronze tablets mentioned in the sketch of the town-hall bear the names of the following soldiers from Chicopee who were killed or died in the service. The tablet at the west end of the entrance reads thus:

"ROLL OF HONOR.

"Alden Porter, Co. F, 10th Mass. Inf.; died in hospital, near Washington, D. C., Oct. 7, 1861.
"George D. Austin, Co. F, 10th Mass. Inf.; died of wounds at David's Island, N. Y., Aug. 22, '62.
"Lucien Robertson, Co. F, 10th Mass. Inf.; died in hospital near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 10, 1862.
"Lawrence McGrath, Co. F, 10th Mass. Inf.; died of wounds at Malvern Hill, Va., July 2, 1862.
"Michael H. Moffatt, Co. F, 10th Mass. Inf.; killed in battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

"Charles W. Thompson, Co. E, 10th Mass. Inf; fell at Spottsylvania Court-House, May 12, 1864.
"Daniel Shay, Co. I, 10th Mass. Inf; killed in battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.
"Thomas Kelly, Co. K, 15th Mass. Inf; killed in battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
"Patrick Toomey, Co. K, 18th Mass. Inf; died in hospital at Newbern, N. C., Sept. 23, 1864.
"Charles F. Searle, Co. B, 21st Mass. Inf; died of disease contracted in service, Nov. 17, 1863.
"Lyman J. Paul, Co. B, 21st Mass. Inf.; died of disease contracted in service, Feb. 28, 1866.
"Mitchell W. Paul, Co. F, 21st Mass. Inf; killed in battle of Newbern, March 14, 1862.
"Cornelius Cone, Co. G, 27th Mass. Inf; died in hospital at Newbern, N. C., March 25, 1862.
"Michael Cavanaugh, Co. G, 27th Mass. Inf; died in prison at Millen, Ga., Nov. 5, 1864.
"Samuel Morse, lieut., Co. D, 27th Mass. Inf; fell at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.
"Chauncy Hendrick, Co. G, 27th Mass. Inf; died of wounds at Cold Harbor, Va., June 4, 1864.
"William Q. Wright, Co. G, 27th Mass. Inf.; died in prison at Millen, Ga., Nov. 20, 1864.
"Norman W. Fuller, Co. —, 27th Mass. Inf; died in hospital at Newbern, N. C., Oct. 18, 1862.
"George S. Lombard, Co. G, 27th Mass. Inf.; died in hospital at Morehead City, N. C., Jan. 2, '65.
"William H. Fuller, Co. K, 27th Mass. Inf.; died of wounds at Cold Harbor, Va., June 4, 1864.
"William J. Page, Co. G, 27th Mass. Inf.; killed in battle of Kinston, N. C., March 8, 1865.
"James O. Cole, Co. D, 27th Mass. Inf; died in hospital at Beaufort, N. C., Nov. 11, 1862.
"James Sullivan, Co. G, 27th Mass. Inf; killed in battle of Newbern, March 14, 1862.
"Irving Chapin, Co. G, 27th Mass. Inf.; killed in battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.
"Charles R. Collins, Co. D, 27th Mass. Inf; died in prison at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 24, 1864.
"Charles B. Rudolson, Co. I, 27th Mass. Inf.; died of disease contracted in service, Dec. 5, 1864.
"William Dwyer, Co. E, 27th Mass. Inf.; died of wounds, near Washington, N. C., April 24, '65.
"Thomas Roman, Co. G, 28th Mass. Inf.; killed in battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
"Thomas Moriarty, Co. H, 28th Mass. Inf; killed in battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
"Cornelius Murphy, Co. H, 28th Mass. Inf.; killed in battle of Chantilly, Sept. 1, 1862.
"Charles K. Dewey, Co. E, 31st Mass. Inf.; died of disease contracted in service, Feb. 7, 1865.
"Edward P. Woods, Co. E, 31st Mass. Inf; killed before Port Hudson, La., June 14, 1863.
"John Henry, Co. E, 31st Mass. Inf; k lled near Port Hudson, La., May 25, 1863.
"Lemuel E. Mallory, Co. E, 31st Mass. Inf.; killed at Yellow Bayou, La., May 18, 1864.
"David Murphy, Co. E, 31st Mass. Inf.; shot on picket, May 29, 1863.
"Henry Young, Co. E, 31st Mass. Inf.; killed in action at Sabine Cross-Roads, La., April 8, 1864."

Below these names are the following words, in marble: "To her fallen heroes Chicopee erects this tablet." "By the ladies' soldiers' aid society."

The tablet at the east end of the entrance reads thus:

"HONOR THE BRAVE.

"Alton E. Phillips, lieut., Co. E, 1st Mass. Cav.; died of wounds near Rapidan Station, Va., May 4, 1863.
"Francis A. Bushee, Co. F, 1st Mass. Cav.; killed in action at Ashland Station, Va., May 11, 1864.
"Benjamin F. Caldwell, Co. —, 1st Mass. Cav.; died in Emory hospital, Oct. 16, 1862.
"Henry E. Ladd, Co. F, 1st Mass. Cav; killed in battle of Aldie, Va., June 17, 1863.
"Howard O. Easke, Co. F, 1st Mass. Cav.; killed in battle of Aldie, Va., June 17, 1863.
"William Collins, Co. H, 1st Mass. Cav.; died in Harewood hospital, Sept. 19, 1864.
"John Shore, Co. F, 1st Mass. Cav.; died in prison at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 23, 1864.
"Cornelius Curran, Co. E, 1st Mass. Cav.; died of disease contracted in the service, Aug. 18, 1867.
"Arthur Horrigan, Co. E, 1st Mass. Cav.; killed in action near Rapidan Station, Sept. 14, 1863.
"Gilbert S. Mixter, Co. E, 1st Mass. Cav.; died in prison at Andersonville, Ga., July 27, 1864.
"James Welch, Co. D, 5th N. Y. Cav.; died in prison at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 20, 1864.
"Patrick McCarthy, Co. D, 5th N. Y. Cav.; died in hospital, April 20, 1863.
"James Sullivan, Co. C, 25th N. Y. Cav.; died in hospital, March 10, 1864.
"James Mulcahy, 22d Mass. Inf.; killed at Tolopotomy, Va., May 30, 1864.
"Lyman D. Atwood, Co. B, 32d Mass. Inf; died of wounds at Washington, D. C., Nov. 9, 1864.
"Raymond C. Flower, Co. H, 37th Mass. Inf; died in hospital, Jan. 5, 1863.
"Michael J. Houlihan, Co. A, 37th Mass. Inf.; died of wounds at Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 26, 1864.
"Edward Begley, Co. A, 37th Mass. Inf.; fell at Spottsylvania Court-House, May 10, 1864.
"George A. Ferrin, Co. A, 37th Mass. Inf.; died of wounds at Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 26, 1864.
"Ezra G. Tripp, Co. A, 37th Mass. Inf; died a prisoner at Lynchburg, Va., June, 1864.
"William A. Palmer, Co. A, 37th Mass. Inf.; died of wounds, Sept. 21, 1864.
"Sylvanus Muller, Co. A, 37th Mass. Inf; killed in battle of Wilderness, May 5, 1864.
"Oramel W. Kelly, Co. A, 37th Mass. Inf.; died of disease contracted in prisons, July 3, 1866.
"Charles A. Woods, Co. I, 34th Mass. Inf.; killed in battle of Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 13, 1864.
"William P. Ramsdell, Co. D, 14th Conn. Inf.; killed in battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
"Frank A. Johnson, Co. A, 27th Conn. Inf.; died in hospital, Dec. 14, 1862.
"Walter A. Welden, Co. D, 46th Mass. Inf.; died in hospital at Newbern, N. C., Feb. 21, 1863.
"Oliver Taylor, Co. D, 46th Mass. Inf.; died of disease contracted in service, Aug. 5, 1865.
"Frederick Wait, Co. D, 46th Mass. Inf; died in hospital at Newbern, N. C., April 20, 1863.
"Warren L. Adams, Co. D, 46th Mass. Inf.; died of disease contracted in service, Feb. 26, 1865.
"John Houlihan, Co. I, 57th Mass. Inf; died in hospital, March 20, 1865.
"George J. Croshier, Co. C, 57th Mass. Inf.; killed at Spott-sylvania Court-House, May 12, 1864.
"James G. Powers, Co. C, 57th Mass. Inf.; died of wounds in action, Aug. 16, 1864.
"Joseph Horton, Co. G, 57th Mass. Inf.; died of wounds near Washington, D. C., June 2, 1864.
"Benjamin F. Reed, Co. D, 140th N. Y. Inf.; killed in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
"Amasa D. S. Wade, Co. G, 2d Mass. H. Art.; died in the hands of the enemy."

Below the names are the following words in marble: "To her honored dead Chicopee erects this tablet." "By the ladies' soldiers' aid society."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JEROME WELLS.

It is always a pleasure to place upon the page of history passing incidents in the career of one who has pursued an honorable and upright course, conducting large business transactions, and from small beginnings, by industry and foresight, accumulating a competency of this world's goods. Such a man we here speak of.

Jerome Wells was born in Greenfield, Franklin Co., Mass., April 2, 1813, and at about the age of seventeen entered the store of Howard & Lathrop, at South Hadley Falls, but soon after having chosen the silversmith's trade he went to Springfield, and worked at this business until his health failed, when he entered the store of his uncle, Daniel W. Willard, where he remained until twenty-two years of age. May 15, 1835, removed to Chicopee, where he entered the mercantile trade, and is at present largely interested in that business. Mr. Wells is regarded as a sound and careful financier, and upon the organization of the savings-bank, in 1854, was made its president, and remained as such until the year 1874. He was also a director and president of the old *Cabot Bank*; president upon its reorganization as a national bank in 1865, and has since officiated in that capacity. Mr. Wells is not only interested in mercantile and banking pursuits, but has been a stockholder and director in the Gaylord Manufacturing Company since its organization.

Politically, he is a Republican. In 1868 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the State, and was chairman of the committee on banks and banking. Since that time he has not been in public life, but has not ceased to take an active interest in all political movements having for their aim the welfare of the people. He is a member of the Unitarian Society in Chicopee.

July 21, 1842, Mr. Wells married Louise C. Rice, and they have one daughter, Georgianna L., wife of Capt. Frederick B. Doten, the present cashier of the National Bank of Chicopee. Their family consists of two children, a son and daughter,—Jerome W. and Florence E.

It may truthfully be said of Mr. Wells that he is essentially a self-made man. Although his business transactions have been heavy, he has passed safely through every financial revulsion, and has succeeded in amassing a competence.

SAMUEL ALVORD, M.D.,

whose long and successful professional career has given him a prominent place among the physicians of the Connecticut Valley, was born in the old town of West Springfield, and, contrary to the general custom in these changing days, has spent the greater part of an active life in the vicinity of his

Photo. by Haskins, Holyoke

Orange Chapin

ORANGE CHAPIN, son of Moses and Kezia Chapin, was born in Chicopee, Jan. 9, 1790. He remained at home until the death of his father, except when attending or teaching school, and then removed to the village of Willimansett, now Chicopee. While attending school he manifested an unusual interest in mathematics, and subsequently became a practical land surveyor and engineer. Although attending strictly to his business of farming and engineering, he was active in all interests seeking the advancement of the people and the community wherein he resided. He has served in various positions of trust and responsibility within the gift of his townsmen, always discharging the duties with great credit to himself and the entire satisfaction of the people. He served many years on the board of selectmen in Springfield before the division of the town, and one year in Chicopee. He also served as assessor in the town of Springfield for sixteen consecutive years. His services were appreciated by the people, and he represented the town of Springfield in the General Court of Massachusetts in the years 1835, 1836–39. He was very familiar with proceedings in the Probate Court, settled the estates of many deceased persons, and was guardian to many minor children. He held three military commissions, and was also justice of the peace for more than thirty years.

Mr. Chapin manifested a deep interest in church matters, and served as clerk of the parish, Chicopee Street, now First Congregational Society, in the town of Chicopee, from 1821 to 1862; was treasurer during most of that time, and deacon of the church from 1840. May 6, 1819, he married Julia Rumrill, daughter of Asa and Rhoda Rumrill, of South Hadley, born Oct. 8, 1799. Their family consisted of two adopted children, viz.: Orange Chapin Towne, son of Jonathan and Delia (Rumrill) Towne, of Belchertown, born March 20, 1823, and Julia Chapin Rumrill, daughter of Asa Rumrill, Jr., and Rebecca (Goodell) Rumrill, of South Hadley, born Oct. 16, 1839. Mr. Chapin died Sept. 9, 1867, and his wife April 4, 1866. He was an active man, an influential citizen, and did much to advance the interests of his native town and county.

CHARLES McCLALLAN.

Charles McClallan was born in Lancaster, Mass., Aug. 11, 1803. At the age of seventeen he came to Springfield, and began the trade of bricklayer with the late Charles Stearns. He exhibited such skill and diligence in his business, and such maturity of judgment, that he was made the foreman of his employer in the second year of his apprenticeship, and he commenced his career as a contractor with the building of the masonry of No. 4 Cotton-Mill at Chicopee Falls, in 1832, in which year he removed to that village.

The native ability of Mr. McClallan, and the thoroughness of his work, as exhibited in the course and completion of this contract, together with his comprehensive ideas of construction, attracted the attention of the Boston capitalists who were about developing the water-power at Chicopee, and they gave him the contract for building the dam and all the mills at that place.

These works so extended his reputation that he became the acknowledged contractor for masonry in this section, and erected nearly all the brick buildings in Chicopee, among which may be mentioned the extensive mills of the Dwight Company, and the shops of the Ames Company.

The greater portion of the brick buildings at Indian Orchard, including mills, boarding-houses, etc., and the stone dam, were also built by Charles McClallan.

In 1847, under the administration of the Hadley Falls Company, the projectors of Holyoke, he built the masonry of the Hampden and Lyman Cotton-Mills, and various other large mills, boarding-houses, and blocks of that manufacturing city; also the Glasgow Mills, on the opposite bank of the Connecticut River, at South Hadley Falls. His operations at this time, however, were not confined to this State, as he erected extensive works at Augusta, Ga., in New York State, and in other sections of the country.

In 1856 he formed a copartnership with his son, William C., and the business has since been conducted under the firm-name of C. McClallan & Son.

Among the many large contracts of the firm may be mentioned the extensive water-works at New Haven, Conn.; the Windsor Reservoir; the brick mill and stone dam of the Hurlbut Paper Company; the canal and stone dam of the Collins Paper Company, together with the masonry of the mill and numerous brick blocks; the large, new mill at Chicopee Falls; Section 13 of the Boston Water-Works, called the syphon section. Since 1872 they have done a large amount of work for the State on the Hoosac Tunnel and Troy and Greenfield Railroad. The large granite façades of the tunnel will doubtless stand for centuries as a monument of their workmanship.

C. McClallan & Son have probably built a larger number of stone dams than any other firm in the State, and not one has been destroyed,—certainly a good guarantee of the substantial character of their work, when dams are annually being swept away in consequence of poor work and faulty engineering.

Charles McClallan has ever manifested a lively interest in all improvements tending toward the public welfare, and was the first to introduce water into Chicopee. A charter was subsequently granted to a company formed for the purpose of increasing the supply of water, and the works were built and largely owned by Mr. McClallan.

As Mr. McClallan's habits of life have always been pure and simple, his temper has been equable, his intercourse with all others affable, and his knowledge expert, he has always been able to manage his large business with little friction; and it may truly be said of him, as of but few others, that he has made friends and no foes in its transactions, and that all men who know him are his well-wishers. He still, at the age of seventy-six, retains much of the vigor and elasticity of youth. He has resided at Chicopee since 1833.

Samuel Blaisdell Jr

birthplace, being located in the pleasant village of Chicopee Falls, and having an extensive practice throughout the county.

Like many another New England boy, his early advantages were narrowed by circumstances, and his schooling was limited to the old-fashioned district school at home and a few terms at the academies of Wilbraham and Westfield; but at the latter institution it was his good fortune to come under the teaching of that noted instructor, Master Davis, afterward the Rev. Dr. Davis, of revered memory, and to the tact and thoroughness of that masterly educator was largely due that broad and thorough scholarship which has made Dr. Alvord eminent not only for professional learning, but also for general attainments, especially in the higher mathematics and kindred branches of study.

After leaving the academy he took up the work of a teacher for a considerable period, but never lost sight of his intended life-work, the practice of medicine.

As principal of the High School at Chicopee Falls he revived the thorough methods of his old preceptor, and many young men whom he fitted for college and for business bear willing testimony that their success in life has been largely due to the early and controlling impulse in the direction of thoroughness and accuracy imparted by him. He was a born educator, sparing no labor himself in the mastery of knowledge, and unwilling that any of his pupils should come short of the same standard of scholarship which he had attained.

After entering active professional life he kept up a lively interest in popular education, and has been for many years prominent in the control of the public schools of his town.

But his life-work has been in his chosen field, to which he brought the same breadth of culture and thoroughness of research which he had developed in the work of a teacher. The power to diagnose disease with almost unerring certainty, whether it comes as the result of a long and varied experience or of hard study, or of an innate quality of mind, seems to have been at the foundation of his professional success. It may be safely said that no homœopathic physician in the Connecticut Valley commands a wider or more successful range of practice, or stands higher in the confidence of his patients and the community.

Notwithstanding his years and the exacting demands of his practice, he pursues his researches in medical science, as well as his favorite studies outside of the beaten path of his profession, as regularly and enthusiastically as in his earlier years, the former as a duty he owes to his patients, and the latter for recreation. Possibly this relief in outside studies may be the reason why his years and labors sit lightly upon him. Certain it is that his powers of mind and body seem in nowise impaired by the wear and tear of a long and arduous professional life, and bid fair to hold out for many years to come.

Dr. Alvord has been for many years a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society and of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

SAMUEL BLAISDELL, Jr.,

was born in Boston in 1833. At the age of eleven years he removed to Great Falls, and did his first work in the cotton-mills of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company. At the age of eighteen he returned to Boston, and after trying several occupations, none of which suited his taste, he entered the employ of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, and remained with them nine years, filling nearly every position of trust and responsibility on the road. Later he connected himself with the New York and Providence Steamship Company, removed to New York, and took charge of the business of the company at Pier 11, North River. At this time the company had the only line in the country carrying through freight from the east to the west, and frequently loaded three large steamers per day, which at that time was justly considered a very large business. Mr. Blaisdell's business habits and the executive ability displayed attracted the attention of business-men, and upon the organization of the New York and Baltimore Steamship Company he became resident agent and business manager of the line at Baltimore. The organization of this company proved a success, and its business was heavy. At the close of the war lines were put in operation to Savannah, Charleston, and Mobile, and Mr. Blaisdell cleared for Charleston and Savannah the first steamers that left the port of Baltimore after the Rebellion. He also sent the steamer "Kingfisher," Capt. Rector, into Southern waters as a dispatch boat, bearing dispatches from Grant to Sherman. This was the first vessel that passed Fort Sumter with the United States flag flying after the evacuation. He remained in Baltimore five years, during which time he furnished the government with a large number of steamers for the transportation of troops and supplies.

In 1868, Mr. Blaisdell came to Chicopee, established the cotton business, and from small beginnings has built up an extensive business, aggregating one million five hundred thousand dollars annually. He is transacting the largest business of the kind in the United States outside the city of New York. In speaking of this enterprise *The South* says:

"The magnitude of the cotton interest demands the most economical treatment in all particulars, if the best results are to be sought and secured. The changed condition of affairs, imposed by the severity of the times, requires the utmost care at every point. To buy cotton cheap is not always to buy it well. Quality must determine value, and if it be not right in this particular, it may prove a dear bargain indeed.

"The merchant who buys and sells cotton does not always prove equal to the task of determining its quality. It is a weighty matter to make an inspection which shall prove entirely reliable. Could the merchant have the co-operation of the producer, he would err far less frequently than is at present the case. To secure this, one condition is essential, and that is interest. Could the man who packs and ships cotton feel that his reputation and his success were at stake in every transaction he made, a motive would exist which would insure a great benefit to all interested.

"That this may be done, and that it is done with marked and gratifying results, is shown in the case of the house of Messrs. Samuel Blaisdell, Jr., & Co., of Chicopee, Mass., who have developed this subject to large proportions. A few years since they established the business of supplying large corporations with cotton. Practically educated in its culture, and possessing a critical knowledge of its quality, they undertook to stand between the consumer and the producer, and to see that exact justice was done both. As a consequence the consumer soon found that his welfare was being very materially promoted, and that while he was paying no more for his cotton, he was actually making considerable saving, both in quality and in price.

"This became the general experience of manufacturers whose orders were supplied through this house, whose business was soon largely increased, insomuch that shippers of the staple in all parts of the South became anxious to deal with them. From these numerous applicants they were enabled to choose those whose location and standing were such as to insure excellence and reliability. A standard was established, and its due observance must, in the inevitable course of affairs, determine the duration of business intercourse. All the while the consumer was receiving shipments of cotton, which, for uniformity and general excellence, surpassed his former experience. His orders became constant, and the demand on the shipper was also large and frequent. All this came from a critical method in the business, which did justice to all concerned. Now the transactions of Messrs. Samuel Blaisdell, Jr., & Co. have reached a significance which would surprise one not conversant with their history.

"The large shipments direct from the Southern planters are all consigned to Messrs. C. H. Mallory & Co., of New York, who attend to the distribution to all parts of the country as ordered by Messrs. Samuel Blaisdell, Jr., & Co. It will thus be seen this house possesses unsurpassed facilities in this respect, by which means the consumer is saved the expense of rehandling, storage, shipping, and insurance. The magnitude of their business secures for the buyer the cheapest freights, while their intimate knowledge of values is of great and constant service to him. Their large pecuniary resources enable them to complete the most weighty transactions. They would appear to have in their power to confer great favors on both shipper and consumer, and they are surely accomplishing their work."

It is said that "nothing succeeds like success." Mr. Blaisdell almost from boyhood has occupied positions of trust and responsibility, and has brought to the discharge of his duty that foresight and executive ability which characterizes the lives of successful men. He has not taken an active part in politics since leaving Baltimore, although he has had tendered to him many positions of trust. He is and always has been

a Republican. In 1860, Mr. Blaisdell, married the only daughter of L. H. Crane, of Brattleboro', Vt.*

EMERSON GAYLORD,

son of Josiah Gaylord and Lucinda Smith Gaylord, was born in South Hadley, Mass., Sept. 2, 1817. His father died when he was seven years of age, and, the family not being in very good circumstances financially, he was early left to depend upon his own individual resources. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to Seth Nyms, of Amherst, to learn the harness-making business. An apprentice in those days was called upon to do "chores," and render assistance in various ways outside the legitimate business. So it was with young Gaylord. He was ambitious and eager to succeed; but, soon finding that he had so much farming and choring on hand that it left but little time to work at the trade, he remained but two months, when he returned to South Hadley and began the shoemaker's trade with George Kilbourn. He afterward purchased "his time" of Kilbourn for fifty dollars. The determination to succeed and become master of whatever business he engaged in was characteristic of him then as well as in later life, and he gave a Mr. Ely one dollar per week to teach him the art of making a first-class gaiter-boot. He continued working at his trade, and at the age of twenty-one years had saved forty dollars. After leaving the employ of Mr. Kilbourn, he worked for John Gaylord in the shoe business until 1840, and in the following year—1841—came to Chicopee and entered the employ of the N. P. Ames Company, manufacturer of cannon, swords, and military accoutrements, including artillery-harness and saddles. His first work here was making harnesses for the Texan trade, and soon after it was extended to sword-scabbards and other military accoutrements. Mr. Gaylord entered this establishment with the will that characterized his previous career; and, as illustrative of the esteem in which he was held by the company, it is stated that he first received seven shillings per day, which was after one month increased to one dollar and twenty-five cents. And in 1843, when the health of the foreman failed, Mr. Ames solicited him to take charge of the shop; but, instead of longer continuing as an employé, he contracted with the Ames Company for furnishing the leather goods. He continued in this business until January 1, 1856, when he purchased that part of the business, and added to the manufacture leather hose and machine-belting.

In 1856 he received orders from the War Department for infantry accoutrements, and continued to fill orders for the same every three months up to 1861. Prior to the breaking out of the Rebellion he furnished first-class military accoutrements to the following Southern States,—Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi,—little thinking that those very accoutrements would so soon be used in a war to perpetuate slavery, and to break up the union of States in which the commonwealth of Massachusetts has ever played an important *rôle*. On the day Fort Sumter fell, Mr. Gaylord had a stock of accoutrements for the South on hand, and on the afternoon of the same day received a dispatch from Col. Thornton, commanding at Governor's Island, N. Y., to ship to the government all goods on hand and all in process of construction. Soon after, a messenger arrived from Gov. Andrew with the same request for Massachusetts. He resolved to divide them equally between the government and the State, and did so. Before night of the same day a noted speculator from New York arrived and offered Mr. Gaylord five thousand dollars more than he would otherwise receive. Mr. Gaylord's keen eye took it all in at a glance. He saw that they would, if once in the hands of this man, be sold to the Southern States, and, being more patriotic than many in the North during the dark days of 1861–62, promptly refused the offer. The demand from the government for this line of goods now became large, and to fill it he rapidly erected new and large buildings, increased his force to four hundred and fifty men, and shipped from eighteen thousand to twenty thousand dollars' worth of goods per week. In 1861 he also contracted for furnishing the government with leather mail-bags for a term of four years, and has taken it at three successive lettings since,—twelve years in all.

In April, 1863, Mr. Gaylord organized his establishment into a stock company. He owns a majority of the stock, and has been president since its organization. Since the Rebellion, the business has been chiefly confined to cabinet-locks and regulation and society swords of the finest workmanship.

Politically, Mr. Gaylord has been a Republican since the organization of the party. He has manifested an interest in political matters, and was a member of the Legislature in 1866. He is a member of the Third Congregational Church. He married, in 1844, Jane Burnett, a native of South Hadley. They have one son, A. F. Gaylord, who is one of the stockholders in, and treasurer of, the Gaylord Manufacturing Company.

It is readily seen that Mr. Gaylord has depended upon his own resources, but, being possessed of a determined will, coupled with business foresight, has been eminently successful; and the poor boy of 1830 is now one of the substantial and wealthy manufacturers of the Connecticut Valley.

EZEKIEL BLAKE.

The subject of this memoir was born in Londonderry, N. H., Jan. 9, 1811. His early days, without much opportunity for schooling, were spent in the cooper-shop of his father. But his home was not inviting at that period, for reasons needless to repeat, and after patiently enduring many trials he left his father's house at the age of seventeen. With all his worldly estate in a small bundle of clothes under his arm, he started on foot for Methuen, Mass., to see what he could do toward making his own way in life. Presenting himself to Mr. A. Adams, the manager of the cotton-mills there, he at once found employment. His purpose was to learn to be a manufacturer, and, like the sensible boy he was, he was willing to begin at the bottom. His engagement was for three years, at fifty dollars for the first, one hundred for the second, and one hundred and twenty dollars for the third, inclusive of board. Commencing in the mill-yard, he worked up gradually through the picker-room, card-room, spinning-room, weaving-room, until, under the agency of Daniel Balch, he became an overseer in the mills which he had so lately entered as a boy with everything to learn. Energetic, observing, faithful in every position he held, from the lowest upward, he soon became thorough master of his business, and he did not fail to attract notice and lucrative offers in larger manufactories which required him.

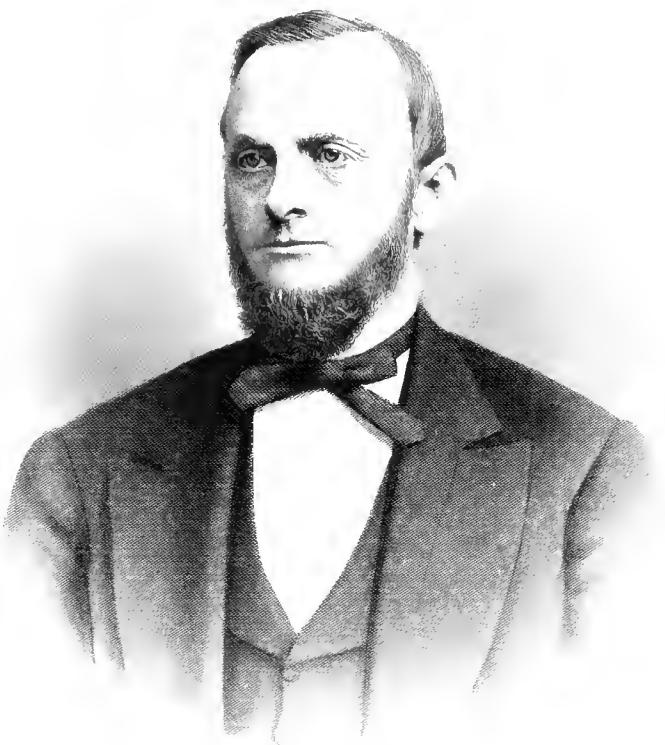
While at Methuen he became an earnest Christian, and in his twenty-first year united with the Baptist Church in that place, then under the care of Rev. C. O. Kimball. In the year 1833 he married Miss Mercie Perkins, of Jaffrey, N. H., who still survives him after a happy union in a married life of nearly forty years. In 1835 a more important and lucrative post as overseer of the weaving in the "Boott Corporation" at Lowell called and kept him there for five successive years. In 1840 the charge both of weaving and dressing was pressed upon him from the Amoskeag corporation, at Manchester, N. H., which he accepted and most successfully held until the year 1846. During that year, after accepting and retaining for a time the office of superintendent of the Lowell Machine-Works, he resigned that post to accept the agency of the Chicopee Manufacturing Company, at Chicopee Falls, in the

* Mr. Blaisdell's cotton storehouse, at Chicopee Junction, with considerable stock, was destroyed by fire in April, 1879.

Emerson pay-ord

Ezekiel Blake

Geo. S. Taylor



Geo L Robinson

active duties of which most responsible position he remained till the morning of his sudden death,—a period of twenty-seven years. Under his agency the mills rose to be regarded as one of the most valuable and successful manufacturing properties in the country.

Ezekiel Blake for twenty-seven years occupied an official position which, in a village like Chicopee Falls, identified him directly or indirectly in some way with the life of almost every individual. Coming into the agency of the Chicopee mills in 1846, he as the years went on grew more and more into the thorough respect, confidence, and love of his neighbors and of all who knew him. This village, in which the best years of his life were spent, was very dear to him. Its interests were his interests; its prosperity was his prosperity. Vigilant and faithful as he proverbially was to the special interests of his own great charge, he had ever an eye and an ear and a helping hand for every new business enterprise which promised to bring thrift and additional prosperity to the village in which he lived. As president of two corporations, as director and stockholder in others, he has ever had an active share in the business life of the village. His co-operation and his counsel will long be missed in many a circle and by many a man. Though by his own special office placed in a position of great responsibility, and intensely devoted to his proper duties there, he was nevertheless emphatically a man of the people. He was not only the thorough master of his business as a great manufacturer in all the details of its operations, but also in every department of business outside his own calling with which he was connected. His strong native intellect, his long experience, his clear practical judgment, joined with his sterling integrity of character, rendered him a counselor in many circles whose loss will long be felt. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and manifested a deep interest in religious matters. He died Nov. 27, 1872.

GEORGE DEXTER ROBINSON.

The Robinson family appears in the earliest records of the ancient town of Lexington, Mass., and its connexions were participants in the memorable affray upon Lexington Common, April 19, 1775. The mother of the subject of this sketch, Mary Davis Robinson, is a descendant of the Davis and Hosmer families of Concord and Acton, Mass., many of whose members fought for American liberty at Concord,

> "Where the embattled farmers stood
> And fired the shot heard round the world."

George D. Robinson, son of Charles and Mary Davis Robinson, was born in Lexington, Mass., Jan. 20, 1834. The family consisted of two children, George D. and an older brother, Charles Robinson, Jr., who has been mayor of the city of Charlestown, Mass., and is now a prominent lawyer in Boston. The Robinson home was upon a farm remote from neighbors and two miles distant from Lexington village. In his early boyhood George D. attended the district school, ranking first among his associates. At the age of sixteen he began attendance at the Lexington Academy, where he remained one year, and was then sent to the Hopkins classical school at Cambridge, Mass., the design of his father being to give him a good education, but with no purpose looking to the benefits of a collegiate training. While in the latter school he made such progress that the principal of the institution persuaded his father to send him to Harvard College, and accordingly, in July, 1852, he presented himself for examination, and was admitted without conditions,—the only member of the class from that school who passed as creditably. Mr. Robinson took high rank in his class in college, and in July, 1856, graduated among the foremost of its 92 members. In the winters of his junior and senior years he taught the district school in Lexington, where he had formerly been a pupil. Upon graduation he accepted the principal-ship of the high school in Chicopee, Mass., and assumed the duties of the position Sept. 20, 1856, and remained in charge of this large school —averaging 125 pupils—until March, 1865, when he resigned. Mr. Robinson was very successful in the management of this school, and during his administration a course of study was adopted and many other reforms inaugurated which have contributed to the present high standing of the school, and it is but justice to say that his resignation was accepted with much regret. He at once went to Charlestown, Mass., and commenced the study of the law in the office of his brother, and after eleven months was, upon examination, admitted to the Bar at Cambridge, Mass., and on the 1st of April, 1866, returned to Chicopee and there entered upon the practice of the law, which he has since continued with marked success.

Politically, Mr. Robinson is a Republican, and, like every true citizen, has ever taken an active interest in political matters. He was in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1874 as a member of the House of Representatives, serving on the judiciary committee. In 1876 he was a member of the State Senate, serving as chairman of the committees on the judiciary, probate and chancery, and constitutional amendments. In the fall of 1876 he was elected representative to the Forty-Fifth Congress of the United States from the Eleventh District of Massachusetts to succeed Hon. Chester W. Chapin, and in that body was assigned to the committee on the improvement of the Mississippi River, and the committee of expenditures in the department of justice. In the fall of 1878 he was re-elected to Congress, and is now a member of the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Robinson has ever been actively interested in the advancement of the interests of the town and State, and has always considered it his duty to meet unhesitatingly all the claims fairly made upon the citizens. He has always manifested an active interest in religious matters, is a Unitarian, and has been thoroughly and earnestly alive to the support of the liberal faith, rendering assistance in the Sunday-school and in all departments of church work.

Mr. Robinson rose rapidly in his profession, and soon took front rank among the leading members of the Bar of Western Massachusetts. As a legislator he was watchful of the interests of the whole people, and measures touching the advancement and welfare of the State found in him a fearless advocate.

GEORGE SYLVESTER TAYLOR,

son of Sylvester Taylor and Sarah Eaton Taylor, was born in South Hadley, Hampshire Co., Mass., March 2, 1822. He removed with his parents to Chicopee Falls when but six years of age, and attended school at Chicopee and Springfield, laying the foundation for his subsequent successful business career. He commenced a general mercantile business at Chicopee in 1844, in company with Mr. Shackford, under the firm-name of Shackford & Taylor. He continued in this business nineteen years, and then formed a copartnership with Bildad B. Belcher, in the manufacture of agricultural implements at Chicopee Falls. In 1864 the firm was changed to a corporation, with Mr. Taylor treasurer, and Mr. Belcher agent. In 1868 the latter resigned, and Mr. Taylor was appointed, since which time he has held the position of agent and treasurer. In 1863 the business was not in a prosperous condition, but since that time has increased gradually, and is now large and highly successful.

Politically, he is a member of the Republican party, and has served in various official positions within the gift of his fellow-citizens. He has filled various town offices, and was special judge of the Chicopee police court, upon its organization in 1860. In the same year he represented this district in the Legislature, and in 1869 represented the Western Hampden District in the State Senate.

In religious matters he has also been active. He is a member

of the Congregational Church, and has officiated as superintendent of the Sunday-school a quarter of a century, and as deacon twenty-two years, having been chosen to the latter position June 20, 1857. Mr. Taylor married, Nov. 25, 1845, Asenath B. Cobb, a native of Princeton, Mass. Their family consisted of seven children, four of whom are living, viz., Ella S., wife of Henry Lyon, of Chicopee; Edward S., who resides in Chicopee, and is paymaster at the Musgrave Alpaca Company; William C., who is now engaged in the mercantile business in Boston; and Albert E.

PALMER.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

PALMER lies farthest to the northeast of any of the towns of Hampden County. It is very irregular in outline, and is bounded north by Belchertown and Ware, in Hampshire County; south by the town of Monson, Hampden County; east by the towns of Warren, Worcester County, and Brimfield, Hampden County; and west by the towns of Wilbraham, Hampden County, and Belchertown, Hampshire County. It comprises 17,216 acres of land.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The town is rugged in aspect, though abundantly interspersed with productive vales and meadow-lands. Many hills, some of them aspiring to the appellation of mountains, diversify the landscape. Of these, the most noted—not because of altitude or dimensions, but because of the relation which it bore to the first settlement of the town—is Pattaquattic Hill, in the northeastern section.

The water-courses are especially abundant, and afford excellent water-power, which is utilized by various manufacturing establishments. Swift River traverses the northwestern border, on its way southward to the Chicopee, and partially divides the town from Belchertown, Hampshire County. Ware River enters the town from the northeast, and passes down through the centre to a junction with the Swift River at the northwestern border. The Quaboag River traverses the eastern and southern borders to a point a mile below the village of Palmer, where it bears to the north and northwest, and at the village of Three Rivers unites with the waters of the Swift and Ware Rivers and forms the Chicopee River. Numerous affluents of the larger streams, in the form of brooks, supply all parts of the town with abundance of water, and several of the larger streams have been and are still utilized for water-power.

Several ponds of water exist in different parts of the town, the largest and most important of which are Calkins', or Yellow Lily Pond, near the centre, and Newell's, or Pattaquattic Pond, about two miles to the north. The geologic and mineral characteristics are not of special importance, but conform to the description of those features in the eastern part of the county discussed in a general chapter of this work.

RAILROADS.

The town enjoys excellent railroad facilities, and the introduction of these formed the starting-point of its present manufacturing and commercial importance. Prior to the construction of the Boston and Albany Railroad along its eastern and southern borders, in 1840, it was not equal in enterprise and industrial importance to the neighboring towns, and one of its leading villages, Palmer Depot, has grown up wholly in consequence of the building of that road.

The New London and Northern Railroad also passes through its western section, affording shipping facilities to the important manufacturing enterprises in the village of Three Rivers, and also at Palmer Depot.

The Ware River Railroad also passes through the town, having stations at Palmer Depot and at the manufacturing village of Thorndike.

The Springfield, Athol and Northeastern Railroad enters from Ludlow on the west, and passes in a northeasterly direction through the town, touching at Three Rivers and Bond's village.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The honor of being the first settler of Palmer probably belongs to John King, who established himself about the year 1717. A letter from his mother, dated "Ednarston (England), April 20, 1718," speaks of him as having been married and having one son born,—it is supposed in Boston. She refers to the hardships he had experienced since he left home, and expresses her sorrow to hear that he "lived in such a desert place without neighbors." She also says, "I shall never overcome my grief to think you are so far off," but adds, "I am glad to hear you live under the ministry of the gospel; I pray God to give you grace to improve by it." He probably attended the church in Brimfield.

The spot where the rude log house was first erected by him cannot now be precisely determined. It was somewhere on the plain where the village of Palmer Depot now is. Tradition says that this pioneer family spent the first night of their sojourn at the spring on the hill-side, near the old graveyard where they are interred. Some apple-trees are said to have sprung up near by from seed dropped by them.

Several of Mr. King's sons, of whom he had eight, and three daughters settled in the immediate vicinity of their father, along the north bank of the Quaboag River. From them not only the neighborhood where they lived became known as "King's Row," but the whole town was often called Kingsfield or Kingstown in the county and colonial records. The more usual name, however, was the "Elbow-tract," or the "Elbows," a designation probably derived from the angles made by the union of the Swift and Ware Rivers with the Chicopee. This part of the town was first occupied by James Shearer, who died in 1745. It was sometimes called the "Dark Corner," because it was at first occupied by only three families, and most of the land was covered with a dense forest.

The formal settlement of the town was not undertaken until the year 1727, when a company of Scotch-Irish emigrants* began to establish themselves under grants or permits from the proprietors of Lambstown (now Hardwicke), who claimed an extensive tract of land by virtue of a purchase from the Indians, Dec. 27, 1686, "for the sum of £20 current money of New England." The colonial government, however, did not admit their title to the land, and accordingly 56 of the inhabitants, mostly Scotch-Irish, but some from Springfield and other New England towns, presented the following petition for a grant of this tract of land:

"To His Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over his Majestie's Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New

* These were the descendants of a colony of Protestants which migrated from Argyleshire, in Scotland, and settled in the North of Ireland about 1612. They emigrated to this country in 1718, and were among the first Presbyterians in the country.

England. The Honorable His Majestie's Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, May 31, 1732.

"The petition of the subscribers, dwelling and residing on a tract and parcel of land lying and situate between Springfield and Brookfield, Brimfield and the land called the Equivalent land and Cold Spring, Humbly Sheweth:

"That they are sensible the said land belongs to the said Province; yet the reason why your petitioners entered on the said land was as follows: Some from the encouragement of Joshua Lamb, Esq., and Company, that the said land belonged to them, and that they would give to such of your petitioners as entered thereon under them a good right and title to such a part thereof as they respectively contracted for. Yet, notwithstanding, your petitioners are now sensible that the said Lamb & Co. have no right to the said land, and that the same will prove greatly to your petitioners' damage; that is, to such as hold under them, unless relieved by your Excellency and Honors; and that others of your petitioners entered on them from necessity, not having wherewith of their own to provide. Yet nevertheless, your petitioners are duly sensible that they deserve your discountenance. But, confiding in the reasons offered, they humbly request your compassionate consideration, that they may be put under such regulation as may have a tendency to promote the flourishing of religion, &c.

"Therefore your petitioners most humbly pray that your Excellency and Honors would take the premises into your wise consideration, and either grant them the said tract of land, or put them under such restrictions and regulations as in your consummate wisdom shall be thought most reasonable, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray (signed): James Dorchester, Joseph Wright, Bernard McNitt, Daniel Fuller, Andrew Mackie, James Shearer, James Stevens, Daniel Killam, David Spear, Thomas Little, Samuel Doolittle, James Brakenridge, Robert Harper, William Shaw, John Harvey, John Benson, Duncan Quintin, Isaac Magoon, Isaac Magoon, Jr., Micah Towsley, Elijah Vose, Elisha Hall, Alexander Tackell, Robert Farrell, Joseph Fleming, Aaron Nelson, John Henderson, David Nevins, Joseph Brooks, Robert Nevins, Humphrey Gardner, Nicholas Blancher, William Crawford, Samuel Nevins, John Gerish, Samuel Shaw, Andrew Rutherford, Daniel Parsons, James McClenathan, James Lamberton, Thomas McClenathan, Robert Thompson, Joseph Wright, Jr., Samuel Brooks, Robert Dunlap, Benjamin Parsons, James Lamberton, Jr., Timothy McElwean, Matthew Brown, Patrick Smith, John Brown, Aaron Parsons, Andrew Farrand."

In answer to this petition the General Court voted that Col. John Alden, of Duxbury, and Samuel Bradford, of Plympton, with such others as the Governor and council should appoint, be a committee to repair to the land in question, and view "the situation and circumstances thereof, as well as those of the petitioners." The committee performed their labor, and reported at the next session as follows:

"We find the land petitioned for to be a tract of land commonly called the 'Elbow tract,' lying near Springfield and the 'Equivalent lands,' containing 17,014 acres (viz., contents of five miles square and 1014 acres over), exclusive of particular grants taken up and laid out within the same, bounded and included within the lines and boundaries of the adjacent land as hereafter laid down, viz.: Easterly in part upon the west line of Brookfield township; from the Northwest corner the said line runs South two deg. West to the river called *Quabaug alias* Chicopee River; thence bounding on Brimfield township, as the said river runs, Easterly in part and Southerly, and in part Westerly so far down said river as to where the South end line of a tract of Equivalent lands called Cold Spring township [now Belchertown] crosses or skirts the said river; then bounding Northerly on the said line, as it keeps East by the needle of the surveying instrument, to the Southeast corner of said tract or township, which is the mouth of Swift River; thence bounding Westerly in part on the said tract or township of equivalent land as the river runs, to where the South line of another tract of Equivalent land [now Ware], containing 10,000 acres, belonging to John Read, Esq., strikes up or runs from said river; thence bounding Northerly upon said line as it runs East, and by North to the Southeast corner of said tract, being a heap of stones by the root of a great red oak-tree, fallen close by one on the West side of a run of water, about eighteen rods Southerly of the river, called the Ware River; thence bounding Westerly on the East line of said tract, as it runs North by the needle, until on East line, there will strike the Northeast corner tree of Brookfield."

The committee further reported that they found the greater part of the tract "to be pine land, high hills, and low valleys; the hills very poor and mean, the valleys pretty good." They further reported that about 80 persons had settled upon the land, or were about settling, the most of them families who had built houses and made considerable improvements, and that for three years past they had supported, by free contribution, a minister of the gospel. They found affairs greatly mixed, the lots of the settlers encroaching one upon the other. Other matters of like nature were referred to in detail, and recommendations relative to grants of the land were made. The report was adopted by the General Court, June 21, 1733.

The result was that specific grants were made to 44 different persons, mostly of 100 acres each, and they alone were constituted proprietors or grantees, with power to take and divide among themselves all lands within the limits of the town not otherwise appropriated. One of the conditions of this adjustment of affairs was "that such of the aforesaid-named persons or grantees as are non-residents, and their lots not settled, shall forthwith settle them by their own persons, or by such credible wholesome inhabitants as shall be accepted by the major part of the resident settlers." Another was that they should "lay out, in some suitable and convenient place, one lot, not less than 100 acres, to be to and for the first settled and ordained minister; and also two other lots of the same contents, one for the ministry and the other for a school."

Grants of a single lot were also made to each of 31 other persons who had "presumed to enter upon the Province land in the said tract without any leave or order from this court." The general conditions applicable to both sets of grantees were that they pay into the public treasury the sum of £500 within two years, and that they pay the further sum of £67 11*s.* 9*d.*, the charge and expense of the committee. Provisions were also made for the forfeiture of the lands in case of default, and they were required to build a suitable house for public worship and settle a minister within two years.

In June, 1735, the proprietors granted a 100-acre lot to each member of the committee, as a "grateful acknowledgment of their great and good service to the settlement, in dispatching the affairs thereof by a full and particular report, superseding the charge and difficulty of a committee of regulation." Ebenezer Burrill, of Lynn, who acted as the third member of the committee, was one of the grantees.

The inhabitants found it impossible to pay the tax levied by the General Court, although it only amounted to about $630, or less than 4 cents an acre for the 17,014 acres, which the town contained. Execution was issued against them by the province treasurer, and their collectors were exposed to imprisonment for not meeting the demand of the general government. A petition for relief was addressed to the General Court in September, 1743, setting forth the claims to further forbearance of "this little, poor, infant plantation," and representing the inhabitants to be "a poor people on a small, mean tract of land," and averring that their taxes were "very hard and grievous, and wholly insupportable." The tax was divided up into four parts, payable at different times, which they finally succeeded in paying.

The earliest date of the laying out of any land is June 11, 1728. This was Obadiah Cooley's lot, now within the limits of Warren. There were many lots laid out in 1728, most of them in December of that year. Andrew Farrand's (No. 2) was laid out Dec. 15, 1728. Ebenezer Merrick's lot was laid out Jan. 21, 1729. Rev. Moses Baldwin afterward resided there. It was originally laid out to James Dorchester, who probably abandoned his right to Merrick. James McElwean's lot was laid out on Dec. 1, 1728. The first proprietors' meeting was held on Aug. 7, 1734, under a warrant from William Pynchon, of Springfield.

The first house built in Palmer, with the exception of that erected by John King already referred to, was by James Dorchester. It stood on a piece of land that Capt. J. Cooley purchased of Moses Baldwin, where there was a cellar, about 1720. The lot was originally called No. 9. In 1733 the court granted a lot to Dorchester east of Dumplin. The oldest houses now standing in Palmer are the Nutting house, in the north part of the town, now occupied by Myron Bartlett, and which was erected by David Spear about 1765, and the Joe Lee house, built over one hundred years ago, on Pattaquattic Hill.

Of the first settlers of the town, James Shearer lived near the village of Three Rivers, which his grant originally included. He divided his property among his children. David Spear lived in the north part of the town. James Breckenridge lived east of Palmer Centre. Duncan Quintin was a surveyor, acted as proprietors' clerk for years, and lived at

Palmer Centre. Alexander Tackels owned east of Thorndike. Robert Farrell lived where Jacob Stever now resides, and his descendants intermarried with the McMaster family, who came to this country from Ireland in the same ship with the Farrells. John McMaster lived where King Knox now lives. Hugh McMaster lived near Pattaquattic Pond. Joshua McMaster lived in the northeast part of the town, on the Reuben Shaw place. Joseph Fleming lived southeast of the meeting-house about two miles. James McClenathan lived on the east side of the Pattaquattic Hill. Benjamin Parsons lived in the east part of the town, near the John Gamwell farm.

Timothy McElwean came from Bruchean, Ireland, about 1720, and took up a large tract of land near the village of Thorndike. He was a blacksmith by trade, and was probably the first in the town to engage in that occupation. Wm. Sloan located near Thorndike, on the north side of the river. John Brown located in the east part of the town. Patrick Smith located on the west side of Pattaquattic Hill, where Charles Smith now lives, and Aaron Parsons in the east part of the town, on the Gamwell place.

The descendants of several of these pioneer settlers are yet living in the town, notably the Smiths, McElweans, and Farrells.

TAVERNS.

Tradition says that the oldest tavern which existed within the confines of the town of Palmer stood near the present residence of Ebenezer Brown, over a hundred years ago. The oldest inhabitants remember simply to have heard traditions regarding it, and to have seen the chimney standing which was formerly used in connection with the house.

A man named Scott kept tavern at Four Corners over one hundred years ago, which, probably, was the next one. Tales of horrible tragedies which are said to have occurred within its walls are yet remembered by the old people, but their facts are not authenticated by any reliable evidence. Those were days of witches, hobgoblins, and ghostly appearances. James Bates and his father succeeded Scott in hotel-keeping at Four Corners. Then John Sedgwick left Palmer Centre and erected a large hotel at Four Corners, which he kept for a number of years. The first meeting of the citizens of Palmer to consult upon the survey for the Boston and Albany Railroad was held at this house. It was afterward removed to Palmer Depot, and is still used as a dwelling-house, standing on Park Street, near the Congregational Church.

John King kept a tavern about 1805 or 1806 at Palmer Centre. He was succeeded by Sedgwick & Gardner, and they by John Frink, who kept it as late as 1833.* Abner Allen and Elias Turner then kept it successively. Alfred Trumbull now occupies the building as a dwelling-house. Numerous small inns or taverns existed in different parts of the town at later periods.

STORES AND MERCHANTS.

One of the earliest stores kept in the town was by Amos Hamilton, at Palmer Centre, about 1802. Small trading-posts may have existed at earlier dates. Hamilton's store stood near the old meeting-house. Knights & Ward traded there subsequently, and Benjamin Fuller was in trade there about 1824 or 1825.

LAW AND MEDICINE.

Of the early physicians, Dr. Jonathan Shearer practiced in the southwest part of the town, near the Monson line, as early as 1800, and perhaps earlier. Dr. Aaron King practiced at Palmer Centre about 1810. Dr. Alanson Moody and Dr. Marcus Shearer afterward engaged in practice there.

The first lawyer was Daniel Shearer, who practiced over one hundred years ago in the west part of the town. He afterward moved into the centre. The next lawyer to locate at Palmer was James Stebbins, who was admitted to the Bar in 1813, and immediately commenced practice there. In his old age he removed to Springfield, his native place, where he died.

* Frink was afterward proprietor of several great stage-lines in the West, in company with Mr. Walker, of Chicago.

ORGANIZATION.

The first attempt at organization in Palmer was made in the year 1735, when the inhabitants petitioned to be set off into a town, but failed.† They made several other attempts among themselves, but either could not agree or the General Court refused permission. In 1743 leave was granted to bring in a bill, on petition, but nothing was accomplished.

Finally, Jan. 23, 1752, Palmer was incorporated a district, with the following bounds: "Easterly, on the town of Western [now Warren]; Northerly, partly on the plantation called Cold Spring [Belchertown], and partly on Ware River Precinct, called Read's farm [Ware]; Southerly and Westerly, on the town of Brimfield." All the privileges, powers, and immunities usually conferred upon towns were bestowed upon the new district, with the exception of the right of representation in the Legislature. It is stated in the act, by way of semi-apology, that the people of the new district were not "desirous of" this privilege.

By a statute for the regulation of towns, passed March 23, 1786, all places incorporated as districts, prior to Jan. 1, 1777, were declared to be towns "to every intent and purpose whatever," and it was by virtue of this enactment that Palmer was raised to a position of equality with the other towns of the commonwealth.

On the 3d of June, by a special act, John Sherman, a justice of Brimfield, was empowered, "upon application to him made for that purpose" by five of the inhabitants, to issue his warrant for a meeting, when they might "choose and appoint such town officers as the law directs." In accordance with this provision, the first official meeting was held "at the public Meeting-House, on Tuesday, the 30th day of June, 1752."

The act contained no name for the new district, although the inhabitants had petitioned for that of Kingstown, by which it had previously been called. Perhaps the explanation why that name was not conferred lay in the fact that "Kingston" already existed in Plymouth County. Lieut.-Gov. Spencer Phipps, in accordance with a not unusual custom of the day, bestowed the name of Palmer upon the new district, in honor of his relative, Thomas Palmer, who had recently died in Scotland.

Among other votes of interest that have been passed by the town was one on March 15, 1768, as follows:

"*Whereas*, the excessive use of foreign superfluities is one great cause of the present distressed state of this country in general, and the happiness of the communities depends on industry, economy, and good morals; and this district, taking into serious consideration the great decay of trade, the scarcity of money, the heavy debt contracted in the last war,‡ which still remains upon the people, and the great difficulties to which, by these means, they are reduced: Therefore voted, *unanimously*, that this District will use their utmost endeavors by example, in suppressing extravagance, idleness, and vice, and promoting industry, economy, and good manners. And in order to prevent the unnecessary exportation of money, of which the continent has of late been so much drained, it is, therefore, Voted that this District will, by all prudent means, endeavor to discountenance the use of foreign superfluities, and encourage the manufactures of the whole continent in general and of this Province in particular."

The principal officers and representatives of the town, so far as we have been able to obtain them,§ have been as follows:

TOWN CLERKS.

1819–29, John Frink; 1829–36, Theophilus H. Knight; 1836–41, Amos Hamilton; 1841, Horatio G. Hale; 1858, Wm. N. Packard; 1859–64, Daniel Granger; 1864, Joseph H. Blair, Lyman Dimock; 1865–68, Lyman Dimock; 1868–79, James B. Shaw.

SELECTMEN.

1819.—James Stebbins, Asa Ward, Robert Smith, Joseph Lee, Jr., Elijah Hills.
1820.—James Stebbins, Wilson Foster, Joseph Lee.

† Grantee's book, 83.

‡ The old French war.

§ In compiling these lists we are necessarily dependent upon the courtesy of the town clerks. James B. Shaw, town clerk, *states* that all records back of 1819, belonging to the town, were destroyed by fire.

1821.—Amos Hamilton, Asa Ward, Calvin White.
1822.—Amos Hamilton, Clark McMaster, Daniel King.
1823.—Amos Hamilton, Daniel King, Jonathan Moore.
1824.—Amos Hamilton, Joseph Lee, Jr., Noah Stimpson.
1825.—Thomas Stebbins, Asa Ward, Zadock Cooley.
1826.—John Frink, Lebbeus Chapin, Calvin Ward, Cyrus Knox, John Sedgwick.
1827.—John Frink, Calvin Ward, Cyrus Knox, John Sedgwick, John B. Blanchard.
1828.—Amos Hamilton, Sylvester Parks, Robert Hitchcock, Jonathan Moore, Jr., Israel King.
1829.—Sylvester Parks, Robert Hitchcock, Isaac King, Emetius Bond, Freeman Smith.
1830.—John Frink, Joseph Lee, Jr., Cyrus Knox.
1831.—John Sedgwick, Timothy Ferrell, Freeman Smith.
1832.—Cyrus Knox, Freeman Smith, Clark McMaster.
1833.—Elisha Converse, Jr., Leonard Davis, Alonzo V. Blanchard.
1834.—Cyrus Knox, Joseph Brown, Leonard Davis.
1835.—Cyrus Knox, Clark McMaster, John Ward.
1836.—John Ward, Abel Calkins, Marble K. Ferrell, Ralph Green, Wm. J. Blanchard.
1837.—John Ward, Abel Calkins, Marble K. Ferrell, Ralph Green, Wm. J. Blanchard.
1838.—John Ward, Wm. J. Blanchard, David S. Paine, Pliny Cooley, Philetus W. Burnett.
1839.—John Ward, Pliny Cooley, Eliphalet Hancock, Royal Buffington, Alonzo V. Blanchard.
1840.—Sylvester Parks, John Gamwell, Royal Buffington.
1841.—John Gamwell, Alonzo V. Blanchard, P. W. Burnett, Gilbert Barker, Merrick Cooley.
1858.—Horace Hunn, George Moores, S. R. Lawrence.
1859.—S. R. Lawrence, George Moores, James S. Loomis.
1860.—George Moores, James S. Loomis, Gilbert Barker.
1861.—George Moores, James S. Loomis, Abel Webber.
1862.—James S. Loomis, Abel Webber, Nathan Howard.
1863.—Abel Webber, Ephraim B. Gates, Parker W. Webster.
1864.—Abel Webber, E. B. Gates, P. W. Webster.
1865.—Enos Calkins, E. B. Gates, George Moores.
1866-67.—Enos Calkins, John E. Crane, George Moores.
1868.—W. W. Cross, J. E. Crane, P. W. Webster.
1869-72.—James S. Loomis, E. G. Murdock, P. W. Webster.
1873.—E. G. Murdock, P. W. Webster, T. D. Potter.
1874.—Ebenezer Brown, O. B. Smith, James O. Hamilton.
1875.—James O. Hamilton, Enos Calkins, E. B. Gates.
1876.—J. O. Hamilton, Enos Calkins, George Moores.
1877.—J. O. Hamilton, P. W. Webster, Joseph Kerigan.
1878.—O. B. Smith, H. P. Holden, Joseph Kerigan.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1783-84, David Spear; 1785, William Scott; 1786, David Spear; 1787-94, David Shaw; 1795, David Spear; 1796, David King; 1797, James Smith; 1798, Isaac Warren; 1799, Aaron Merrick; 1800-3, James Smith; 1804-9, Aaron Merrick; 1809-12, Jesse King; 1812-15, Alpheus Converse; 1815, Jesse King; 1816-18, Amos Hamilton; 1818-20, James Stebbins; 1821-23, Clark McMaster; 1824, John Frink; 1826, Asa Ward; 1828, David King; 1829, John Sedgwick; 1830, Cyrus Knox; 1831-33, Joseph Lee; 1833, David King; 1834, Robert Hitchcock; 1835, Cyrus Knox; 1836, A. V. Blanchard, Emetius Bond; 1837, Sylvester Parks, John Ward; 1838, Abel Calkins, Marble K. Ferrell; 1839, Wm. J. Blanchard, James Gamwell; 1840, F. Morgan, Asa Shumway; 1841, Olney Goff; 1842, John Ward; 1843, Abel Calkins; 1844, Gilbert Barker; 1845, A. V. Blanchard; 1846, Lambert Allen; 1847, A. V. Blanchard; 1848, Calvin Torrey, J. B. Merrick; 1849, J. B. Merrick; 1850, John D. Blanchard; 1851, Joseph Brown (2d); 1852, Amos C. Billings; 1858, Henry Scism; 1859, John Clough; 1860, Solomon R. Lawrence; 1861, S. G. Newton; 1862, James S. Loomis; 1863, Jacob Stever; 1864, David Knox; 1865, Ephraim B. Gates; 1866, James G. Allen; 1868, Joseph Vaill, Lyman Dimock; 1870, Ebenezer Brown; 1872, James B. Shaw; 1874-75, Charles L. Gardner; 1877, Timothy F. Potter.

VILLAGES.

PALMER DEPOT,

in the south part of the town, is a flourishing village of 1500 inhabitants, situated at the junction of the Boston and Albany and New London Railroads. The Quaboag River flows past the village, but lacks sufficient fall to make that point equal in manufacturing facilities to other villages in the town. It has principally grown up since the establishment of the Boston and Albany Railroad, in 1840, and partakes rather of the character of a railroad centre than of a manufacturing village. It contains extensive stores, which are largely patronized by the residents of the surrounding towns. Several branches of industry are pursued, which are elsewhere named. Congregational, Baptist, and Catholic Churches are also to be found there, and a Universalist Church is in course of erection. Three excellent hotels, the Nassowanno, Tockwotton, and Antique, furnish accommodations to the traveling public. The Palmer National Bank is also located here.

The first store established in the village was by Amos C. Billings, shortly before the Boston and Albany Railroad was completed. It stood a little west of Commercial block. Daniel King had a grain and flour store soon after 1840, which stood near where the foundry now stands.

In 1824 an old house stood where the Nassowanno House now is, which occasionally served the purposes of an inn. A. N. Dewey had a tavern, about 1838, in the village, where the Antique House now stands, and it has continued to be kept there by different persons ever since. A man named Morrill kept a tavern where the Tockwotton House stands, but the building, which was of wood, was burned in the disastrous fire by which nearly half the village was destroyed. The Nassowanno House was erected by Chester Strong, soon after the fire, and has been kept by different proprietors since. C. P. Stone is the present popular proprietor.

PHYSICIANS.

Of the physicians who have practiced in the village, Dr. Wm. Holbrook came from Bonds village about 1819 or 1850, and is still in active practice. Dr. White practiced in the village about twenty years ago. A little later Dr. Barrom and Dr. Cummings engaged in practice there. Besides Dr. Holbrook, Dr. W. H. Stowe, Dr. J. K. Warren, and Dr. A. C. Downing are now in practice in the village.

The legal profession was early represented. Calvin Torrey practiced about the time the Boston & Albany Railroad was built. Frederick T. Wallace practiced about 1852, and about the same time lawyers Barlow and Granger were also in practice. The lawyers at present are J. C. Allen, who also officiates as judge of the District Court, Chas. L. Gardner, recently re-elected State Senator, and S. S. Taft.

POST-OFFICE.

The village post-office was established some time prior to 1840, and Amos C. Billings was the first postmaster. The office was subsequently held by Chester Strong, John Bolles, Abner Allen, Dr. Holbrook, C. C. Shaw, Daniel Granger, Cyrus Knox, and others. The present postmaster is Cyrus Knox, a son of a former postmaster; he was first appointed to the position March 16, 1864.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper published in Palmer was the *Palmer Sentinel*, the publishers being Whittemore & Tenney. The first number was issued in January, 1846. In the spring of 1847 the paper was moved to Springfield. The *Palmer Times*, printed in Springfield, was started in the spring of 1847, by D. F. Ashley, of Springfield, but only one number was published.

The *Palmer Journal*, a newspaper having a large circulation in Palmer and adjoining towns, was first issued on April 6, 1850, by Gordon M. Fisk, in behalf of the "Palmer Publishing Association," and came into the possession of Mr. Fisk April 5, 1851. It is now published by G. M. Fisk & Co., Charles B. Fisk, a son of Gordon M., being associated in the enterprise.

An excellent poor-farm, the property of the town, is situated about two miles from the village.

THORNDIKE

is a pleasant manufacturing village situated on the Ware River, northwest of the centre of the town, and distant from Palmer Depot about three miles. The water-power of the village is excellent, and has been utilized since 1837 by the Thorndike Manufacturing Company, who have two large and handsome cotton-mills. Besides these there are three stores, a Catholic and a Congregational Church, and a number of

pleasant dwelling-houses. A Methodist Church stands about half-way between the village and Three Rivers, convenient for both. The Ware River Railroad passes through the village.

Thorndike has attained its chief importance during the last forty years. Prior to that time it was but little known. The first tavern was established about 1852, and was kept by Charles Foster. It was afterward kept by Elias Paul, by Mr. Slade, Elias Turner, and Stephen Newton. There is no hotel at present.

The first store was established in the village about 1837 by the Thorndike Manufacturing Company. Some time after, Wm. N. Packard commenced trading, and continued until his death, Nov. 3, 1878. George A. Murdock, Henry T. Bishop, and Wm. J. McCormick have the three general stores at present in the place.

PHYSICIANS.

Of the physicians who have practiced at Thorndike may be mentioned Dr. Calkins and Dr. Silas Ruggles, the latter now practicing at Three Rivers. Dr. Jason B. Thomas is at present located in Thorndike.

POST-OFFICE.

A post-office was first established in Palmer Centre about 1805 or 1806. The first postmaster was Amos Hamilton, who died in 1843. Theophilus H. Knight was the next postmaster, and so remained until the removal of the office to Thorndike, about 1840. The first postmaster at Thorndike was Abram R. Murdock. The office has since been filled by Nathan Sibley, Gamaliel Collins, and Dr. Silas Ruggles. Hiram E. W. Clark, the present postmaster, was appointed to that office in 1870.

THREE RIVERS.

The village of Three Rivers is situated in the western part of the town, and is distant from Palmer Depot about four miles. It derives its name from the fact of its location at the point where the united waters of the Ware, Swift, and Quaboag Rivers form the Chicopee. The water-power of the village was first utilized to any considerable extent by the Palmer Manufacturing Company in 1824. The Otis Manufacturing Company now have an excellent mill. Prior to 1824 not even a bridge existed there. The village contains a Baptist and a Catholic Church, and a neat house of worship belonging to the Union Evangelical Society.

The first hotel established in the village was kept by Erastus Hunt, in 1825. The building has since been destroyed by fire. About 1832 or 1833, Abel Calkins also kept hotel there. Ephraim Allen followed Calkins, and erected a new tavern where the boarding-house now is. It was afterward kept by Elias Paul, Andrew Holt, and Samuel Bullock, and was finally burned. No regular hotel has since existed in the place.

The Palmer Manufacturing Company established a store at Three Rivers in 1826. Atwood & Shumway commenced trading there in August, 1833, and remained together until 1844. Asa Shumway then continued in trade alone, and Samuel Atwood erected a new store. The latter subsequently withdrew from business, but Mr. Shumway continued until 1865. About 1853 or 1854, Walter Snow had a store below the old tavern-stand. The village at present contains three principal stores, of which that of Holden Brothers is the largest. The others are kept by Charles Squiers and Julius Thayer & Co.

The Reading-Room Association at Three Rivers is in a flourishing condition, and has elected these officers for the present term (1879): President, Charles McFarlin; Vice-President, E. O. Cummings; Secretary and Treasurer, Charles Squier; Executive Committee, Charles McFarlin, J. R. Perkins, and Charles H. Murdock.

PHYSICIANS.

Of the physicians, mention may be made of Dr. Amasa Davis, who practiced there a number of years ago. Dr. Silas Ruggles has been in successful business for a long time. For a few years past Dr. Granville E. Barstow has also practiced in the village.

POST-OFFICE.

The post-office at Three Rivers was established about 1825. Pascal P. Russell was the first to fill the office of postmaster. He remained in office until 1831, when James G. Hale was appointed. Nathan M. Cutler was appointed in 1834. In 1837, Asa Shumway became postmaster. Otis Packard was appointed in 1862. George W. Randall and Abel Webber next filled the office in turn. Charles Murdock was appointed in 1873. Daniel Holden, the present postmaster, was appointed in April, 1877.

The New London and Northern Railroad passes through the village.

BONDS VILLAGE

is located in the northern part of the town, on the Swift River, and distant from Palmer Depot about five miles. Its northern extremity is designated as Duckville. This village, like those of Thorndike and Three Rivers, has also grown up around the excellent water-power furnished by the Swift River. The principal of these is the Boston Duck Company, which was established in 1844 or 1845, and still continues. Several saw-mills are also located at the village. An attractive Methodist Church stands on the principal street.

Taverns were early kept at Bonds village and Duckville.

In 1824 or 1825 a store was kept in Bonds village by Bond & Merrick. The two stores there at present are by Murdock & Bros. and O. A. Parent.

PHYSICIANS.

Of the early physicians of the village, Dr. Blair practiced about twenty-five years ago. Dr. William Holbrook, now of Palmer Depot, was engaged there for a time. Dr. William Walradt has been in business for a short time.

POST-OFFICE.

The village post-office was established in 1849, and Nathan D. Wight was the first postmaster, and continued in office until Jan. 1, 1878, when Emelius B. Murdock, the present incumbent, was appointed.

PALMER CENTRE,

as its name implies, is located near the centre of the town. It is often called Old Centre. Here the first town-plat was established and the first meeting-house erected. The oldest cemetery in the town is also at this point. The old meeting-house has long been abandoned, and, having passed through different hands, stands unused. A few scattered houses constitute the village, and no industries of special importance are pursued. The water-power and railroad facilities of the surrounding villages have enabled them to outstrip this ancient hamlet.

TENNYVILLE and BLANCHARDVILLE are names given to the outlying suburbs of Palmer Depot, to the southeast.

FOUR CORNERS is a name given to the crossing of two wagon-roads, centrally located between the villages of Three Rivers, Thorndike, Palmer Depot, and Bonds village. On account of its convenience of access the town-hall is located here. A Methodist Church is also situated at this point, the members being residents of the surrounding villages.

SCHOOLS.

Education early received the attention of the settlers of the town. In the original grant to the proprietors certain lands were set apart as a school-lot, and continued to be appropriated to that purpose, in the face of several attempts to divert them from that object, until Feb. 4, 1793, when a committee was chosen by a vote of the town to sell the lot at

public auction. Aaron Merrick, David Shaw, and Urijah Ward were chosen for that purpose, and the lot was sold to John Hamilton for £121, who gave his note for the same. On Jan. 19, 1796, it was voted to appropriate the proceeds of the school-lot and other money in the treasury (vested in securities) toward building the new meeting-house, the church-people binding themselves to refund the same whenever it should be necessary, and the town's funds were accordingly used for that purpose.

The records show that regular annual provision has been made by the town for the support of its schools. In 1833 there were 10 school districts in the town. There are at present 18 of these schools, having in attendance about 1000 children. The last regular appropriation was $7700. In addition to this, the income received from the State, dog tax, and private receipts of the schools increased the amount devoted to school purposes to the sum of $8851.13. A high school exists at Palmer Depot. The other schools are divided into grammar, intermediate, and primary departments. They are in a prosperous condition, and are under the control of a school board, consisting of three members, one of whom is elected each year, and one retired.

RELIGIOUS.

The proprietors of Palmer made arrangements for the erection of a place of public worship as early as August, 1733. The size of the house determined upon was 30 by 36 feet, and the first place selected was "near James Lamberton's fence, by the pine-tree marked H, standing on the north side of the path." The exact present location of that spot cannot be definitely fixed upon. But the meeting-house was not located there, and its proposed site was changed several times. At last, to make a final decision of the vexed question, the proprietors voted, on Feb. 10, 1735, that it should be decided by popular vote, and the two places receiving the highest number of votes should be chosen as those for which lots should be drawn to fix the location.

The plan was duly carried out, when "it appeared that a spott on ye knowl near Crawford's house, and a spott on ye east side of Cedar Swamp Brook, on ye North side of ye road near where Wm. Kelson's hay-stack stood, were the two spots highest in nomination." Rev. John Harvey, the minister, then drew the lot, and the location was chosen on which the meeting-house stood for more than a century. The town appropriated £7 "to make provision for raising the meeting-house," and a committee was appointed "to make provision of drink and cakes suitable, and to order and dispose of the same at the time of the raising." The house thus erected was used for sixty-five years. At the end of that time a more commodious one was erected, and the old church became a sort of town-hall for the transaction of public business.

Religious meetings were held in Palmer as early as 1730, and were in form Scotch Presbyterian. The first minister in the settlement was Rev. Mr. Kilpatrick, who preached five Sabbaths. Rev. Mr. Weld followed him, and preached three months. Rev. Benjamin Dickinson preached six months, and was followed by Rev. John Harvey, who, after preaching four years, and assisting in the formation of a church, was settled as the pastor. He was ordained June 5, 1734, the services being performed by the Londonderry Presbytery under a large white oak, standing on the plain on the east side of a meadow called "Cedar Swamp Meadow." Mr. Harvey was dismissed in 1748, and was succeeded, in 1753, by Rev. Robert Burns, whose connection with the church was dissolved two or three years afterward. Previous to Mr. Burns, several persons had supplied the pulpit, including Rev. Dr. Lord, Rev. Jas. Morton, Rev. John McKinstry, Rev. Ebenezer Knibbows, and others. Regarding the compensation of the latter, the inhabitants of the district voted, Aug. 23, 1753, "that Rev. Ebenezer Knibbows, from New London, Conn., be allowed foure pounds Sixteen shillings, which is eight shillings, Lawful money, for each Sermon he Preached on Sabbath Days, in this District, *except three Sermons in which we can prove he preached other men's works.*"

Rev. Moses Baldwin was installed pastor after Mr. Burns, on June 17, 1761, and was not dismissed until June 19, 1811. Rev. Simeon Colton, of Longmeadow, was ordained over the church on the day of Mr. Baldwin's dismission. About this time the church changed its form of government and became Congregational. Mr. Colton was dismissed in 1821, and was followed by Rev. Henry H. F. Sweet, who was ordained Nov. 9, 1825. He died Feb. 20, 1827, at the age of thirty-one. Rev. Joseph K. Ware was ordained Dec. 12, 1827, and was dismissed by his own request, March 16, 1831. In September, 1831, Rev. Samuel Backus, a native of Canterbury, Conn., was invited to preach, and continued until his installation as pastor, Jan. 11, 1832. He was dismissed May 4, 1841. Rev. Mr. Wetherell supplied the pulpit during the summer. In September, Rev. Moses K. Cross was engaged as a candidate for settlement, and ordained Feb. 2, 1842. He continued pastor of the church at the centre of the town until an amicable and nearly equal division took place, April 1, 1847, on territorial grounds. The pastor went with the First Church to Thorndike village, where they worshiped for a time in a hall, but soon erected a neat and pleasant sanctuary, which is still standing. The society is now known as

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN PALMER.

Rev. Mr. Cross was dismissed March 7, 1849. Rev. Levi Smith and Rev. Plinius Moody supplied the church for a time. Nov. 19, 1851, Rev. Sylvester Hine was installed pastor. Since Mr. Hine the regular pastors of the church have been Rev. John H. M. Leland and Rev. Jeremy W. Tuck. Rev. Mr. Bond, Rev. Theodore A. Leet, Rev. Charles A. White, and others have supplied the pulpit. There is no regular pastor at present.

The present membership of the church is 70. The Sabbath-school comprises about 80 children.

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN PALMER.*

Reference has been made in the preceding sketch of the early church history of Palmer to a separation of the old church into two parts, the one going to Thorndike, the other to Palmer Depot. The latter church became the Second Congregational Church in Palmer, and was thus organized:

A council of churches convened in Palmer at the hall in the McGilvray Block, April 1, 1847, pursuant to letters missive from the Rev. Moses K. Cross, now of Waterloo, Iowa, then pastor of the old church. The Rev. Alfred Ely, D.D., then senior pastor of the church in Monson, was moderator, and the Rev. D. N. Coburn, of Monson, then pastor of the West Church in Ware, was scribe of the council. Fifty-four members of the original church presented themselves before it with letters of dismission from "the Congregational Church in Palmer," and, in the afternoon of that day, the articles of faith and covenant which they offered having been approved, this ecclesiastical colony was formally recognized as "the Second Congregational Church in Palmer." The Rev. Sumner G. Clapp, then of Cabotville (Chicopee), preached the sermon. Fifteen men and thirty-nine women were organized into the new church. The Sunday-school was established the next Lord's day. Public worship was maintained at first in McGilvray's Hall. The Rev. Alfred Ely, D.D., and subsequently Mr. Thomas Wilson, "supplied the desk."

The following were the first officers elected by the church: Deacons, Lebbeus Chapin and Benjamin Converse; Clerk, Alonzo V. Blanchard; Treasurer, Arza Blodgett; Standing Committee, Alanson C. Merrick, Azel Brakenridge, and Lambert Allen, together with the deacons.

* From a sketch by the pastor, Rev. Bradford M. Fullerton.

The parish or society was organized April 30, 1847, and chose these officers: Cyrus Knox, Lambert Allen, Alanson C. Merrick, William J. Blanchard, and Wilson Brainard, Standing Committee; Cyrus Knox, Alonzo V. Blanchard, and Alonzo N. Dewey, Assessors; Abner Allen, Treasurer; and Hiram Converse, Collector.

In the spring and summer of 1847 individuals interested in the prosperity of the church undertook the building of a meeting-house for its use, taking stock in the enterprise according to pecuniary ability and inclination. The lecture-room was occupied early in the fall. The house was finished at a cost of about $5000. It was dedicated Dec. 22, 1847, and is still the regular place of worship. The Rev. Dr. Ezekiel Russell, then pastor of the Olivet Church in Springfield, now of Holbrook, preached the sermon.

Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Lowell, was ordained to the ministry and installed the first pastor by a council, which met Feb. 23, 1848, in the lecture-room of the new church edifice, and which held the public service of ordination and installation, in the forenoon of March 1, 1848, in the audience-room of the church, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Whiting, then of Lawrence, and more recently of Philadelphia, preaching the sermon. The Rev. Mr. Wilson's ministry was terminated at his own request, July 1, 1852.

The Rev. Joseph Vaill, D.D., of Somers, Conn., was installed pastor of the church by a council, Dec. 7, 1851, the Rev. Dr. Alvan Bond, of Norwich, Conn., preaching the sermon. His resignation was accepted Oct. 13, 1867.

The present pastor, Rev. Bradford Morton Fullerton, of Abington, was ordained to the ministry and installed, by advice of council, Feb. 12, 1868, at which date also his predecessor was dismissed. The sermon was preached by Prof. William S. Tyler, D.D., of Amherst.

Of all who have united with the church since its organization, forty per cent. have been received during the present pastorate.

It is in a prosperous condition and comprises a membership of 200. A large and interesting Sabbath-school is connected with the church.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THORNDIKE AND THREE RIVERS.*

The origin of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Palmer was the formation of a class of ten persons in the village of Three Rivers in 1833, by Rev. A. Taylor, Royal Butlington being appointed leader. The class was connected with the Brookfield circuit, which then embraced Brookfield, Sturbridge, Wales, Brimfield, Monson, Belchertown, and Palmer. It was subsequently connected with South Belchertown, and Rev. H. Perry was preacher in charge. At this time a small chapel was erected and made comfortable for worship, but not completed until 1839. In 1841 the society at Three Rivers was made a separate station, and Rev. J. Nichols was appointed preacher in charge; he served two years, and was succeeded by Rev. D. L. Winslow, who reported at the close of his first and only year a membership of 130. Down to 1856 the society was served successively by Revs. J. Cadwell, Amos Binney, Daniel Chapin, C. L. McCurdy, J. W. Mowry, N. J. Merrill, E. B. Morgan, and F. Fisk. In 1847 the class, which had previously been organized in Thorndike, and connected with the church in Three Rivers, applied to the conference holding its session in Lynn for a preacher, and received Rev. N. E. Cobleigh as their pastor. They worshiped in the hall of the new school-house, a large and convenient room, seating about 350 persons. A church was here organized June 23, 1847, containing in all 32 members. At the close of the second year a total membership of 75 was reported. In 1849 and '50, Rev. Wm. M. Hubbard, a local preacher, took charge of the society, but at the close of his services, the hall, which was owned by the district, was to be occupied for a town-school, and the society, having no place of worship, was left without a preacher.

They continued to hold services, however, meeting in the Tavern Hall, in the village, and were supplied mostly by students from Wilbraham. In 1852 the society worshiped in the Congregational meeting-house in the "Old Centre," and were supplied by Revs. D. K. Merrill and J. A. Ames. In 1853, Palmer Centre and South Belchertown were connected as one station, and Rev. D. Atkins appointed pastor, and in 1854 it was connected with Three Rivers, Rev. E. Morgan pastor.

During this year the two societies worshiped in the town-house, "Four Corners," until cold weather compelled them to return to the old chapel at Three Rivers. In 1855, Rev. F. Fisk was preacher of the two societies, and the following year, 1856, they were left to be supplied. During this year a consultation of all the friends of the church in town resulted in the harmonious decision to build a house of worship at the "Four Corners," which would be central for all. The work was begun in September, 1856, and the house was dedicated June 16, 1857, Bishop O. C. Baker preaching the sermon on the occasion.

The following have successively served this church as pastors: Jonas M. Clark, L. R. Bolls, Jr., D. K. Bannister, I. B. Bigelow, C. H. Hannaford, A. F. Bailey, A. P. Aiken, N. Fellows, J. M. Clark, O. W. Adams, Wm. Gordon, W. R. Tisdale, Chas. T. Johnson.

For several years the church at "Four Corners," which was regarded by many as a very doubtful expedient, has been quite successful. Good congregations have assembled, the preachers receive a comfortable support, and additions are constantly made. But as the villages have grown stronger, and the religious wants have been largely met in them, there has been less inclination to go away from them for worship. The society has also suffered somewhat from the necessity of holding its social meetings in so many different places. There remains, however, a good congregation, and the members work together in harmony. The society owns a pleasant and comfortable parsonage in the village of Thorndike. Social meetings are held in Thorndike, Three Rivers, Old Centre, Palmer Depot, and South Belchertown.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH (UNIVERSALIST), PALMER DEPOT.†

After several efforts extending over many years a Universalist Church was formed in this place on May 28, 1876. The church was organized by Rev. A. J. Patterson, D.D., of Boston, 21 persons presenting themselves at the first communion for baptism and confirmation. The first measures toward this successful issue were taken by the missionary of the State Convention, Rev. Benton Smith. The early meetings were held under great disadvantages. Through the opposition of more powerful and longer-established churches one place of worship after another was closed, until it became necessary to meet in private houses, or in the parlor of one of the hotels in town. Freedom to worship and grow as a religious organization became possible only when a defender of the "faith," Mr. M. W. French, built Wales Hall, which, at the time of writing, is the place of meeting. The church listened to "supplies" for one year, and then settled their first minister, Rev. C. H. Eaton, June 29, 1877. Since the settlement of a pastor the growth of the church has been very encouraging.

The following *résumé* of the work of the church for two years of its existence will, it is thought, at once disclose the need and justify the establishment of a church of liberal faith in the town.

Résumé.—Number of church members, 60. Number of families in 1876, 40; in 1878, 110. Number in congregation

* By the pastor, Rev. Chas. T. Johnson.

† By Rev. C. H. Eaton.

in 1876, 70; in 1878, 200. Number in Sunday-school in 1876, 35; in 1878, 125. Money raised for current expenses, charities, etc, $4000.

A church edifice will immediately be built, to cost about $15,000, and to be located on the corner of Park and Central Streets.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN PALMER

was organized in the south part of Belchertown, under the name of the "Belchertown" and Palmer Baptist Church, on Nov. 16, 1825. The meeting-house in which the church worshiped was occupied in common with the Methodist Society. The church and society erected their present edifice at the village of Three Rivers during 1832, and occupied it in January, 1833. The name of the church was then changed to the "Baptist Church in Three Rivers." The number of original members was 24,—11 males and 13 females. Among the pastors who have supplied the church have been Rev. Messrs. Alvin Bennett, Henry Archibald, Tubal Wakefield, David Pease, John R. Bigelow, Prosper Powell, N. B. Jones, Chester Tilden, Joseph Hodges, Jr., Sandford Leach, Addison Parker, and Levi H. Wakeman. Clarkson F. Russell is the present pastor, having assumed that relation July 1, 1878. The church is in a prosperous condition.

THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH IN PALMER

is located at the Depot village. It was founded by a colony from the First Church; and the public recognition of the same, and the installation of its first pastor, Rev. Samuel A. Collins, took place on the 29th of September, 1852. Under the charge of Mr. Collins the prosperity of the church was such that a commodious house of worship was erected by the society during the summer and autumn of 1853, and dedicated Feb. 22, 1854. The church cost $5000. Mr. Collins retired from his charge in the following April. Several persons have since officiated as pastor, the last being Rev. Philip Berry, who withdrew in April, 1878. The pastor of the "Baptist Church in Three Rivers" at present supplies the pulpit. The church edifice stands near the bridge at the upper end of the village of Palmer, and presents a pleasing and attractive appearance.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

These, up to July 1, 1878, were under the entire charge of Rev. F. J. Lynch, of the village of Three Rivers. At that time the parish was divided, and a separate charge established at Palmer Depot. The pastor there is the Rev. Thomas J. Sullivan, a graduate of one of the colleges connected with his denomination, and an earnest worker. Since his installation, July 1, 1878, a hand-some new church edifice has been erected at a cost of over $4000. The church is calculated to seat 250 people, is of neat Gothic style, unique in design, and is surmounted with a steeple and bell. It is located on Thorndike Street, opposite the old cemetery.

The chief Catholic work in Palmer is at the village of Thorndike. Here a handsome church edifice is standing, and there is also another at Three Rivers. A handsome parsonage has just been erected at Thorndike, and here the Rev. F. J. Lynch resides. He has been identified for many years with the growth and development of the church in Palmer and surrounding towns.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BONDS VILLAGE.

In the month of April, 1866, a few members of the South Belchertown Church and others residing in Bonds village and vicinity opened meetings in Union Hall. Rev. John Cadwell was appointed preacher in charge at the close of the Conference year. A class of 15 members was formed, which soon doubled in numbers. A Sabbath-school was organized, consisting of about 70 scholars, officers, and teachers, and about 100 volumes of books were purchased for its use. At the close of the next Conference year the society was free from debt. Rev. Mr. Cadwell was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. Wm. N. Hubbard, for two years. In 1870, Rev. Wm. P. Blackmar was appointed pastor, and remained two years. In 1872, Rev. J. W. Cole served as pastor for one year. In April, 1873, Rev. George E. Chapman was appointed pastor, and remained two years. Rev. Alfred Noon, in 1875 and 1876, acted as the sixth pastor of the church. During the year 1875 a new and beautiful house of worship was erected, at a cost of $6000. The corner-stone was the gift of Rev. John Cadwell, the first pastor of the church, and was laid early in September. Ground was broken August 15th or 16th, and the dedication took place Jan. 13, 1876, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. J. M. Barckley, D.D.

In April, 1877, Rev. David K. Merrill was appointed pastor, and is now in his second year. The church is in a prosperous condition, and arrangements are being made to liquidate the entire church debt. The present membership is about 80; of the Sabbath-school, about 90; number of volumes in Sabbath-school library, nearly 400.

UNION EVANGELICAL SOCIETY, THREE RIVERS.

This is a small but active religious organization at the village of Three Rivers. It is composed of the members of different Christian churches, but approaches most nearly to the Congregational form of worship. A neat house of worship was erected in July, 1877, and the first pastor of the society was the Rev. M. M. Tracy. Rev. F. W. Cobb has recently been installed. The membership of the society is about 40, and the average attendance at the Sabbath-school is 58.

ADVENTISTS.

This society has an organization at Palmer Depot; meetings are held, but no regular pastor is in charge.

BURIAL-PLACES.

The oldest place of burial in Palmer is located at the centre. It was laid out in 1735, and the first gravestone erected was that of Samuel Nevins, who died at the age of ninety-six years. He was not, however, the first person buried there. The ground comprises two acres, and is in a fair condition. Interred beneath its sod are the remains of many of the first settlers. Numerous antiquated stones mark their solemn resting-places and testify to their virtues. The Shaws, Browns, McMasters, McElweans, Brackenridges, Spences, and others, are among the number whose tombstones bear early dates of sepulture. It is still in use.

The cemetery at Palmer Depot, on Thorndike Street, was laid out as early as 1750, and perhaps earlier. The oldest stone standing at present is that of Lieut. Gideon Merrick, who died of small-pox, Feb. 28, 1753, at the age of thirty years. This disease seems to have been common and fatal in those early days, for many early tombstones assign that as the cause of death. The Scotts, Cooleys, Kings, Graves, Walkers, and Merricks are buried there, and the yard is still in use. It is in a good condition, and contains many handsome monuments.

The cemetery at Three Rivers was laid out in 1825, comprises a little over two acres, and is in use by the residents of that section of the town.

The cemetery at Four Corners consists of about 2½ acres, and was laid out in 1851, the first burial taking place on May 16th of that year.

The handsome Catholic cemetery at Thorndike village was laid out in 1863. A new Catholic cemetery has just been laid out north of Palmer Depot, on the road to Thorndike.

SOCIETIES AND CORPORATIONS.

THE PALMER SAVINGS-BANK

was incorporated March 26, 1870. The first president of the institution was George T. Hill, the treasurer M. W. French, and the secretary James G. Allen. The present officers of

the bank are: President, J. B. Shaw; Vice-Presidents, H. F. Brown, of Brimfield, P. P. Potter, of Wilbraham, and L. Dimock, of Palmer; Trustees, G. M. Fiske, J. B. Shaw, M. W. French, S. R. Lawrence, R. L. Goddard, George Mooers, J. S. Loomis, H. P. Holden, E. Brown, E. Calkins, C. L. Gardner, and J. G. Potter; Secretary and Treasurer, W. A. Lincoln. The amount of deposits in the institution is about $375,000.

THE PALMER NATIONAL BANK

was organized, with a capital of $75,000, Nov. 18, 1875. The first meeting of the board of directors was held Nov. 23, 1875. M. W. French was chosen president, and Leonard Green cashier. The present officers are: President, M. W. French; Vice-President, A. H. Willis; Directors, J. B. Shaw, G. N. Lacey, P. P. Potter, Ira G. Potter, O. B. Smith, J. A. Squier, and George Mooers; Cashier, W. A. Lincoln; Assistant Cashier, S. W. French.

SOCIETIES.

THOMAS LODGE, A. F. AND A. M.,

was chartered Dec. 13, 1796, by Paul Revere, G. M. The charter members were Samuel Guthrie, David Young, Peter Walbridge, Hezekiah Fisk, Ephraim Allen, Elisha Woodward, Amasa Stowell, John Moore, Daniel Peck, Zebediah Butler, Jesse Convers, and Isaiah Blood, Jr. The lodge first existed in Monson. The principal officers of the lodge are James B. Shaw, W. M.; Charles McFarlin, S. W.; F. A. Packard, J. W.; A. H. Willis, Treas.; C. W. Cross, Sec. Meetings are held once each month at Masonic Hall, in Commercial block. The membership of the lodge is 100. Among the Past Masters are Joseph L. Reynolds, George Robinson, M. Fox, A. Pinney, G. B. Kenerson, and J. K. Warren.

HAMPDEN CHAPTER, R. A. M.,

was chartered in 1863. The present leading officers are James B. Shaw, H. P.; M. Fox, K.; Wm. Merrian, S.; C. Knox, Treas.; H. H. Sanders, Sec. The membership is about 100, and meetings are held monthly in Masonic Hall.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, THREE RIVERS,

was organized Nov. 4, 1876. The present membership of the society is about 25, with the following officers: President, Jas. I. Milliken; Vice-President, E. P. Tupper; Secretary, Dwight M. Chapman; Treasurer, Almon A. Milliken; Librarian, Norman McLeard.

THE THREE RIVERS READING-ROOM ASSOCIATION

was organized in October, 1878. President, Chas. McFarlin; Secretary and Treasurer, Charles Squiers; Executive Committee, Albert Barker, Charles McFarlin, John Perkins.

THE ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS, THORNDIKE,

was organized about two years ago. The present officers are P. J. Cahill, Pres.; John P. Burns, V. P.; John D. Sullivan, Treas.; James P. Burns, Sec. Membership about 30.

ANCHOR OF HOPE LODGE, I. O. G. T.,

meets every Thursday evening in Temple Hall, Palmer Depot, and is in a flourishing condition.

THE EASTERN HAMPDEN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

was organized in the year 1856. The present officers are: President, Dr. H. P. Wakefield; Vice-Presidents, George Mooers, H. P. Holden; Secretary and Treasurer, O. P. Allen; Directors, J. F. Holbrook, C. E. Dewey, Charles Upham, Palmer; W. M. Tucker, G. W. Burdick, Monson; N. R. Sessions, Hampden; H. Wallis, Jr., Holland; O. A. Davis, West Brookfield; Delegate to State Board of Agriculture for three years, Dr. H. P. Wakefield.

THE YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

was organized in the year 1878, and is now upon a firm basis, having a carefully-selected library of several hundred volumes. The present officers are: President, Rev. C. H. Eaton; Vice-President, Charles B. Fisk; Secretary, S. W. French; Treasurer, W. A. Lincoln; Librarian, Dr. W. H. Stowe; Assistant Librarian, W. C. Dewey; Directors, Dr. W. H. Stowe, S. W. French, W. A. Lincoln, and O. P. Allen.

TEMPERANCE UNION.—President, William Holbrook; Vice-Presidents, Rev. J. H. Bradford, Rev. C. H. Eaton, Chas. B. Fisk; Executive Committee, E. J. Wood, George Robinson; Secretary and Treasurer, A. L. Slader.

LITERARY CLUB.—President, Rev. B. M. Fullerton; Vice-President, Rev. J. H. Bradford; Executive Committee, O. P. Allen, W. A. Lincoln, Mrs. J. H. Bradford; Secretary, W. C. Dewey.

THE PALMER DRAMATIC CLUB meets in Union Hall. President, George Robinson; Vice-President, L. B. Colburn; Secretary and Treasurer, S. W. French; Directors, W. A. Weld, W. A. Barnes, Jennie Kenerson.

ANCHOR OF HOPE LODGE, I. O. G. T.—Officers: Cora M. Shaw, W. C. T.; H. G. Cross, Treasurer; Financial Secretary, Gertie Simonds; Secretary, William Kurtz; Assistant Secretary, Mary Nelson; Chaplain, E. G. Wood; Marshal, Fisk Rogers; Deputy Marshal, Mr. McCauley; Inside Guard, A. E. Cross; Outside Guard, John Glover; P. W. C. T., Eddie Keith; D. G. W. C. T., H. G. Cross.

A. O. H. DIVISION, No. 1.—President, F. M. Connor; Vice-President, James Henighan; Recording Secretary, J. L. Wilder; Financial Secretary, T. J. Sullivan; Treasurer, Michael Folley.

A. O. H. DIVISION, No. 2.—President, P. J. Cahill; Vice-President, P. Hurley; Recording Secretary, M. Coffey; Financial Secretary, C. G. Broderick; Treasurer, J. D. Sullivan.

THORNDIKE REFORM CLUB.—President, Geo. A. Murdock; Secretary, Thomas C. Hutchinson; Financial Secretary, Wm. A. Hastings; Treasurer, Henry McGilp; Marshal, Michael Fleming; Steward, James Hutchinson; Sergeant-at-Arms, John Robertson; Executive Committee, H. E. W. Clark, Wm. A. Hastings, John Woods.

BOSTON DUCK CORNET BAND.—President, F. A. Packard; Vice-President, Chapin Warriner; Secretary, Seymour Cutting; Treasurer, F. A. Packard; Leader, F. A. Packard; Instructor, Prof. M. F. Clare.

THORNDIKE CORNET BAND.—President, Peter J. Cahill; Secretary, Thomas C. Hutchinson; Treasurer and Financial Secretary, William G. Pasco; Teacher, J. J. Fitzgibbons; Leader, William Hutchinson.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The principal occupation of the inhabitants of Palmer prior to 1824 was the pursuit of agriculture. A few scattered enterprises existed, however, anterior to that time.

At the meeting of the proprietors of the district held Nov. 13, 1736, it was "voted that the Grist-mill built by Robert Ferral and Thomas Harmon be accepted as a good and sufficient mill for our service, and in full satisfaction of the condition enjoined on Steward Southgate, by the Act of the General Court." This was the first grist-mill in the town. Steward Southgate erected one on Potaquatick Brook in 1737. The following minutes, taken from the proprietors' records, will prove of interest, as indicating the erection of the first saw-mills in the town:

"On Tuesday, the 3d day of September, 1730, the foundation of the dam on the northeast corner of Potaquatick was laid; on the 14th of October, 1730, Potaquatick Saw-Mill was raised; and on the 5th day of March, next after, the saw-mill first went; on the 13th day of December, 1732, the said mill was burnt down. It stood, *after it was raised*, two years and two months, wanting one day; after it *first went* it stood but one year, nine months, and eight days.

"The second saw-mill at Potaquatick pond, rebuilt on the same spot, viz.: it was raised on the 8th day of October, 1733, and first went on the 6th day of November, 1734, and on the 26th day of April, 1736, it was undermined by the water, and broken down after it had stood two and a half years; and after it first went, one year and five months.

"The third saw-mill, built on a new spot, was raised the 20th of September, 1736, and first went on the 5th of May, 1737."

Photo. by Moffitt.

A. V. Blanchard

The Blanchard family originated in Normandy, and at an early day two of its representatives, who were brothers, came to this country and settled, the one in the eastern part of the State of Massachusetts, and the other in the western. From these two originated the two branches of the family now represented in the State.

The subject of this sketch is descended from the western branch of the family. His grandfather, Samuel, lived at Sutton, Mass., a hundred years ago or more, and engaged in farming. He had seven children,—Samuel, Stephen, John B., Mary, Thomas, Abiatha, and Susan. Of these sons, Thomas was one of the most celebrated inventors that the United States has ever seen, his fertility of invention being wonderful and the scope of his inventive powers seemingly unlimited.

Among other things that he invented were machines for heading tacks, for bending wood, and for turning irregular forms. This latter invention was of incalculable value. It was first applied to turning the stocks of guns, and was at once adopted by the government armories; then to the making of the indentation for letting the gunlock into the stock; to the turning out of busts and casts from hard substances; and to a thousand and one branches of mechanical art. After inventing various other patents, and achieving a wide reputation as an inventor throughout the world, he died in the year 1865, at the age of seventy-six.

John Brewer, father of Alonzo V., was born, May 2, 1780, at Sutton, Mass. He was a scythe-maker by trade, and followed that occupation throughout his life, settling in Palmer, Mass., in the year 1824; and, still pursuing the manufacture of scythes, he acquired the highest reputation for the superiority of his goods. He married Silence, daughter of Reuben Barton, of Sutton, and died in October, 1850. His children were Alonzo V., Wm. J., Emily, John D., and Franklin, all of whom attained mature years, the boys becoming scythe-makers by trade; of these children only Alonzo V. and Franklin are now living, each at Blanchardville, in the town of Palmer, Mass.

Alonzo V. Blanchard was born in the northeastern part of Sutton, Mass. (now the town of Millbury), on Dec. 2, 1805. He passed his early life in learning the trade of a scythe-maker and in acquiring an education, attending first the common schools of his native town, and finishing at Dudley Academy and Harrison Academy; at the age of nineteen his father located in Palmer, Alonzo V. accompanying him and engaging in the manufacture of scythes for him. After a few years he entered into partnership with his father in the same enterprise; a little later his father withdrew from the business, and Alonzo V. took into partnership with him his brother William J. The latter being obliged to withdraw on account of health, the business was first run by Alonzo V. and John D., in partnership, the fourth brother, Franklin, joining the firm a little later. This business connection continued for many years and achieved great success, and was only dissolved by the sudden death of John D., in the year 1872. During the time that these brothers were in partnership they were burned out three times; but, nothing daunted, steadily pursued their avocation.

In addition to scythe-making, the Blanchard Brothers also engaged largely in the manufacture of plough and shovel handles, ox-yokes, and other bent-wood articles, having purchased of their Uncle Thomas his patent for bending wood. This department of their business reached in some years the handsome sum of $20,000, and they manufactured annually, in addition, about two thousand dozen of scythes, the market value of these being about the same sum.

When the Blanchard family first settled at the point that bears their name, but meagre improvements had been made, there being there simply a grist-and saw-mill and two dwelling houses; now there are some twelve dwelling-houses and other improvements, the whole making a pleasant little settlement about one mile and a quarter east of Palmer Depot. Mr. Blanchard occupies a handsome and homelike residence at Blanchardville, and is now engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in negotiating the favorable sale of the excellent water-privileges owned by himself, his brother Franklin, and the heirs of his brother John D.

Besides devoting his energies to his business enterprises, Mr. Blanchard has found time to perform various public duties. For the period of ten years he was one of the supervisors of the public schools of Palmer, an office requiring great tact, discrimination, and good judgment; he has also been a selectman of the town for many years, and overseer of the poor. In the years 1836, 1845, and 1847 he represented the town in the State Legislature. He has always been a member of the Democratic party, and was several times a candidate for important offices, being a candidate for Congress on two occasions, and for State Senator several times, coming within eight votes of being elected to the latter office in a county largely Republican. Mr. Blanchard was also one of the first inspectors of the State almshouse at Monson, and filled that position for several years.

In religious affairs Mr. Blanchard is a member of the Congregational Church of Palmer Depot, and has been an active and prominent member for many years, contributing largely to its benevolent and missionary enterprises, and filling offices of responsibility in the church.

On Oct. 25, 1827, Mr. Blanchard was united in marriage to Elvira Ann, daughter of Daniel Shearer, who was the first to practice the legal profession in the town of Palmer. But one child has been born to them, Mary King, who was born June 18, 1830; married Albert P. Chapman, Oct. 25, 1847, and died April 8, 1865. Mrs. Blanchard is still living.

The fiftieth anniversary of the wedding of this memorable couple, on Oct. 25, 1877, was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies. They left their home to revisit the "old King homestead," in the east part of the town, where they were married, and, standing on the identical spot where they stood fifty years before, there commemorated the important step they had then taken. What cares, troubles, and vicissitudes had they not experienced since then! Returning to their home, they found it in charge of many kind friends, who gave them a hearty reception and made them the recipients of costly and elegant gifts, fitly recognizing the long life of domestic peace that they had spent together.

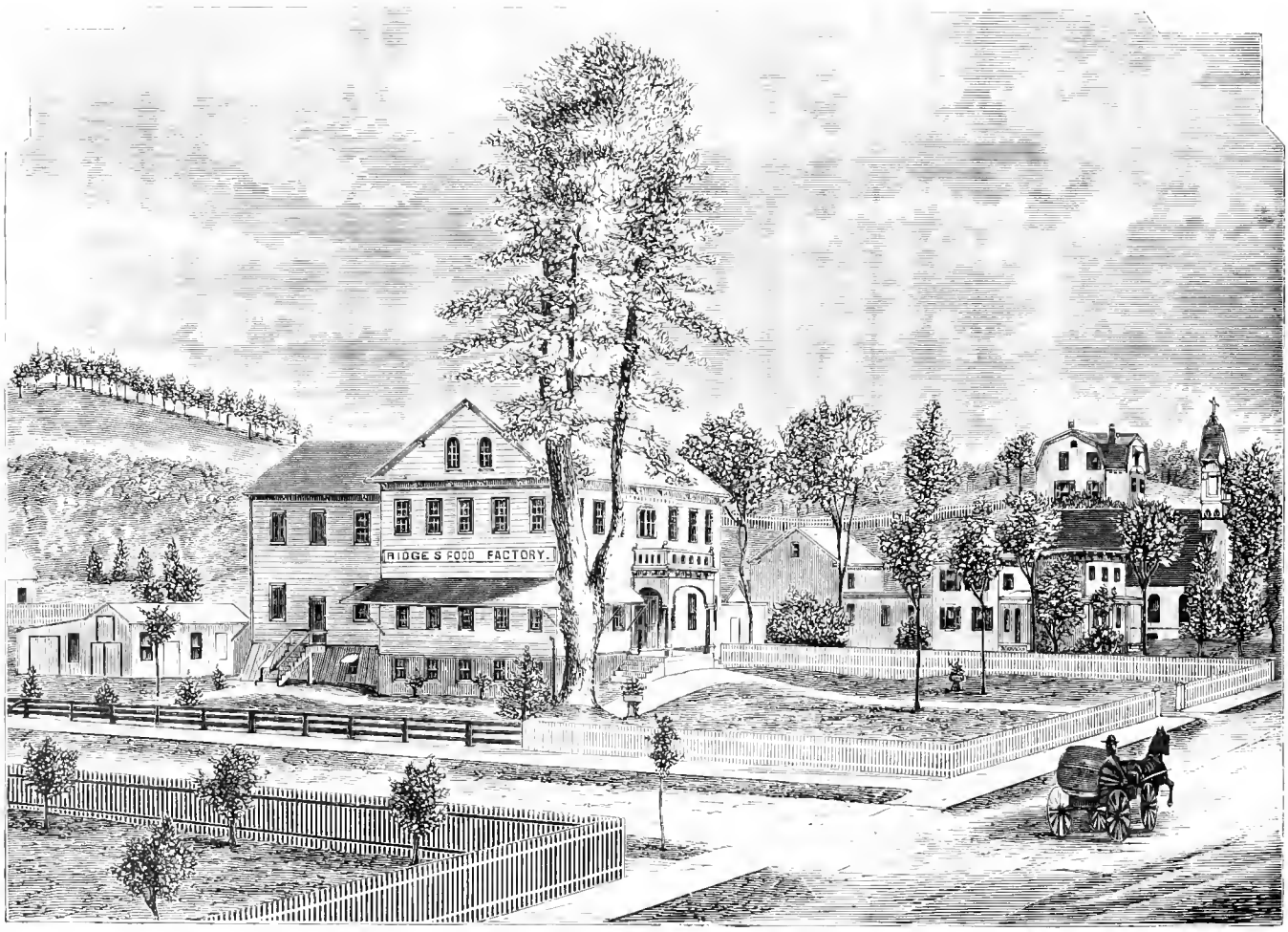
John Henry Woolrich is the second son of Henry Woolrich, of Carvedey Hall, Handley, Cheshire, England. His ancestry dates back many hundred years, and the old church is still standing at Handley to which the family have paid tithes for upward of four hundred years. His mother was a Vernon, and a connection of that family to which Admiral Vernon belonged, after whom Mount Vernon, the home of Washington, was named.

The subject of this sketch was born at Handley, county of Cheshire, March 14, 1837. His early days were passed in attaining an education near the old city of Chester. From about the age of fourteen to that of twenty he served a full apprenticeship, under indentures, in the acquirement of the profession of a chemist, and thus laid the foundation of that chemical knowledge and experience that has proved so useful to him in his present business. In the year 1860, Mr. Woolrich left his native country, and removed to Halifax, Nova Scotia, soon after engaging in the drug business in that place. He still retains an interest there in the same enterprise. During the time that he was engaged in the drug business, Mr. Woolrich also acted as agent for the firm in England who were manufacturing Ridge's patent food for infants and invalids. In the year 1870, in connection with others, Mr. Woolrich undertook the manufacture of this article at Malden, Mass. After remaining there five years the enterprise was transferred to Palmer, for the purpose of securing better shipping facilities, where it has since continued under his management and control. The business has now attained large proportions, and the article manufactured has deservedly achieved great popularity as an article of domestic use.

On Aug. 19, 1862, Mr. Woolrich was united in marriage to Louisa, eldest daughter of Robert Woodell, of the city of Halifax. But one child has been born to them,—Vernon Henry Woolrich, born May 22, 1863, now attending school at Mount Allison Academy, in New Brunswick.

Mr. Woolrich has permanently located in the village of Palmer, and occupies a pleasant residence on Thorndike Street, which he erected for his own use in the spring of 1877, and which he calls "Tushingham Cottage," after the ancestral estate of the Vernon family.

JOHN HENRY WOOLRICH.



RIDGE'S PATENT FOOD FACTORY.
WOOLRICH & CO., PALMER, MASS.

The first mills probably stood at the northeastern corner of Pataquatick Pond.

Saw- and grist-mills have existed in different parts of the town since that time. William Mason had a tannery at Blanchardville, in the early part of the present century. Asa Gates carried on a small carding and cloth-dressing establishment in Thorndike about 1822 or '23. Hancock & Burnett had a lock-manufactory at Thorndike about twenty years ago. Horace Clark manufactured cotton batting, where the Palmer Carpet Company now is, about the same time.

In 1824, John B. Blanchard came to Palmer from the town of Dudley (afterward Webster), and began the manufacture of scythes at Blanchardville. He continued in that business until 1840, when he retired, and his four sons—Alonzo V., William J., John D., and Franklin—continued the business in partnership until 1872, when the death of John D. dissolved the firm, and the business was discontinued. When in operation these works produced about 2000 dozen scythes annually, at an average valuation of $9 per dozen.

The water-privilege at Bond's village was early utilized by Emelius Bond and others. A small woolen-mill existed there prior to 1850, but was destroyed by fire in that year.

THE BOSTON DUCK COMPANY,

at Bond's village, was organized about 1844. It now has an excellent mill at that point, and is engaged in the manufacture of cotton duck. The mill contains 15,000 spindles. The number of hands employed is 350, and the average annual production is 4,500,000 yards. In 1877, 2,388,000 pounds of cotton were used. The pay-roll averages about $7000 per month. The capital stock is $350,000. Oren B. Smith has been the resident agent of the company since 1870.

THE BONDSVILLE DYE-WORKS

are also owned and controlled by the Boston Duck Company. They occupy a large brick building, which was erected in 1876, and are doing a large business. All varieties of cloth and flannels are colored at the works.

THE OTIS COMPANY

is located at Three Rivers, and engaged in the manufacture of fancy dress goods. The Palmer Manufacturing Company located on the site in 1824, but failed in 1828. In 1830, Joseph Brown went to Three Rivers and took charge of the enterprise for another company, and in 1832 commenced the manufacture of common white cotton goods. Brown left in 1861. Samuel Haines succeeded him, and engaged in the manufacture of fancy dress goods. The mill was burned May 10, 1863, and the privilege was unused for nine years. The Otis Company erected their present handsome mill in 1872. They employ between 500 and 600 hands, their pay-roll amounting to from $10,000 to $11,000 monthly. The mill contains 451 looms, uses about 3000 bales of cotton annually, and produces from 300,000 to 400,000 yards of fancy dress goods per month. Edwin H. Barker is acting agent, and Albert A. Barker resident superintendent.

THE THORNDIKE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

commenced operations in that village in 1837, when they erected a stone cotton-mill. In 1846 and 1847 they erected a second mill, and in both these establishments are now employing about 450 persons. Cotton ticks, denims, and stripes are the goods manufactured. Over 3000 bales of raw material are annually used, producing about 5,500,000 yards of manufactured goods. Cornelius Wilson, of Thorndike, is the agent, and exercises a general superintendence over the mills. The capital stock of the company is $450,000.

THE PALMER CARPET COMPANY,

about a mile above Palmer Depot, was established Nov. 16, 1874. It is an incorporated joint-stock enterprise, with a capital of $50,000, and is principally engaged in the manufacture of Brussels and Wilton carpets, of which about 125,000 yards are annually produced. The number of persons employed is 55, receiving about $1800 per month. The company use about 150,000 pounds of worsted yarn annually. The works used by the concern were erected in 1871 by the Parks Carpet Company, and came into the possession of the present owners in 1874, since which time a new boiler-room has been added. Andrew Pinney is the superintendent of the works.

THE HAMPDEN HAT-MILLS

are located at Palmer Depot, and were established in 1869. S. N. Davis first engaged in the business of straw-hat finishing, and continued therein upward of three years, when he was succeeded by Robert L. Goddard, the present owner, who has since pursued that branch of manufacture. When running, the establishment employs from 50 to 60 hands. In 1877 over 100,000 dozens of straw-hats were finished in the mills, and over 40,000 dozens were trimmed.

RIDGE'S PATENT-FOOD FACTORY,

located on Thorndike Street, Palmer Depot, is one of the most widely known enterprises in the country. Woolrich & Co., the owners, removed from Malden, Mass., to Palmer, in the winter of 1874. From 6 to 10 persons are engaged in the manufacture of the patent food.* The factory is a model of cleanliness and order. Hundreds of dozens of boxes of the food are annually produced.

THE PALMER IRON-FOUNDRY,

at Palmer Depot, has been run by Edgerton & Davis since 1874, succeeding Julius C. Shaw. They employ from 12 to 15 men in the manufacture of hollow-ware, sinks, and various kinds of machinery.

THE PALMER PLANING-MILLS

were established at Palmer Depot in 1873 by Francis Keyer, the present proprietor.

THE MARCHANT & WING HAT-FACTORY

at Palmer Depot was established in 1876 by Reuben C. Wing. George W. Marchant became associated in the enterprise in the fall of 1778, and the firm are now engaged in the manufacture of straw hats, and in finishing and pressing the same variety of goods. The proprietors have recently remodeled the factory, with a view to increasing its production.

SAWYER & GALLOP

have been engaged in the manufacture of soft soap since 1851 at Thorndyke, succeeding Smith, Blanchard, and others in the same business. Upward of 1000 barrels are annually produced.

MILITARY.

The military history of Palmer has been highly creditable. In the early wars the town contributed such assistance as was in her power cheerfully and patriotically. In the war of the Revolution she was not behind her sister-towns in the exhibition of those qualities which nerved the arms and cheered the hearts of a liberty-loving people. On June 17, 1776, stirring resolutions, breathing the spirit of independence, and devoting the "lives and fortunes" of the citizens to the support of the General Congress, were adopted by the town. Many of her citizens joined the ranks of the patriots. John A. McElwean was among this number, and was at the battle of Bunker Hill and at the surrender of Burgoyne.

To the late war Palmer contributed her full quota of men, and supported every active measure for the overthrow of the Rebellion.

The following is a list of the soldiers who served from Palmer in the war of 1861–65:

* Food for infants.

Paul J. Pine, Bartholomew J. Murphy, Herbert W. Hitchcock, Albert C. Parsons, Artemas W. Priggs, Franklin Blair, Joseph F. Dewley (mus.), Francis C. Cook (capt.), John Murphy, George W. Mills, William McGuire, Eldridge McIntosh, James McGrath, Isaiah Lary, Frank F. Lester, Otis E. Kendall, Samuel R. Keith, Frank J. Holt, John K. Hempstead, John Hard, Robert J. Hancock, Oscar S. Griswold, Robert Gregory, Miles C. Gerald, James C. Fletcher, Walter H. Ducan, Henry Canterbury, Samuel Brown, Morris Breen, Rufus M. Bacon, Jr., Frank Angell, Charles Hastings (wagoner), James B. Foster (mus.), George F. Amidon (corp.), Elbridge G. Hastings (sergt.), William F. White (sergt.), Anson A. Dorncan (sergt.), Horace White, George H. Wellman, Charles Tuin, Perlin Thompson, Charles A. Studley, Eli Strickland, Dexter H. Packard, Luke Kullon, John Kennedy, William F. White, Michael Mulvaney, Hiram N. Palmer, James Fitzpatrick, George Dunham, Daniel Moulton, Bernard M. Hanson, George W. Clark, Horace White, John Farrel, Patrick O'Hare (corp.), Eward Fitzgerald, Patrick Owen, Harlow B. Kibbe, Lyman A. Godley, Stephen Lucas, Horatio D. Green, Jacob Smith, Joseph Bell, Henry Gregg.

For assistance in compiling the foregoing facts thanks are due to Jonathan McElwean, Asa Shumway, Alonzo V. Blanchard, the widow of Cyrus Knox, M. W. French, the editors and proprietors of the *Palmer Journal*, and other citizens of Palmer, and especially to the clergy of the various churches in the town. Much help has also been derived from several pamphlets loaned by Rev. B. M. Fullerton.

BRIMFIELD.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

This town is situated on the eastern border of the county of Hampden, and bounded as follows: On the north by the town of Warren, Worcester Co.; on the south by the towns of Wales and Holland, Hampden Co.; on the east by the town of Sturbridge, Worcester Co.; and on the west by the towns of Monson and Palmer, Hampden Co., the last named town being separated from it by the Quaboag River, a branch of the Chicopee River. The east, west, and south lines are straight, and correspond nearly with the cardinal points. The north and northwest lines are irregular. The area included within its limits is given at 21,618 acres.

NATURAL FEATURES.

Situated upon the highlands which separate the waters of the Thames from those of the Connecticut, the greater portion of the town is quite elevated, the highest points reaching an altitude of more than 1200 feet above the sea.

Its general topography is made up of a series of lofty ridges and isolated hills, many of which approach the dignity of mountains, and all more or less irregular and rugged in outline, and consisting of crystalline and metamorphic rocks, of which gneiss forms a prominent feature. The general direction of these ridges is a little northeast and southwest, and they are found in all parts of the town. The principal elevations are known by the following names: East and West Waddaquodduck Mountains, Steerage Rock,—a prominent feature in the landscape, whose lofty heights the Indians were wont to ascend in order to get their bearings for Agawam and Nonotuck, and from which circumstance it is said to have derived its name,—Chamberlain Mountain, Great Mountain, Mill-Stone Mountain, Saw-Mill Mountain, Cook's Mountain, Hubbard's Hill, Sheep-Pasture Hill, Indian Hill, Grass Hill, Mount Misery, Burt Hill, Breakneck Hill, Haynes' Hill, Bush Hill, James Hill, and Wache-Queeche Hill. Many of these are exceedingly rough and rugged in their outlines, and are a marked feature in the landscape as seen from any direction.

The principal streams are the Quinnebaug and Quaboag Rivers and their branches. The major portion of the town is drained by Mill Brook, an important affluent of the Quinnebaug River, a branch of the Thames, which discharges into Long Island Sound at New London, Conn. The Quinnebaug receives the waters from all the eastern portions of the town, including those of two considerable ponds, known as Sherman, or Brimfield, and Allum Pond.* Sherman's Pond is situated near the centre of the town, and contains about 80 acres. Allum Pond lies near the east boundary, in a deep basin, surrounded by precipitous ridges, and covers an area of about 100 acres. Brimfield, or Sherman's Pond, discharges into Mill Brook. The western part of the town is drained by three considerable affluents of the Quaboag River, the most important of which is Elbow Brook, in the southwest part of the town. All these streams furnish water-power to a greater or less extent, which has been utilized in various places.

Interspersed among these hills and mountains are numerous valleys, or intervales, of greater or less dimensions, and generally composed of a sandy loam, and producing fair crops of grass and some varieties of grain. Many of the upland farms are stony or gravelly. A few like those on Tower Hill are composed of a rich loam, but the meadow-lands of the valleys are generally considered the choicest for all purposes. The town may with propriety be called one of the "hill-towns" of the county, and includes almost every variety of soil and location.

Among the local names of the smaller streams are Erwin's Brook, in the south part of the town; Hitchcock's Brook, running through the village of Brimfield; and *Treat* Brook, a little west of the village, named in honor of the first settled minister. Perry and Bottle Brooks are small streams in the northwest part of the town, flowing into the Quaboag River.

There are still remaining upon the hills and mountains considerable quantities of timber, consisting mainly of oak, maple, elm, chestnut, pine, and white birch. Minerals abound in various places, among the most important being bog-iron ore, which was formerly worked to a considerable extent on the farm of Charles Bugbee, since occupied by Michael Travers.†

The early settlers prized the natural grass of the water-courses very highly, and they had recourse to various methods to increase the crop. Among other expedients, they dammed the streams to produce an overflow, which materially benefitted the natural grasses and added largely to the crop of wild-hay. The introduction of English grasses upon the uplands was found a difficult experiment to make successful, and the "swale hay" was the more highly prized in consequence.

STATISTICAL.

According to the census taken in 1771, there were 230 polls, 146 dwellings, 8 mills, 5 shops, 143 horses, 478 cows, 256 oxen, 342 swine, 856 acres in tillage; 1249 acres in grass, producing 823 tons of English hay; 535 acres fresh meadow, producing 490 tons of hay; and a total valuation in the town of £7481 8*s*.

By the census returns of 1875, it appears that there were 298 polls, 257 dwellings, and 275 families. There were 12,300

* According to Roger Williams, who wrote upon the language of the New England Indians, Allum, or Alum, was the *Nipmuck* word for *dog*.

† The geology of the whole valley will be found described in a general chapter.

acres of improved lands, with products valued at $272,740, and the total valuation of property was $567,200.

EMINENT CITIZENS.

Of the men of distinction which Brimfield has produced may be mentioned Timothy Danielson, a leading spirit during the Revolutionary period. He was a man of great physical energy and endurance, and possessed of good education. He served as a general in the Revolutionary war for a time, and filled many important civil offices. In after-years he was a Senator and member of the council, and was the first chief-justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He died at Brimfield in 1791, at the age of fifty-eight.

Jonathan Thompson, of Brimfield, attained to a colonelcy in the army of the Revolution; was in active service, and present at the siege of Yorktown. Lieut. Thompson, also of Brimfield, is said to have been the last man killed in the Revolution. Abner Morgan held the rank of major in the same army. Christopher Ward was a trusted and efficient soldier of that period, had many stirring experiences, and was trusted with the conduct of many enterprises requiring courage and ingenuity. Mr. Blodgett also saw much active service.

Gen. Wm. Eaton, noted for his exploits in the war against Tripoli, undertaken for the suppression of piratical assaults upon our commerce in the Mediterranean, was long a resident of the town. He married the widow of Gen. Timothy Danielson, and lies buried in the cemetery at Brimfield.

Charles Prentiss, the author of a history of the United States, and the biographer of Gen. Eaton and Robert Treat Paine, resided at Brimfield for a time.

Erastus Fairbanks, ex-Governor of Vermont, is a native of the town; also Josiah Stebbins and Samuel Hitchcock, both of whom attained to the Bench, the one in Vermont, the other in Maine.

INDIAN OCCUPATION AND RELICS.

The region of country which afterward became Brimfield at the time of its first settlement is presumed to have been one vast forest. The Indians had probably burned over about 2000 acres for the purpose of cultivation, and to make early grazing-places for the deer.

It is not certain that there was any regular Indian village on this land, although a few wigwams are said to have occupied Indian Hill. It was a part of the *Nipmuck* country, a tribe which seems to have had no one acknowledged head.* Brookfield was the home of the *Quaboag* tribe.

The hill known as Indian Hill was cultivated by the Indians, as was also the East Hill. The early settlers followed the customs of the Indians in planting corn. The proper time was when the young oak-leaf was as big as a mouse's ear. The proper method was to hill the corn, planting beneath the seed a fish for plant food.

Near the outlet of Sherman's Pond many arrow-heads are frequently found. While living in the western part of the town William H. Sherman found a stone utensil and a pot or mortar, but so broken that it could not be restored to its original shape. Stone hatchets or tomahawks have also been found at Sherman's and Alum Pond, and around a rock on the old C. R. Brown farm. An Indian family, John and Sarah *Quam*, with their children, once lived near Alum Pond, and were of the *Mohican* tribe. John had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and came from Norwich, Conn. These relics and the names of some of the hills and water-courses are the only traces of the Indians left.†

* Three renegade *Narragansett* Indians—Ailumps, Massashowell, and Aguntues—are said to have exercised authority over these Indians, who owed a *quasi* allegiance to Uncas as the nominal head of the tribe east of the Connecticut River.

† It is at least questionable whether the modern Indians ever manufactured or made use of any description of stone implements excepting pots of soapstone. They most probably are relics of a semi-civilized race long since passed away,—possibly identical with the "mound-builders" of the West.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

On the 20th day of June, 1701, the General Court, in compliance with a petition of 21 residents of Springfield,‡ appointed Col. John Pynchon, Capt. Thomas Colton, Pelatiah Glover, James Warriner, David Morgan, and Joseph Stebbins a committee to lay out a new township, eight miles square, on the eastern boundary of Springfield. They were to settle thereon, distribute it to 60 families, settle 20 families within two years from May, 1702, and make provision by grants for entertaining 70 families if the land would conveniently accommodate so many. Also to settle an "able orthodox minister of the gospel there as soon as may be." No one person was to be granted more than 120 acres of land.

The first visit of the committee was made Sept. 22, 1701, 20 other persons accompanying them. After two days they returned to Springfield, being unable to decide where to locate the central village of the town or "town plot." A second attempt was made, with no better success. Grout's Hill, now in the town of Monson, was finally selected as the proper spot. The first grants of land were made Dec. 31, 1701, to 13 persons, on condition that they should commence work thereon the following spring. This they failed to do. For a number of years no further grants were made. The reason assigned was that the war "did hinder the proceedings of us so that we Could not full fill the Conditions of our Grant by Reason of the Great danger we should be in of the los of our lives."

When Brimfield was first settled there was no other settlement east of Springfield and south of Brookfield as far as Oxford, and it was in old Hampshire County. On May 22, 1761, the town voted against removing the court to Northampton, also appointing a committee, who presented six cogent reasons against the project.§

As originally laid out Brimfield included the present towns of Monson, Wales, Holland, part of Palmer, and part of the town of Warren, formerly called Western.‖ Monson was incorporated as a district on April 25, 1760, with all the rights of a town except that of corporate representation in the Legislature, and in 1775 became a town, its first town-meeting being held December 29th of that year. Wales and Holland were formerly included in the district of South Brimfield. Wales was incorporated as a district Sept. 18, 1762, and became the town of Wales, Feb. 20, 1828. Previous to the latter date it had retained the name of South Brimfield. Holland was incorporated as a district by virtue of an act passed July 5, 1783, and as a town May 1, 1836.

The town was first designated as "the plantation adjoining Springfield to the east of Springfield." The records of the committee show that for the sake of convenience alone they changed the name of the town to Brimfield.

The inhabitants were at first greatly annoyed by the Indians. The trouble from this source was so serious that two block-houses were erected where the residents could take refuge at night, or in case of attack. The site of one was south of the mill-pond, near the present residence of John S. Needham. The other stood where the almshouse now is.

In the Massachusetts Archives (xci., page 62) is a muster-roll of men posted, July 24, 1722, under Col. Samuel Partridge, at Brookfield and Brimfield.¶ There is also a letter from John Sherman, bearing date July 10, 1725, asking that a guard may be stationed at Brimfield. In the muster-roll of Sergt. Joseph Knowlton's company of Springfield, dated Nov. 19, 1725, the names of twelve men designated as the "Brimfield scout" are given.—[Mass. Archives.]

On June 15, 1709, the General Court prolonged the time originally allotted for the settlement of Brimfield to four

‡ Mass. Archives, vol. cxiii., page 256.

§ Mass. Archives, vol. cxvii., page 664.

‖ See Mass. Archives, cxvii., 102-7, and Ancient Plans, iv., 117.

¶ One of the eight men at Brimfield was Bezaleel Sherman. All the men were from Springfield.

years after the conclusion of the war with France and Spain. Maj. John Pynchon was appointed a member of the committee in place of his father, who had died in 1703. The further settlement of the town, from some cause, was very slow, but on June 10, 1714, the Brimfield committee petitioned the General Court for a further grant of land, three miles in width, on the eastern border, which petition was granted. The location on Grout's Hill was then abandoned, and the present and more desirable one selected. A road was laid out over Hubbard's Hill (now Tower Hill) northward eight rods wide. This was the town street. On each side of this road were located the lots of the settlers, 40 rods wide by 160 in length.

Considerable difficulty was experienced by the committee by reason of a claim to a portion of the land made by the heirs of Judge Waitstill Winthrop. The subject was the cause of several petitions for a new survey by the Brimfield people, which request was finally granted. A new survey was made, and accepted Dec. 18, 1728, making the colony line the southern boundary of the Winthrop farm.

The settlement of the town progressed so slowly, and some of the settlers were so dissatisfied with the committee, that on June 12, 1723, the General Court appointed a new committee, consisting of John Chandler, Henry Dwight, and Joseph Jennings, to "perfect the Settlement of Said Town in all respects according to the True Intent and Meaning of the Generall Court in Making Brimfield a township."

This committee proposed to the General Court to annul the grants made by the previous committee, and to make new allotments of the land. The inhabitants presented a remonstrance against this, Feb. 16, 1731, insisting that, "In their humble opinion, ye General Court did not annull ye acts and grants of the former committee, but only determine the Power of s^d^ committee for the future, nor did the last Committee Ever receive any Power to vacate or abridge the former Commit's Grants."

The General Court, with the approval of the royal Governor, ordered that several of the principal inhabitants be cited to appear at the next session of that body, and show cause why a new allotment should not be made.

The inhabitants were to exercise the privileges of a town, but were not to pass any acts affecting the rights of property. Capt. John Sherman was instructed to "Notifye and Warn the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of said Precinct to Assemble and Convene in some publick place in Brimfield, aforesaid," to choose all town officers. This order and decree were made on Feb. 22, 1731.

On June 18, 1731, the General Court confirmed the title to the occupants of lands granted by the original committee, declaring the claims of some non-residents void, and making some special grants. The town was permitted to have and enjoy the privileges and immunities of other towns in the province. Other provisions were made for allotting the remaining land to certain persons named in the act. Grants of 120 acres each, made by the first committee, were confirmed to the following persons, viz.: Nathaniel Hitchcock, Ebenezer Graves, David Hitchcock, Benjamin Cooley, Leonard Hoar, Capt. John Sherman, David Morgan, and Nathan Collins, and a lot of like quantity to one of the sons of each of them, to be designated by them. Also one each to Deliverance Brooks, Daniel Hubbard, John Atchinson, and one to his son; one to Park Williams in his "own rite," and one purchased by him, originally granted to Robert Old; one each to John Stebbins, William Nelson, and John Charles, and one to each of their sons; one to John Lumbard, David Lumbard, Samuel Hubbard, Peter Haynes, Joseph Haynes, Peter Montague, Henry Burt, Thomas Stebbins, William Nichols' heirs, Micah Tousley, Eleazer Foot, William Warriner, James Thompson, Francis Baxter's heirs and assigns, George Erwin, Joseph Frost, David Shaw, John *alias* Daniel Burt, Joshua Shaw, Samuel Bliss, Thomas Foot and assigns, John Keep, Samuel Allen, Nathaniel Miller, Ezra King, Robert Old (called Capt. Ashley's lot), Samuel King, Anthony Needham, Robert Moulton, Robert Moulton, Jr., John Nilson, John Danielson, John Miller, John Mighell, Joseph Davis, Benjamin Warner, Daniel Graves, Benjamin Munn, Daniel Fuller, Nathaniel Clark, and John Bullen, amounting to 69 lots of 120 acres each. To Samuel Munger, Thomas Green, Joshua Old, Ebenezer Scott, Mark Ferry, Samuel Allen, Jr., Samuel Shaw, Seth Shaw, and Daniel Kellum or assigns, each a home-lot of 60 acres was granted, already laid out, and if they had more than that, they were to retain the same, the surplus to be deducted from their "after-rights."

To Rev. Mr. Treat, the minister of the town, a lot of 120 acres was granted with all after-rights; also a lot to Samuel Chandler, son of John Chandler, who had built a house there; another to Seth Dwight, son of Henry Dwight, and one to Joseph Jennings, in consideration of their services as a prudential committee; also to William Pynchon and Obadiah Cooley, who, although they did not reside on the grants, "Did provide some materials for finishing the meeting-house, and have since made some improvements thereon;" also a lot to them jointly, "in consideration that they provided ironwork for the first saw-mill, they drawing no after-rights;" also to Capt. George Colton and David Ingersole a lot of 120 acres, "in consideration of their providing Nailes of all sorts Sufficient for finishing the meeting-house;" also to the heirs of Lieut.-Col. Pynchon, Capt. Thomas Colton, James Warriner, David Morgan, Joseph Stebbins, all deceased, and to Pelatiah Glover 120 acres each.

To Thomas Ingersole, in consideration of expenses incurred on the first committee, to Thomas Mirrick, Thomas Mirrick, Jr., the heirs of Nathaniel Sikes, Increase Sikes, Samuel Keep, and Tilly Mirrick, in consideration of money paid, lots were granted and confirmed without after-rights or divisions. The grants previously made to William Brewer, William Hamilton, Patrick Marshall, Andrew Bayley, Pelatiah Grover, Jr., John Evans, and Ebenezer Cooley were declared void, they "having in no measure answered the good Design of the general court."

The names of most of the earliest settlers of Brimfield are included among the grantees named in these grants. On Sept. 27, 1655, Rev. John Eliot, commonly known as "the Apostle to the Indians," bought 1000 acres of land near Quaboag of two Indians,—Wattatooweelin or Wattawoolckin, and Nokan or Nakin.* He died May 20, 1690. On Dec. 9, 1715, the General Court confirmed his title to the lands to his grandson, John Eliot.

Oct. 23, 1657, the General Court granted to Richard Fellows† "200 acres of upland and meadow, to be laid out to him at Cheecopey river." He was to "build a house there for the entertainment of travelers, both for House-roome for horse and man, and some lodging and provision for both, with beere, wine, and strong liquors." He built a tavern, but did not reside there more than two years. It is supposed that fear of the Indians compelled him to abandon the place.‡ The location of the tavern was in the fork formed by the union of Chicopee Brook with Chicopee River, in the northern part of what is now the town of Monson.

Nathaniel Hitchcock appears to have been the earliest of the permanent settlers of the town. The first house was built by him on the ground afterward owned by Alfred L. Converse, and now occupied by Henry F. Brown. The second house

* Two hundred acres of this tract fell within Brimfield when the eastern boundary was extended three miles.

† Mass. Col. Rec., Vol. IV., Part I, p. 319.

‡ The grant was made to Fellows, as an individual, forty-four years before the formal settlement of the town. It was surveyed in 1657. The tavern is said not to have complied with the specifications required. On June 22, 1733, the General Court confirmed the grant to the heirs of Thomas Clark, to whom Fellows had assigned it. Fellows died at Hatfield in 1663. (MSS. Records of General Court, Vol. XIV., p. 277, and Springfield Registry I., 302.)

built was probably the old Townsley House, which David Morgan erected. It has since been taken down.

The first tavern was built on the hill-side by the Warren road, nearly opposite the house formerly occupied by Rev. Dr. Vaill. A blanket is said to have served as a door.

Moses Brooks, a son of Deliverance Brooks, born in 1717, is said to have been the first white child born in the town. The Thompson family came from Woburn, and the Russell and Blodgett families from Lexington. The great majority of the early settlers came from Springfield, and their names appear there as holding various offices. John Atchinson was hog-reeve; William Warriner and Nathaniel Hitchcock, highway surveyors; and Samuel Keep, fence-viewer.

Gen. Timothy Danielson, an officer in the Revolutionary war, was born in the town in 1733, and died there Sept. 19, 1791.

John Sherman, another of the early settlers, was a teacher in Springfield from 1702 to 1716, when he became a physician. He removed to Brimfield about 1721, was elected town-clerk in 1732, and held that office for thirty consecutive years. His records are as easily read to-day as when first made, so carefully and regularly are they written. He is the ancestor of all the Sherman families living in Brimfield. Elijah T. Sherman, living now on the spot selected by John Sherman for a home, has in his possession the account-book and mortar of his ancestor.

PHYSICIANS.

The first physician's name that appears on the town records is that of Dr. Thomas Green. Dr. James Lawrence came to Brimfield about 1746, and continued the successful practice of his profession until May 11, 1778, when he died of small-pox, at the age of fifty-eight. Dr. John Butler, once a surgeon in the United States navy, practiced in Brimfield until his death. Dr. Israel Trask was a native of the town, born March 18, 1775. He was an active and energetic man, and prominent in town affairs. He is said to have introduced the practice of vaccination in the town, and asked permission to establish a hospital, under regulations made by a committee of seven. On March 11, 1793, the town voted that "the small-pox be set up at Oliver Mason's one fortnite to continue at Simeon Hubbard's and Thomas Bliss one fortnite from this time and no longer." Dr. Rufus Guthrie was another of the early physicians of Brimfield. Dr. Joseph Moffatt practiced for more than forty years in Brimfield, where he was born. He died Aug. 12, 1802. Dr. Martin Hersey was another of the early physicians of the town. Dr. Justus Keyes moved to Brimfield Centre about 1809. He sold his practice, in 1815, to Dr. Ebenezer Knight, who succeeded him, and a few years after Dr. Keyes died in the old Noah Hitchcock house, which he then owned. Dr. Asa Lincoln commenced practice at Brimfield about 1804, and continued until July 7, 1854, when he died, aged seventy-two years. He filled various town offices, was a member of the State Senate, and is credited with establishing a system of practice at variance with that usually adopted by his compeers, and more in accordance with the principles of medical practice at the present day.

ATTORNEYS.

Abner Morgan was the first to study law and practice as an attorney. He was born in Brimfield, Jan. 9, 1746. He represented the town at the General Court, which met at Watertown, July 19, 1775; was afterward a major in the Continental army, where he filled other important positions, and was an advocate of ability.

Stephen Pynchon was another of the early lawyers of Brimfield. He took up his residence there after 1790, and filled all the important town and legislative offices. He was the first postmaster of the town, being appointed in 1806, and filled that office until his death, Feb. 5, 1823.

John B. Cooley was admitted to the Bar in 1818, and opened a law-office in Brimfield. He removed to the State of New York in 1831. Francis B. Stebbins was admitted to the Bar March 10, 1824, when he settled in Brimfield and continued in practice for ten years, when he removed to the town of Ware.

Shoemakers were among the earliest settlers of the town. They were sometimes denominated "cord-wainers." Nathan Read, Jonathan Brown, and Thomas Patrick were among the early carpenters. The first mason mentioned is Reuben Lilly, in 1759. He was a captain in the Revolutionary war. The first house-painter was Artemas Sargent. Lemuel Baker was a saddler as early as 1773. Marquis Converse and James Brown were also early engaged in the same trade.

At the first town-meeting held in Brimfield it was voted to build a pound. The first one actually established, however, was in 1746, on what is now the northwest corner of the park, south of the present school-house. It was repaired in 1759, but in 1762 a new one was built of stone by Noah Hitchcock, 40 feet square, on what is now the park. The town refused to pay for "what Mr. Hitchcock calls a pound," and the refusal to accept his work rankled in Mr. Hitchcock's mind. In 1775 he presented his bill for £3 6s. 8d., with interest for twelve years. The present pound is located north of the church on the Warren road, and was erected in 1811.

BRIDGES.

In 1732 there were twelve bridges in the town, among them being one at Mr. Treat's (Ward's), one at the Plain Brook, one over Elbow Brook, near the saw-mill south of Wight's, one near Robert Moulton's (South Pond), and one near John Sherman's. Just before Monson was incorporated as a town, some of the inhabitants petitioned for a bridge over "Chickuppee Brook," averring that "the place where the Road is Now is Soe bad, that it is Morally Impossible to get over with a horse." The bridge where King's iron bridge now is, on the old Bay path, was built by subscription in 1783. On Feb. 7, 1763, the General Court annexed the bridge over the Chicopee River to Brimfield, for the purpose of keeping it in repair.

The first roads in Brimfield were bridle-paths, crooked and irregular, marked by blazed trees. Stumps of burnt trees encumbered them. The first highways were located about 1730. Courses and distances were not recorded until the year 1797. Much trouble had before existed from the indefinite location of the roads, "across land of Joshua Shaw, where there is the best going, leading from a big rock in the line of said Joshua's plain lot to a black-oak staddle over a squeachy place."

From September, 1731, to March, 1739, twenty roads, leading in various directions, were authorized and laid out by the town. The town street was laid out eight rods wide, other roads six and four rods. May 15, 1794, a committee was appointed to make all the highways of the uniform width of four rods, except the Tower Hill road, and sell to the owners of adjacent lands the strips taken from the highway. On May 19, 1738, the town voted the sum of £50 for mending the highways, and established a highway tax, which the highway surveyors were ordered to collect.

STAGES.

The first stage-coaches seen in the town belonged to the Hartford and Worcester line. Their route was from Wales over Haynes' Hill, and thence to Brookfield *via* Sherman's Pond. In 1848 a daily stage run from Warren to Stafford, passing through Brimfield.

TAVERNS.

Tavern-keeping was quite extensively engaged in, in "ye olden time." Houses were kept by Josiah Smith, at the old turn of the Palmer road, down the hill, north of the present turn; by Aaron Charles, where Edwin B. Webber now resides; by Nathaniel Danielson, in a house that stood near

where Emory Livermore now lives; by Isaac Powers, at West Brimfield; by Benjamin Lumbard, on the old road from East Brimfield to Holland; by Col. Alfred Lyon, where now stands the house of W. H. Wyles; and by Ichabod Bliss, who, in 1796, built for a tavern the house afterward occupied by Dr. Knight, and kept it for that purpose until his death, in 1836.

ORGANIZATION.

The first town-meeting was held on March 16, 1731, in pursuance of a warrant issued by John Sherman, who was designated by the General Court.

The meeting duly convened, and Robert Moulton was chosen moderator. The town officers elected were: Clerk, Robert Moulton; Selectmen, Robert Moulton, John Stebbins, Ezra King, David Morgan, and David Shaw; Town Treasurer, John Stebbins; Assessors, Joseph Blodgett, Joseph Haynes, and David Hitchcock; Constables, John Charles and George Erwen; Surveyors of Highways, James Thompson, Joseph Frost, Samuel Allen, and Nathan Collins; Tithingmen, Ebenezer Scott and Henry Burt; Fence-Viewers, Thomas Stebbins, John Nelson, and John Keep; Hog-Reeves, Samuel Bliss and Benjamin Coley.

On May 4, 1731, John Stebbins, Robert Moulton, and David Shaw were selected "to goe to the General Court to manage affairs their for the town of Brimfield."

On May 24, 1731, Robert Moulton was chosen representative to the General Court to be held at Boston, May 26, 1731.

On Sept. 8, 1731, it was voted at a town-meeting that the representative at court "should act according to his best understanding in the great and waitty affare att Court, with respect In standing for our rights and privileges."

In 1736, Peter Haynes was appointed sealer of leather, and such an official was chosen each year thereafter. In 1738, Henry Burt was chosen sealer of weights and measures. In 1771 the office of packer of beef and pork appears. In 1793 the office of "culler of shingles and staves" was created. In 1823 the first "field-drivers" were elected.

The following persons have filled the principal offices of the town:

SELECTMEN.

Robert Moulton, 1731–33; John Stebbins, 1731–32, '34, '36, 38–40, '42, '44, '48–49; Ezra King, 1731, '37; David Morgan, 1731; David Shaw, 1731; John Sherman, 1732–37, '39–42, '45–47, '49–53, '56; John Russell, 1732–33, '36, '42–44; Wm. Nelson, 1732–33, '39–40; Joshua Shaw, 1733, '51; Ebenezer Graves, 1734–35; Leonard Hoar, 1734, '37, '45–47, '49, '53; Benjamin Cooley, 1734, '38, '45; Nathaniel Hitchcock, 1735, '38; John Keep, 1735, '49, '54; Joseph Blodgett, 1735, '38, '42, '44, '48, '50, '53, '60, '62; David Hitchcock, 1736, '39, '44, '46; Nicholas Graves, 1736, '42; Joseph Haynes, 1737; Wm. Warriner, 1737; Samuel King, 1738, '47, '51, '55, '57; Nathaniel Muller, 1739–40, '43; James Merrick, 1741, '52; Henry Burt, 1741; Nathan Collins, 1741; John Mighell, 1741, '43–45; Thomas Stebbins, 1743, '45, '47, '50, '56, '59; Benjamin Morgan, 1743; Anthony Needham, 1746–47, '57, '62; Joseph Davis, 1746, '58–59, '64; George Colton, 1748, '52–53; Joseph Hoar, 1748, '50–51, '55, '61–63, '65–68, '72–74; Thomas Ellingwood, 1748, '69, '75, Enoch Hides, 1749, '53; Daniel Burt, 1750, '55–57, '59–60, '63, '65–66, '69–72, '75–77, '79–80, '82–85; John Danielson, 1751; Luke Blashfield, 1754, '57; Noah Hitchcock, 1754, '58, '62; Adonijah Russell, 1754, '60, '64–68; Bezaleel Sherman, 1755, '67–71, '76–77; Samuel Moulton, 1756; Francis Sikes, 1758; Edward Bond, 1758, '60, '64; Samuel Nichols, 1759, '61, '67–68, '71, '76; Jonathan Ferry, 1760; James Lawrence, 1761; Jonathan James, 1761, '64; Joseph Hitchcock, 1761, '69–70, '84; Timothy Danielson, 1762, '64–68, '70–74, '76–77; Moses Hitchcock, 1763; Jonathan Charles, 1763; Benjamin Merrick, 1763; James Sherman, 1765–66; Joseph Browning, 1769–71, '74–75, '77, '79, '81–85, '90–93, '95–1804; James Bridgham, 1772–76; Jonathan Brown, 1773, '78–82; Joseph Hoar, Jr., 1775, '78, '80–83, '85–89, '91, '94–97, 1802–3; Jonathan Thompson, 1777, '79; Thomas Lombard, 1778; Simeon Hubbard, 1778, '83, '90; William James, 1788; Aaron Mighill, 1779, '81–82, '84, '86, '88–89; Aaron Charles, 1780–81; Abner Morgan, 1780, '86–1801, '7, '10–11, '19; Samuel Bates, 1783–85, '92–93; Issachar Brown, 1785–91, '94–95, 1814–15, '17; John Carpenter, 1786; Alexander Sessions, 1787, '94; Medad Hitchcock, 1787, '96–1802; David Morgan, 1788–90, '92–93; Samuel Sherman, 1791, '96; Jonas Blodgett, 1792, '94–95, '97; Aaron Morgan, 1798–1804; Joseph Moffat, 1798–1802; Philemon Warren, 1803–4, '11–13; Stephen Pynchon, 1805–6, '8–10, '12–18, '20–21; Thomas Sherman, 1805–7, '10; Alfred Allen, 1805–6, '16; Benjamin Sherman, 1805–10, '14–15, '17–18, '24–25; Joseph B. Browning, 1807–9, '11, '19; Reuben Patrick, 1808; Jacob Bishop, 1809; Abner Stebbins, 1810; Darius Charles, 1811–12, '19, '26, '30, '32; David Hoar, 1811–12; Cyrus James, 1813, '18, '22, '23; James Blodgett, 1813; Daniel Burt, 1815, '20, '21; Daniel Nichols, 1816; Marquis Converse, 1816–18, '25; Asa Lincoln, 1817–19, '22–23, '27–29, '38, '42–43; Ichabod Bliss, 1819. Samuel Brown, 1820–21; Simeon Coye, 1820–24, '30, '32; John Wyles, 1820–22, '25–26, '41; Wm. W. Thompson, 1822; Lewis Williams, 1823–28; Thomas Merrick, 1824; Justin Morgan, 1824–26; Oliver Blair, 1826–29; Julius Burt, 1827–29, '31; Lyman Bruce, 1827–28; Col. Danphin Brown, 1829–31; Robert Andrews, 1829–30, Festus Foster, 1830, '32, 34–37; Cyril B. Brown, 1831, '41–42, '45, '66; Augustus James, 1831, '38, '43; John M. Warren, 1831; Royal Wales, 1832–33; Absalom Lombard, 1832–33, '44; Linus Hoar, 1833–37; Lemuel Lombard, 1833; Nathaniel Parker, 1833; Issachar Brown, Jr., 1834–35; Moses Tyler, 1834–35; Johnson Bixby, 1834–35, '49; Abner Hitchcock, 1836–38; Parsons Allen, 1836–38, '44, '57–58; Pennel Parker, 1836–37, '51; Samuel Tarbell, 1838; Ebenezer Fairbanks, 1838; Ebenezer Knight, 1839–40; Samuel A. Hitchcock, 1839; Darius Shaw, 1839; James Fenton, 1839–45; Wm. J. Sherman, 1839, '47; Harvey Fenton, 1840; Lewis Stebbins, 1840; Orson Sherman, 1840–41, '47; Allegence Newell, 1840; Abram Charles, 1841, '50, '60; Sumner Parker, 1841, '47, '49, '51–52, '60–64, '67; Harvey Janes, 1842; Nathan F. Robinson, 1842, '50, '53; Solomon Homer, Jr., 1842; Fitz Henry Warren, 1843; Lemuel Allen, 1843–44, '51; George Puffer, 1843–44; Abner Brown, 1844, '46; Alvin Janes, 1845; Alfred Hitchcock, 1845; James Tourtellott, 1845; Alured Homer, 1847, '53; Philip G. Hubbard, 1847; Paul W. Paige, 1848; Lyman Upham, 1848–49; Augustus Wheeler, 1848; Francis D. Lincoln, 1848; Cheney Newton, 1848, '66–68; Wilson Homer, 1849; Joseph C. Hunter, 1849–50; Jairus Walker, 1850; Jonathan Emerson, 1850, '59; Ezra Perry (3d), 1851; Calvin B. Brown, 1851, '55; Warren F. Tarbell, 1852, '55, '65; Ambrose N. Merrick, 1852; Alfred L. Converse, 1852; Thomas J. Morgan, 1852, '64; Elam Ferry, 1853; Wm. G. Tarbell, 1853; Alfred Lombard, 1853; Henry F. Brown, 1854; Gilman Noyes, 1854–57; Aaron B. Lyman, 1854; Orra Parker, 1854, '59; Deacon Danphin Brown, 1854, '68; Alden Goodell, 1855; James S. Blair, 1855, '63, '67, '73; Edward W. Potter, 1856–57; Wm. H. Wyles, 1856–65; Samuel N. Coye, 1856; Samuel W. Brown, 1856, '58, '69, '72; Branan Sibley, 1857; Newton S. Hubbard, 1858, '60–61, '70, '75–76; Pliny F. Spaulding, 1858, '71; James B. Brown, 1859, '65, '68, '71–74, '76–77; George C. Homer, 1859; Elwin A. Janes, 1862; Porter A. Parker, 1866, '74–76; Ephraim Fenton, 1869; George Bacon, 1870; Francis E. Cook, 1870; John W. Lawrence, 1871–72; Albert S. Prouty, 1873; Moses H. Baker, 1874–75, '77; Charles F. Spaulding, 1877.

TOWN CLERKS.

Robert Moulton, 1731; John Sherman, 1732–61; Joseph Blodgett, 1761–62; Timothy Danielson, 1763–75; James Bridgham, 1775–76; Aaron Mighill, 1777–78; Joseph Moffat, 1779–84; Aaron Morgan, 1784–97; Stephen Pynchon, 1797–1823; Wm W. Thompson, 1823–26; Ebenezer Knight, 1826–29, '34–39; John B. Cooley, 1829–31; Francis B. Stebbins, 1831–35; Abner Brown, 1832; Asa Lincoln, 1839–42; Fitz Henry Warren, 1840; John W. Bliss, 1841; Otis Lane, 1843–45; Henry F. Brown, 1845–49, '51–52, '61–63, '65–77; Philip G. Hubbard, 1849; John Newton, 1850; Charles Le Barron, 1852; George Bacon, 1853–57, '63–64; James B. Brown, 1857; Calvin B. Brown, 1858–61; Henry F. Brown.

REPRESENTATIVES.

The following persons have represented the town or district at the General Court:

1731, Robert Moulton; 1740, John Sherman; 1746, Thomas Mighill; 1747–51, Thomas Stebbins; 1753–54, John Sherman; 1760–65, Daniel Burt; 1767–72, Timothy Danielson; 1773, James Bridgham; 1781, Daniel Burt; 1782, Dr. Joseph Moffatt; 1783, Aaron Mighill; 1784, Nehemiah May; 1786–93, Joseph Browning; 1794, David Morgan; 1795–96, Joseph Browning; 1797, Joseph Hoar; 1798–1801, Abner Morgan, 1802–3, Clark Brown; 1805–23, Stephen Pynchon (except in 1808, when Wm Eaton was sent; and in 1817, when Brimfield was entitled to two representatives, and there were sent with Stephen Pynchon, 1809, James Blodgett; 1810–13, Philemon Warren; 1814–15, Alexander Sessions; 1816, Israel E. Trask; 1817, Alexander Sessions, Solomon Hoar); 1824, '26, '30–31, John Wyles; 1828–29, Lewis Williams; 1830, Oliver Blair; 1832, Issachar Brown, Festus Foster; 1833, Royal Wales, Solomon Hoar; 1834, Julius Burt, Marquis Converse; 1835, Abner Brown, Festus Foster; 1836, Linus Hoar, Festus Foster; 1837, Royal Wales, John M. Warren; 1838, John W. Bliss; 1839, Abner Hitchcock, Samuel Tarbell; 1840, Pennel Parker; 1841, Ebenezer Williams; 1843, Augustus Wheeler; 1845, Orson Sherman; 1846, George Puffer; 1848, Alured Homer; 1849, Philip G. Hubbard; 1854, Henry F. Brown; 1855, Paul W. Paige; 1856, Alfred L. Converse; 1857, Gilman Noyes; 1859, Paul W Paige; 1863, Newton S. Hubbard; 1866, James B. Brown; 1870, Samuel W. Brown; 1873, Thomas J. Morgan; 1878, Pliny F. Spaulding.

VILLAGES.

BRIMFIELD CENTRE

is the principal village in the town, and is situated where the old town-plat of the early settlers was established. As its name implies, it is situated in about the centre of the town, and is eight miles from Palmer and six from Warren, the nearest railroad stations. It contains 84 houses and about 400 inhabitants, two general stores, a neat Congregational church, a small chapel of the Adventists, a hotel, a high school, a district school, a cemetery, an almshouse, and two blacksmith-shops. A town-house is in course of erection in the village, the main hall to be 41 feet 2 inches by 67 feet, and the annex 34 by 18½ feet. There is also a town library, containing about 600 volumes, and a post-office. Two stages of different lines pass through the village twice each day. A

beautiful soldiers' monument, commemorative of the dead in the late Rebellion, is situated in the centre of the village. The houses are neatly painted and tasteful in appearance, the inhabitants intelligent, frugal, and public-spirited. No liquor is allowed to be sold in the village.

Post-Office.—The post-office was established Sept. 5, 1806, Stephen Pynchon being the first postmaster, and retaining the office until his death. It was first kept at his house, and afterward at the hotel. A box two feet square held all the mail for a number of years. Since 1867 it has been kept where it now is. The postmasters since Mr. Pynchon have been Marquis Converse, Feb. 19, 1823, to Feb. 17, 1842; Otis Lane, Feb. 17, 1842, to Feb. 17, 1845; Asa Lincoln, Feb. 17, 1845, to Jan. 3, 1850; Henry F. Brown, Jan. 3, 1850, to May 1, 1852; George C. Homer, May 1, 1852, to June 25, 1853; N. F. Robinson, June 25, 1853, to May 4, 1861; Silas C. Herring, May 4, 1861, to April 16, 1867; Henry F. Brown, the present postmaster, was reappointed April 16, 1867.

Hotels.—The present hotel was erected in 1808. It is a commodious and attractive building, situated in the centre of the village. In 1859, Silas C. Herring, the then owner, entirely remodeled the hotel, greatly improving its appearance and general appointments. Its interior arrangements are convenient, and it has been kept since 1869 by Amos Munroe, the present proprietor. He also kept it from 1861 to 1864. It has before been kept by Elias Carter, Marquis Converse, Joshua B. Vinton, Eaton Hitchcock, J. D. Browing, Nye Moulton, D. N. Green, Henry F. Brown, George C. Homer, W. F. Tarbell, Brown & White, George S. Osgood, Charles Andrews, and Edward W. Sherman.

The almshouse is located south of the main street, on the road to Wales. In 1837 the town purchased the Thompson farm (where the old block-house used to stand) for the purpose of establishing the pauper farm there, and such it has ever since remained. The price paid for it was $2300. Additional land was purchased in 1850. In 1851 a new building was erected, costing about $1300. A new barn in 1863 cost $1042.22. In 1877 the buildings were enlarged at a cost of nearly $800. The average number of paupers is 14.

EAST BRIMFIELD VILLAGE

is situated in the southeasterly part of the town. It contains about 30 houses and about 200 inhabitants, a post-office, a general store, a manufactory of shoe tools and pegging-machines, a grist-mill, saw-mill, and planing-mill, a church, and a blacksmith-shop. It is distant about three miles and a half from Brimfield Centre. The post-office was established in 1858, and Maj. Erastus Lumbard appointed postmaster. Charles Varney has since filled the position.

WEST BRIMFIELD, OR POWERS' CORNERS,

is situated in the northwestern part of the town, about six miles from Brimfield Centre, on the Boston and Albany Railroad. It contains about 15 houses, a meeting-house, and two saw-mills. Large quantities of brick are manufactured and shipped to various points.

FOSKET'S MILLS

(formerly Parksville Post-Office) is a small settlement about three miles and a half from Brimfield Centre. It contains a few dwelling-houses. It is the site of the best mill-privilege in the town, being located in a valley and on a large stream, known as Elbow Brook, which is fed by perennial springs. It contains a lumber-mill and a wool-carding mill. Parks' wooden-mills, formerly located there, were destroyed, and have not been rebuilt.

LITTLE REST,

a small village containing about 12 houses and 60 inhabitants, is situated about two miles northeast of Brimfield Centre. It contains a grist-, saw-, and shingle-mill, a blacksmith-shop, and a wagon repair-shop. Harness-hames and saw-frames are also manufactured in the village.

SCHOOLS.

The town of Brimfield has enjoyed the ordinary advantages of education from the earliest period of its settlement. Dec. 28, 1731, it was "voted that the town have a school." At first one teacher alone was employed for the whole town, spending a certain number of weeks in each section thereof. The town was divided into three of these sections, or districts, Jan. 29, 1736, and was regularly partitioned off Dec. 7, 1742. May 28, 1753, it was voted to have schools kept in seven places. As the population increased regular school districts were established. In 1766 there were ten of these districts.

The first appropriation to build school-houses was made Dec. 9, 1742. A tax of £80 was voted to pay for work and materials, and the first school-house was erected on the common east of the meeting-house. It stood there until 1804, when a new one was erected on the Warren road north of the meeting-house. A brick school-house was erected in June, 1824, by District No. 1, at a cost of $725.48. In 1866 the old brick building was taken down, and a tasteful and commodious structure 60 by 30 feet erected near the park, its present site, at a cost of about $4500.

March 9, 1747, £60 was appropriated to build a school-house in the south part of the town, now Wales. May 17, 1754, a committee was appointed to locate a school-house in the west part of the town. But it was not till March 8, 1760, that the town appropriated £8 to Thomas King and others to erect this building.

The first schoolmaster named in the records is David Hitchcock. In 1742 he received £7 10s. for his services. On May 19, 1755, the town voted that there be a grammar school kept. It was voted, Nov. 19, 1755, to appropriate £30 for schooling, of which £3 6s. 8*d.* was to go to the teacher of the grammar school, the balance to be equitably distributed to each district. The schools were generally taught by women in the summer, when the larger boys were at work, and by men in the winter.

Among the early female teachers may be mentioned Mehitabel Moffat, in 1769; Hannah Bugbee, in 1796; Lydia Winslow, in 1804; Susan Warren, in 1824; Lucretia Morgan, in 1835; Damaris Tarbell and Melina Hitchcock. Among the early male teachers we find Moses Lyon, in 1753; Timothy Danielson, in 1766; Abner Morgan and Caleb Hitchcock, in 1767; Issachar Brown, Col. Abner Brown, and Capt. Cyril R. Brown.

In 1766 the town was fined £30 for not maintaining a grammar school, but, upon explanation* of the matter by the selectmen, the fine was remitted.

In 1807 the first committee to inspect schools was chosen. In 1819 a committee of ten, one for each district, was appointed to assist Rev. Mr. Vaill in the examination of teachers and care of the schools. Before that time the whole matter had devolved upon the minister. After 1828 a school committee was annually chosen, but not till 1838 were they paid for their services. In 1843 a town committee of three was chosen to have the general oversight of schools. In 1859 the annual school reports were for the first time printed.

The town at the present time supports ten public schools. The old district schools were abolished by legislative enactment, April 16, 1870.

For the year ending March, 1878, the average attendance upon these schools was 186, and 11 teachers were employed. They are reported in good condition.

One of the principal objects of interest at Brimfield Centre, and one which reflects equal credit upon its founder (Samuel A. Hitchcock†) and the public-spirited citizens, is the

* Mass. Archives, May 25, 1767.

† Since deceased.

"HITCHCOCK FREE HIGH SCHOOL,"

which was originally incorporated April 26, 1855, under the title of "The Trustees of the Brimfield Free Grammar School," and opened in December of the same year. In June, 1856, its name was changed to "The Hitchcock Free Grammar School," and in March, 1871, it was again changed to its present title.

The total amount of Mr. Hitchcock's contributions to the institutions was $75,000. In addition, upward of $6000 has been raised by private subscriptions at various times. In 1868, Mr. John Wyles gave $1000 as a permanent "repair fund." The present total fund of the institution is $80,000.

The school is free to citizens of Brimfield, and, after they are provided for, to the citizens of the surrounding towns to the extent of its capacity, and many avail themselves of its advantages. It has four teachers, and the number of scholars in attendance during the year 1878 was 147. There are two courses of study, English and classical, the latter of which occupies four years, and aims to prepare its pupils for admission to college. The school is provided with a library comprising 1200 selected volumes, and with apparatus designed to assist in explaining the principles of experimental science. The building is a large frame structure, situated in the centre of the village, surrounded by pleasant grounds, and presents a tasteful and attractive appearance.

CHURCHES.

The earliest church in Brimfield, as in most New England towns, and the one which received the support of the corporate body, was the Congregational. The first meeting-house was erected in the year 1722, on the spot where the present edifice stands. It was a frame building, 45 by 40 feet in dimensions. It had no chimneys, tower, or steeple. It had numerous windows and doors on its east, west, and south sides. The pulpit occupied the north side. The seats were long benches with no backs, but simply with legs driven in as in the common milking-stool. The deacons' seat was in front of and beneath the high pulpit, facing the congregation. Its occupants were unable to see the preacher.

Dec. 28, 1731, it was voted "that the women sit in the West End of the meeting-house." The men occupied a separate place. The seats were assigned according to age and estate. The duty of assigning these was performed by a committee, and was called "dignifying the seats." In 1757 the committee was instructed "to seate men and their wives together in the Pews." On Nov. 16, 1761, it was voted "to color the outside of the meeting-house, and to raise £8 to do the same." March 11, 1799, an item in the treasurer's account is for "sweeping, repairing, and propping the meeting-house," a good indication of its long-continued services.

April 2, 1804, the town voted to build a new meeting-house by selling the pews as far as they would go toward that object. It was erected upon the site of the old one, at a cost of over $6000. The day of its raising was one of general festivity and rejoicing. Meals were furnished at the town's expense. The bill for "Rum, Sugar, Brandy, Lemmons, and Wine for raising the Meeting-house" was $121.22. The committee who prepared the ground for the underpinning laid in "rum and sugar" to the value of $3.50. The superintendent had "1¼ mugs Brandy tody" at 27 cents.

The new house was a "commodious and beautiful" one. It had columns in front, which faced the south, a steeple, and a bell. Deaf persons sat in the pulpit by the side of the minister. It was remodeled in 1838 at an expense of $4600, and destroyed by fire Feb. 21, 1847. The present edifice, a neat frame structure, having a steeple and bell, and occupying the old site, was immediately erected, and was dedicated Jan. 19, 1848. It cost over $6000. In 1862, $3400 were expended for new pews and furniture. The basement story has also since been remodeled. The present membership is about 125. It is controlled by the parish, and not by the town, as formerly. An excellent pastoral library containing about 600 volumes is owned by the parish. The Sunday-school was established in 1819, and is now in an active and flourishing condition, the average attendance being 110.

The earliest deacons of the church were John Sherman, David Morgan, Henry Burt, Luke Blachfield, Joseph Hitchcock, Joseph Hoar, Joseph Hitchcock, Jr., Samuel Sessions, and Jonathan Morgan. A movement looking to the formation of a second church organization and Sunday-school is being agitated, but has not yet assumed definite shape.

On Nov. 18, 1724, the Rev. Richard Treat, the first minister, was ordained. He was granted 120 acres of land, with future rights, and was paid an annual salary of £85. This was subsequently increased to £105. His pastoral relation was dissolved by his own request, March 25, 1734.

Jan. 29, 1736, Rev. James Bridgham, the next pastor, was called by the town. He was to have "£300 settlement in Bills of Credit as now passes between man and man," and "£120 Sallery Yearly in Bills of Credit as they now pass." Subsequently it was further stipulated that the town should pay "one-third part of the Sallery after the rate of Silver at 27 shillings per ounce." The balance was paid in provisions and labor. During his forty years' pastorate 139 members were added to the church. He died Sept. 19, 1776, at the age of sixty-nine years, and was buried in the town.

Oct. 27, 1774, the town voted to call Rev. Nehemiah Williams, £200 to be paid him for the settlement, and an annual salary of £70. He was ordained Feb. 9, 1775, served a successful pastorate of twenty-one years, and died Nov. 26, 1796, in his forty-eighth year. He was buried in the town cemetery.

Rev. Clark Brown was next ordained, June 20, 1798, and dismissed Nov. 2, 1803.

Aug. 17, 1808, the church voted to call the Rev. Warren Fay, and August 29th the town concurred. The salary offered was $500 and 25 cords of wood. Mr. Fay was ordained Nov. 2, 1808. He remained until June 26, 1811, when he was dismissed at his own request.

The next pastor was Rev. Joseph Vaill, Jr., who was called Nov. 19, 1813. His salary was fixed at $550. He was ordained Feb. 2, 1814, and continued twenty-two years, during a period of remarkable progress in the church. He was dismissed Sept. 16, 1834, at his own request.

Rev. Joseph Fuller was called to the pastorate, and installed March 11, 1835. He resigned May 4, 1837, and was dismissed by council on June 7th, following.

Rev. Joseph Vaill was again pastor from Nov. 1, 1837, to Oct. 19, 1841, when he resigned to act as financial agent of Amherst College. He died in 1869, at Palmer, Mass., and was buried in Brimfield cemetery.

Rev. George C. Partridge succeeded Dr. Vaill. He was installed Nov. 18, 1842, and dismissed April 11, 1846.

Feb. 21, 1847, the meeting-house was burned. The present edifice was erected in the same year.

Rev. B. E. Hale acted as pastor from November, 1847, to February, 1849. Rev. Jason Morse was the next regular pastor, and was ordained Dec. 12, 1849. He died Oct. 14, 1861, at the age of forty years.

Rev. Charles M. Hyde was ordained pastor Aug. 18, 1862. He continued eight years, tendering his resignation May 8, 1870.

Rev. Moses B. Boardman was installed Dec. 1, 1870. Owing to ill health he resigned, and was dismissed Nov. 1, 1873.

He was succeeded on April 30, 1874, by the Rev. Webster K. Pierce, who continued until Aug. 6, 1878, when the relationship was dissolved. The church at the present time is without a regular pastor.

ADVENTISTS.

In March, 1844, Dr. Alva Higgins and wife, and Miss Lavinia Coller, commenced holding Advent meetings in Con-

ference Hall, at Brimfield Centre. They continued about nine months, and then rented a room in the Gen. Eaton house, which they occupied until 1859. They now occupy a neat chapel, which was erected in 1866, at a cost of $1200. The Christian Advent Society was organized July 6, 1867, and numbers at present about 30 members. They have never had a regular pastor, but meet usually every Sabbath, and have preaching about twice a month.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

This church is located at East Brimfield, and was erected in 1871, at a cost of $3000. It was dedicated Jan. 5, 1872. The church organization was effected July 25, 1869, with 18 members. Rev. O. C. Atwater commenced preaching July 20, 1873, and continued one year. Prior to that time only general supplies had been furnished by various pastors. Afterward Rev. James Dockery, of Wales, was employed for a year or more. Services are now only held occasionally. A Sabbath-school has been organized, and meets every Sunday.

MORAVIANS, OR UNITED BRETHREN.

The first meetings of this branch of the Christian Church were held at West Brimfield in 1855 or '56. A minister was at that time sent there by the Missionary Society. The interest so far increased that it was thought expedient to erect a church for the accommodation of that part of Brimfield, and the adjoining sections of Palmer and Warren; and in 1857 such an edifice was constructed. It was destroyed by fire July 21, 1861, rebuilt in 1864, and occupied until 1867. Several persons, whose names we cannot give because of the absence of the church records from the State, were employed as preachers until 1867, and meetings were sometimes held by pastors of churches from neighboring towns.

BURIAL-PLACES.

The cemetery located at Brimfield Centre, on the east side of the road to Wales, has been in use since the earliest settlement of the town. The original lot contained about one-quarter of an acre at the northwest corner of the present inclosure. In 1732 the proprietors of the town, by vote, enlarged it to two acres, and adopted it as a place of burial. It was reached by a lane leading from the town street near the present road to Wales. Access was also had to the cemetery on the east by a lane from the Sturbridge road, with a bridge across the brook. In 1845 land was added to the cemetery from the south, and in 1860 still further additions were made. In 1878 over an acre more was added. It is a beautiful spot, containing many handsome monuments, and kept in good condition by a keeper appointed by the town. It is laid out in plats, which are assigned to the inhabitants by the selectmen. A hearse was first purchased in 1804.

The Brimfield cemetery contains the remains of nearly all the early settlers of the town and of such of their descendants as have died. Gen. Timothy Danielson, of Revolutionary fame, and Gen. Wm. Eaton, renowned for his exploits in Africa, repose there, and several of the pioneer pastors of the town. From a few of its many tombstones we take the following unique inscriptions:

"Daniel Burt, Esq., who died Feb. 27, 1771, in his 68th year. He early in life exposed himself in a dangerous enterprise against the common enemy, and in our late expedition he served as a Captain and a Major, was loved and respected in the army. As a selectman, a Justice of the Peace, and a Representative he served his Town, County, & Country to good acceptance. Having served his generation, by the will of God, he is fallen asleep and is laid with his fathers." "In memory of Eleazer Foot, who died Novemb^r ye 17, 1758, in ye 75th year of his age. He gave his estate to Azariah Cooley." "Ezra Wood, died 6 Nov., 1812, aged 20. His death was occasioned by a blow of a stone upon the head from the hand of Hiram Stebbins, maliciously thrown at him."

Another stone commemorates the death of John Bliss, July 18, 1782, at the age of thirty-five years, "by turning over of a cart," and another the death of his son, John Bliss, June 28, 1804, "by a hurt from a plow." Another stone is erected "in commemoration of the sobriety, modesty, industry, and virtue of John B. Hubbard," who died July 24, 1803.

Many of the older monuments are of coarse sandstone, and their inscriptions are so denuded by the "tooth of time" as to be nearly illegible.

As the south part of the town became more thickly settled a necessity arose for a burial-place. One was established, Sept. 5, 1732, by vote of "ye Proprietors," at the southeasterly part of the South Pond, where Robert Moulton, Sr., then resided. This ground, in which the early settlers of the south part of the town repose, was appropriated by adjoining residents after a time, and converted to agricultural purposes.

On March 19, 1755, a petition was presented by certain inhabitants of the west part of the town, humbly showing, "Whereas we, living a great Way from town, and soe from ye Present Burying-place, by reason of the Badness and length of ye way cannot Bury our Dead with that Convenience and Order which such solemnities require, It being no matter to the Body where it lies when Dead. Therefore we request the town would be pleased to grant us a Burying-place among Our Selves, that we may bury our Dead out of sight with less Difficulty and Trouble." The lot granted was not laid out until 1760. Capt. Hitchcock, the first person buried in it, died in 1762. It laid half a mile from the church in Monson, near to a road that ran from Palmer. It is now out of use.

SOCIETIES.

HUMANITY LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

was organized in the town of Holland in 1811. The charter was granted by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. On June 11, 1813, a petition was presented to the Grand Lodge by Humanity Lodge, asking for the removal of the lodge to Brimfield. This was granted, and the removal effected. The lodge flourished for a number of years, but is not mentioned in the Grand Lodge records after Dec. 28, 1829. Its last meeting was held Jan. 15, 1834. There is now no regularly organized body of the order in the town.

The early settlers were accustomed to indulge in alcoholic beverages quite freely. Flip, a mixture of half a pint of rum to a quart of beer, stirred with a red-hot iron, and toddy, a mixture of rum and water, sugar and nutmeg, stirred with a toddy-stick, were the favorite drinks. These habits were universal, pastors and flock alike indulging in spirituous liquors. The books of the storekeepers were filled with charges for rum, brandy, and wine. In an old account-book kept by a neighbor of Rev. Nehemiah Williams are found several charges against the minister for rum; and at the bottom of one account are written the words, "this all settled, except the rum."

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

It was the agricultural advantages of Brimfield that first invited the early settlers to locate there, and this pursuit has ever since proved the principal occupation of its inhabitants. The first efforts at tilling the soil were crude and laborious, and the crops were probably anything but remunerative. The invention of improved utensils for farming, and the more tractable nature of the soil from continual working, have since made the pursuit of agriculture more profitable. At the date of the last census there were 187 farms in the town, having an aggregate valuation of $521,279. The agricultural implements in use were valued at $16,632; the domestic products for the year were valued at $37,644; other products, including the cereals, fruits, vegetables, poultry, wood, and meat, at $73,450; and the number of tons of hay produced, 3587, with a valuation of $58,208. There were 333 persons engaged in agricultural pursuits, and the amount of wages paid them for the year ending May 1, 1875, was $20,861. The principal products are butter, cheese, apples, cider, Indian

corn, eggs, hay, berries, milk, oats, potatoes, pumpkins, rye, fruit, and meats.

Potash was made by the early settlers by felling trees, piling them together, and when thoroughly dry burning them. The ashes were leached in large vessels, producing a strong lye. This when boiled down left a crude potash. Saltpetre was also made for several years by leaching earth taken from under buildings. Dr. James Lawrence, who resided in that part of the town now Wales had a tar-kiln on his land. Fat pine-logs were piled up, a trench dug around them, the logs set on fire, and the resin which the heat drove out into the trench was scooped up and packed for market.

Pottery-making was once a branch of industry in the town. The clay was dug out of Sherman's Pond, the water being dammed out when the pond was low, and the clay dug at the south end. Bricks were made in various parts of the town, and the manufacture is continued at West Brimfield at the present day. Wool hats were also manufactured by various parties. Tailoring was carried on to considerable extent, and the business of dressing woolen cloths in what were called clothing-works, which were established on small brooks, was also engaged in.

The mill-privilege at East Brimfield is supposed to have been first used by the saw- and grist-mill of Wm. Janes. The Brimfield Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company was afterward established there, but the enterprise proved unprofitable. Other parties soon after established the Union Cotton-Factory Company at East Brimfield. In 1820 the Monson and Brimfield Manufacturing Company was established at the same place. In 1853 the factory passed into new hands, and in 1854 it was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt of stone, and used from 1856 to 1865 for the manufacture of shoemakers' tools. In 1865 it was changed to a factory for making machines for pegging shoes.

The first grist-mill in the town of Brimfield was built by Ezra King, before 1753, on Elbow Brook. On Nov. 3, 1856, a company was organized as the Brimfield Stockinet Company, who purchased this mill, erected a factory, and commenced the manufacture of stockinet, but failed of success. On May 1, 1863, the property passed into other hands, who engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods until April 18, 1870, when the factory was destroyed by fire, and has not been rebuilt.

The first grist- and saw-mills at Little Rest were located lower down the stream than the present mills. About 1812 the manufacture of nails was commenced at these mills. The enterprise was continued for more than twenty years, when it was relinquished. The business was recommenced about 1840, and continued until 1850, when it was again abandoned.

The tanning and currying business was successfully pursued in Brimfield until about 1850, when the principal shops were destroyed. The manufacture of boots and shoes was also once a prominent industry of the town. The first ready-made boots offered for sale in Hartford and the Southern cities were made in Brimfield. Blacksmith-shops have existed in various parts of the town since the earliest settlement. Cabinet-making was also pursued to some extent. Dish-turning, watch-making, and silversmithing have also received attention.

The earliest store was established by Timothy Danielson in the rear of the old Danielson house. Other stores were kept by David Shaw, Maj. Abner Morgan, Samuel W. Brown, Capt. Joseph Hoar, Enos Hitchcock, and John Park.

MILITARY.

The Brimfield Rifle Company was recruited in 1828, and continued its organization until 1840, when it was disbanded. The town has experienced the martial glories and vain-glories of training and general muster-day, when with fife and drum the "bold soldier boys" of yore displayed themselves in the public places of the town, closing the festivities of the day with feasting, drinking, and general social enjoyments, to the great delight of juvenile Brimfield.

The town does not seem to have taken any active part in the "old French war," as the records contain but slight reference to it.

On June 14, 1749 (Massachusetts Archives), Mary Hitchcock, of Brimfield, petitioned the General Court for relief. Her husband, Nathaniel Hitchcock, went from her "very well clad, and with a good new gun." "He was in His Majesty's service in Fort Massachusetts when beset by and delivered up to our French-and-Indian Enemies." "He lived in captivity from August to the 23d day of May, and then died." She was awarded £12 5*s.*, and a good gun. In the Massachusetts Archives (vol. xcii., p. 49) is a list of sixteen officers and men who were "sent to the Western Frontiers for Defence in the Time of the Alarm, in June, 1747."

Five companies from Brimfield were engaged in the French-and-Indian war: one under Capt. Ebenezer Moulton (Massachusetts Archives, Book 94, p. 95), from Sept. 11 to Dec. 25 1755; another under Capt. Daniel Burt (Massachusetts Archives, Book 94, p. 90), March 30, 1755, to Jan. 3, 1756; another under Capt. Trustram Davis (Massachusetts Archives, Book 94, pp. 419, 420, 533, 545, 546, 557); another under Capt. Davis (Massachusetts Archives, Book 98, pp. 271–274), Feb. 11 to Dec. 16, 1760; and a fifth under Capt. Daniel Burt (Massachusetts Archives, Book 96, pp. 384–386), March 13 to Feb. 20, 1758. Other companies, in which Brimfield men served, are mentioned in Massachusetts Archives, Book 94, page 153; and Book 98, p. 271. Reuben Townsley was taken captive by the Indians and compelled to run the gauntlet. He was adopted by the tribe, and lived with them for ten years. After a brief sojourn at Brimfield he returned to the Indians, and ended his life with them.

The following are the names of those of the residents of Brimfield who served in the expedition against the French and Indians at the time of the seizure of Fort Massachusetts, in 1747:

James Mirick, ensign; Ichabod Bliss, sergeant; Medad Hitchcock, corporal; Daniel Graves, sentinel; Samuel Kilborn, Nathaniel Clark, Mark Ferry, Humphrey Gardner, Charles Hoar, Daniel Morgan, Henry Burt, John Nelson, E. Moreton, Joseph Bullings, Nathaniel Munger.

May 29, 1756, 65 persons were impressed into service, among whom were Simeon Hubbard, Samuel Lee, Samuel Bates, John Burt, and Edward Cobb, of Brimfield.*

In the French-and-Indian war were, in Capt. Daniel Burt's company, 1755:

Samuel Chandler, lieutenant; Trustrum Davis, ensign; Jonathan Brown, John Harkness, Wm. Janes, sergeants; Daniel Loomis, clerk; Ebenezer Arms, drummer; John Hallowell, Josh. Russell, John Mighill, Jabez Keep, corporals; Ephraim White, Ebenezer Bishop, Joseph Moffatt, Jr., Nathaniel Collins, John Bishop, sentinels; John Thompson, Asa Merritt, Samuel Livermore, Wm. Gordon, Joseph Davis, Elijah Mighill, Gideon Dimock, Benj. Webber, Joshua Garey, Ichabod Meecham, Francis Baxter, Thomas Walton, Simeon Burke, Perez Marsh, Jr., Dennis Welge, John Burt, Nathaniel Mighill, Robert Dunkly, Jr., James Turner, Daniel Moffatt, John Brightwell, Thomas Blodgett, Edward Roatch, Jehiel Morgan, Ebenezer Scott, Jr., Deliverance Carpenter, Wm. Badee.

In Capt. Ebenezer Moulton's company, 1755:

Gideon Merrick, lieutenant; David Wallis, ensign; Humphrey Crane, clerk; Hugh Tackles, Joseph Belknap, Joseph Munger, sergeants; Joshua Burgess, Phineas Mirrick, Phineas Durkee, Aaron Graves, corporals; Richard Jordan, drummer; Samuel McClellan, John Cross, John Danielson, Jr., Abner Blodgett, Robert McMaster, Benjamin Stebbins, David Lumbard, Thom. Riddle, Stephen Clark, John Cheelle, Ebenezer Frost, Asa Belknap, Wm. Gardner, Nehemiah Needham, Sam. Bullen, John Hiel, John Lamberton, Thom. Anders, Jonathan Lumbard, Timothy Walker, Reuben Morgan, Jonathan Kilbourn, Josiah Converse, Jr., Joseph Moulton, Wm. Belknap, James Runnels, Isaac Aplin, Timothy Farrell, David Brittian, Jonathan King, Wm. Fleming, Samuel Frost, Timothy Colton, Adonijah Russell, Abijah Healy, Henry Webber, Sam. Dearing, Wm. Garey, Henry Lyon, Jonathan Frost, Ebenezer Cooley.

In Capt. Trustram Davis' company, Crown Point Expedition, 1756:

* Mass. Archives, 94: 153.

John Mighill, clerk; Israel Walker, sergeant; Ephraim Wite, corporal; Joseph Foot, drummer; Elijah Mighill, John Post, Samuel Allen, Josiah Smith, Reuben Townsley, Samuel Lee, Daniel Allen, Joseph Moulton, John Davis, Joseph Needham, Jacob Webber, Asa Belknap, Andrew Walton, Isaac Wallis, Jotham King, Wm. Garle, Samuel Smith, Edward Cobb.

In Capt. Daniel Burt's company to join a regiment for the reduction of Canada, 1758:

Aaron Merrick, Phineas Bingey, sergeants; Josiah Hollobook, corporal; Isaac Mund, Jasper Needham, drummers; Israel Walker, Benj. Blodgett, Timothy Walker, Jonathan Moulton, Isaac Bliss, John Morgan, Joseph Thomson, John Rosebrook, Richard Bishup, Samuel Webber, Sam. Mixil, John Thompson, Reuben Lilley, Asa Belknap, Israel James, Peter Fuller, Asa Hollobrook, Thomas Hobart, Reuben Hoar, Aquila Moffatt, Paul Hitchcock, Jotham King, Benj. Nelson, William Garey, Nathaniel Mighill, Reuben Tousley, Phineas Graves, Simeon Keene, Ebenezer Stebbins, Elnathan Munger, John Shaw, John Harris, Peter Groves, Smith Ainsworth, Isaac Scott, Daniel Sherman (son of Phineas), Berial Sherman, Joseph Morgan, Jacob Ainsworth, Matthias Hartman, Wm. Nelson, Benjamin Carpenter, Benj. Webber.

In Capt. Trustram Davis' company, 1760:

Jonathan Morgan, Joseph Thompson, lieutenants; Dan Knowlton, ensign; Samuel Mighill, Gideon Dimick, sergeants; Peter Fuller, John Anderson, Wm. Bishop, corporals; Reuben Lilley, George Larkins, Jehiel Morgan, sentinels; Samuel Blodgett, drummer; Asa Belknap, Ariel Mighill, John Robinson, Saml. Frizzell, Joseph Hitchcock, Daniel Haines, Adonijah Cooley, Joseph Davis, Geo. Peagray, John Hinds, Aaron Mighill, Joseph Crawfoot, Reuben Townsley, Benjamin Nelson, Caleb Loomis, Edward Cobb, Thos. Anderson, John Willis, John Davis, Jonathan Babcock, Benajah Rice, Jonathan Norris, Jno. Harris, Jona. Torrey, David Torrey, Leonard Hoar, Alex. Jennings, Nathaniel Cooley, Trustrum Davis, Jr., Lemuel Hind.

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

The town of Brimfield bore a patriotic and honorable part in the Revolutionary war. The records of the town during the period of its continuance are replete with the exhibition of practical patriotism on the part of the inhabitants.

On Sept. 26, 1768, Timothy Danielson was chosen to attend a convention to be held at Boston, "in order that such measures may be consulted and advised as his Majesty's service and the peace and safety of his subjects may require." Jan. 21, 1773, the town passed a series of resolutions claiming the right to meet and consult upon public affairs, and declaring certain acts of the ministry and of Parliament to be endangering the rights and liberties of the people of the colonies. On April 15, 1774, the town appropriated £1 14s., their proportion of £500 assessed by the House of Representatives against the State of Massachusetts, to defray the expenses of the first Congress.

On July 1, 1774, a covenant was drawn up and signed by the 189 voters of the town agreeing to suspend all commercial intercourse with Great Britain, to neither "purchase or consume or suffer any person by, for, or under" them "to purchase or consume" any articles imported from Great Britain, and to purchase only of those who had signed this covenant, or who had made oath that the goods offered for sale were not imported from Great Britain after August, 1774. It was understood that to be binding this covenant was to receive the approval of the Continental Congress, and one of similar tenor must be adopted by the other towns in Massachusetts and of other of the colonies.

Timothy Danielson, of Brimfield, also acted as chairman of a congress of committees held at Northampton, Sept. 22, 1774, "to consult upon measures to be taken in this time of general distress in the province," and Oct. 5, 1774, he was chosen a delegate to attend the Provincial Congress, which met at Concord October 11th.

All the male residents of the town were divided into two military companies. The officers chosen were, of the east: Captain, Jas. Sherman; First Lieutenant, Jonathan Charles; Second Lieutenant, Phineas Sherman; Ensign, Daniel Burt. Of the west: Captain, Samuel Nicoll; First Lieutenant, Jonathan Brown; Second Lieutenant, Nathan Hoar; Ensign, Abner Stebbins. Oct. 5, 1774, the town voted "to co-operate with the Joint Committees of Boston and the Neighboring Towns not to supply the Troops with Joists, etc., Materials to fortify with." Jan. 11, 1775, the town voted to join with Monson and South Brimfield in sending a delegate to the Provincial Congress, and January 18th Timothy Danielson was chosen such delegate. May 26th following Mr. Danielson was commissioned a colonel, and re-elected a delegate to the Congress of 1775 the day before. Four pounds ten shillings were allowed him for Brimfield's proportion of his expenses.

Many patriotic resolutions follow in the town records, and men, money, and supplies were freely furnished. The following citizens of Brimfield served as soldiers in the Revolutionary war:

Capt. Thomas T. Burt, Lieut. Jonathan Brown, Capt. Joseph Browning, Capt. John Carpenter, Maj. Nathaniel Danielson, Brig.-Gen. Timothy Danielson, Capt. Joseph Hoar, Lieut. Reuben Lilly, Lieut. Aaron Mighill, Esq. Nathaniel Miller, Maj. Abner Morgan, Capt. James Sherman, Lieut. Phineas Sherman, Ensign Jonathan Thompson, Lieut.-Col. Joseph Thompson, John Atchinson, Henry Abbott, Zebediah Abbott, Nathan Ames, Peter Alexander, Samuel Andrew, James Burnett, Joseph Baker, Sherebiah Ballard, John Bartlett, George Bement, Josse Bement, George Blanchard, James Blashfield, John Blashfield, Ozem Blashfield, Wm. Blashfield, Henry Bliss, John Bliss, Blodgett Bliss, Edward Bond, Ephraim Bond, Luke Bond, Samuel Bond, Daniel Belknap, Thomas Bliss, Admatha Blodgett, Jonas Blodgett, Benjamin Blodgett, Ephraim Blodgett, Rufus Blodgett, Hooper Bishop, Solomon Bishop, Abner Bishop, Jonathan Bridgham, Silas Brooks, Bartholomew Brown, Jonathan Brown, John Bryant, Nehdiah Burr, Abel Burt, Stoddard Caly, Abial Carpenter, John Carpenter, William Carpenter, Timothy Corliss, Lemuel Chapman, Aaron Charles, Jonathan Charles, Nathaniel Charles, Nehemiah Charles, Solomon Charles, John Charles, Nathaniel Chickering, Benom Clark, Peter Clark, Lewis Collins, Nathaniel Collins, Stephen Collins, Thaddeus Collins, Azariah Cooley, John Collis, Altamont Danielson, Calvin Danielson, Daniel Danielson, John Danielson, Lothario Danielson, Luther Danielson, Samuel Davis, Wm. Davis, Isaac Draper, Samuel Draper, Joseph Dunham, Hananiah Ellingwood, Rufus Fairbanks, Ebenezer Fairbanks, Elijah Fay, Levi Fay, Judah Ferry, Jonathan Fisk, Luther Fuller, Jesse Graves, John Gardner, John Harris, Danl. Haynes, Jonas Haynes, Samuel Haynes, Josiah Hill, Aaron Hitchcock, Abijah Hitchcock, Abner Hitchcock, Ehlad Hitchcock, Heli Hitchcock, Elijah Hitchcock, Ezra Hitchcock, Jacob Hitchcock, Joseph Hitchcock, Levi Hitchcock, Luther Hitchcock, Medad Hitchcock, Winchester Hitchcock, Leonard Hoar, John B. Hubbard, Jonathan Hubbard, Henry Hooker, Jeremiah Howard, David James, Elijah James, Eliphalet James, Isaac James, Israel James, Jonathan James, Peleg Cheney James, Solomon James, Thos. James, Wm. James, Asaph Lane, Saml. Lewis, Benj. Lilly, Joseph Lilly, Reuben Lilly, Sam'l Lilly, Daniel Livermore, Absalom Lumbard, Aaron Lumbard, David Lumbard, Jeremiah Lumbard, Stephen Lumbard, Thomas Lumbard, Nathaniel Mighill, Oliver Mason, Ezra May, Thomas McClure, Abner Mighill, Nathaniel Miller, Amos Miller, Daniel Moffatt, Jacob Moffatt, Joel Moffatt, Judah Moffatt, Lewis Moffatt, Wm. Moffatt, Aaron Morgan, Benj. Morgan, David Morgan, Enoch Morgan, Jacob Morgan, Jonathan Morgan, Joseph Morgan, Pelatiah Morgan, Wm. Morgan, Benj. Nelson, Samuel Nelson, John Newell, Asher Nichols, John Nichols, Zadok Nichols, Jesse Parker, Lemuel Parker, Eli Powers, Joseph Russell, Simon Rogers, Sylvanus Sanderson, George Shaw, Samuel Shaw, Benj. Sherman, Beriah Sherman, Bezaleel Sherman, James Sherman, John Sherman, Joseph Sherman, Lemuel Sherman, Noah Sherman, Samuel Sherman, Thos. Sherman, Geo. Shumway, Elijah Smith, John Smith, Danl. Stearns, Abner Stebbins, David Stebbins, John Stebbins, Jotham Stebbins, Judah Stebbins, Levi Stebbins, Thomas Stone, Abner Sabin, Alpheus Thompson, Amherst Thompson, Asa Thompson, James Thompson, Jonathan Thompson, Jno. Thompson, Saml. Thompson, Solomon Thompson, Stephen Thompson, Adam Townsley, Dan Townsley, Gad Townsley, Jacob Townsley, Reuben Townsley, Benj. Trask, Noah Trask, William Trask, Joseph Tucker, Christopher Ward, Comfort Ward, Ebenezer Ward, Elijah Ward, Bradley Webber, Gershom Whitney, Joshua Witham, Calvin Worthington.

SHAYS' REBELLION.

The town does not appear to have taken any direct interest in the causes that conspired to instigate this violent attack upon law and order, but, when the time for action arrived, supported the government.

On Sept. 25, 1786, the two militia companies of Brimfield were ordered to Springfield by the State authorities, and remained six days. They were again ordered to the same place Jan. 17, 1787, and remained twenty-four days. Another company was enlisted by Capt. John Sherman, and did duty from Feb. 7, 1787, to March 12th of the same year.

The following are the names of those persons from Brimfield who aided in the suppression of the rebellion:*

* Mass. Archives 192: 91 and 191: 277.

John Sherman, captain; Samuel Bates, Alexander Sessions, lieutenants; Aaron Morgan, clerk; Calvin Danielson, Elijah Morgan, David Blodgett, John Charles, sergeants; Eli Bates, drummer; David Browning, Willis Moffatt, Ebenezer Frizzell, corporals; Henry Abbot, Josiah Arms, Wm. Blackfield, Abel Burt, L. Bement, Ephraim Bond, Simeon Bates, Moses Bates, Rufus Bates, Solomon Charles, Jonathan Charles, Simeon Charles, Nathaniel Charles, Nehemiah Charles, Thomas Cooley, Willis Coye, Luther Danielson, Lothario Danielson, Nathaniel Danielson, Nathan Durkee, Joseph Fairbanks, Levi Gates, Jacob Hoar, Benjamin Haynes, Pownal Hitchcock, John Lathwood, Jonathan Morgan, Jacob Morgan, Gad Mighill, Joseph Moffatt, Jr., Cyrus Janes, Calvin Moffatt, John Murray, Joseph Olds, Thomas Sherman, John Sherman, Daniel Shaw, Seth Totman, Peter Webber, Zebediah Abbot, Enoch Morgan.

Joseph Hoar, captain; Jonathan Brown, Joseph Hitchcock, Alv'n Chapin, lieutenants; Josiah Stebbins, clerk; Benj. Stebbins, Zadoc Nichols, Daniel Danielson, Amos Miller, sergeants; Massena Hitchcock, fifer; Judah Stebbins, George Miller, drummers; Arunah Charles, Jonathan Ellinwood, Calvin Holmes, Zephaniah Rood, corporals; Joseph Allen, Consider Bement, Daniel Brewer, Israel Bond, James Bennett, Nicanor Brown, Thomas Charles, Lewis Collins, Phineas Crouch, Bezaleel Chapin, Benjamin Chapin, Ashbel Chapin, Roswell Chapin, John Chapin, Wm. Chandler, Benjamin Danielson, David Dunham, Cutting Earle, Willard Governor, John Holmes, Edward Holmes, Jabez Hills, Zadoc Hitchcock, Noah Hitchcock, Ezra Hitchcock, John McKinstry, Eber Kellogg, Gideon Lumbard, Joseph Morgan (3d), Wm. Morgan, Daniel Morgan, Jesse Parker, James Smith, Jr., Pliny Lichus, Barzilla Sherman, Gardner Wiman, Moses Wood, Thomas Stone, Richard Bishop, David Morgan, Jabez Nichols, Moses Grovesnor.

WAR OF 1812.

With the causes which led to this struggle, and the policy in view in prosecuting it, the people of Brimfield never had any active sympathy. On the contrary, the resolutions adopted by the town Sept. 30, 1814, were decidedly antagonistic to the governmental policy, and a resolution adopted June 23, 1815, in reference to certain internal duties imposed by the United States government, even suggested the policy of armed resistance on the part of the State.

But one company was furnished to the war, and this by Monson, Brimfield, and South Brimfield combined. Isaac Fuller, of Monson, was captain, and Abner Brown lieutenant. The following are the names of those who served from Brimfield:

Abner Brown, lieutenant; Daniel Frost, sergeant-major; Julius Ward, Erastus Lumbard, sergeants; Zadoc Nichols, corporal; Saunders Allen, Lemuel Allen, Shubael Butterworth, Wm. Blodgett, Martin Durkee, Chester Ellinwood, Oliver Felton, Timothy Gardner, Jonathan Haynes, Eaton Hitchcock, John Dunbar, Edward Lewis, John G. Moore, Joshua Nichols, Daniel S. Nichols, Lewis Robinson, Timothy Swycher, Martin Smith, Abial Stebbins, Erasmus Stebbins, Calvin Burnett, Loring Collins, Aaron English, George Harvey.

Marshall S. Durkee, of Brimfield, who enlisted in 1808 for five years, served under Gen. Harrison, was in the battles of Tippecanoe and Brownstown, and in the army surrendered by Gen. Hull at Detroit; was confined in prison-ship at Quebec for several months, and discharged at Boston in 1813.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

In the war of the Rebellion the inhabitants of Brimfield manifested that lofty patriotism, and that self-sacrificing spirit, which fired the hearts and toughened the sinews of their ancestors in the Revolution.

The town of Brimfield furnished to the war 138 men, being 5 more than the quota assigned it. The amount of money appropriated and expended for military purposes, exclusive of State aid, was $15,064.33. The amount raised and expended for State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and which was afterward repaid by the State, was $5853.11. The ladies of Brimfield by subscriptions and fairs raised $1803.25 for the Sanitary and Christian Commissions.

Brimfield was among the first towns in Massachusetts to erect a soldiers' monument. On March 12, 1866, the town appropriated $1250 for this purpose, and on July 4, 1866, it was formally dedicated. It stands on a grassy mound, nearly in front of the hotel, and is surrounded by a neat iron fence, the gift of Silas C. Herring and Elijah T. Sherman, of New York. The material of the monument is from the quarry in Monson, and it is 18 feet 6 inches in height, with a base 4 feet 5 inches. On the north side it bears the inscription: "Our Country's Defenders in the War of the Rebellion. Erected by the Town, 1866." On the east, south, and west sides are inscribed the names of the following Brimfield soldiers who perished in the war: H. W. King, G. W. Paige, R. A. Parker, E. E. Parker, E. F. Manning, A. N. Manning, M. H. Smith, G. H. Dimick, James Crosby, A. W. Latham, H. W. Robinson, Silas Phelps, G. W. Allen, William Kenney, L. P. Parker, C. E. Alexander, J. Cronin, P. Barry.

In the compilation of the history of this town the writer has been chiefly assisted by Henry F. Brown, Esq., both personally and by the loan of important documents. Liberal extracts have also been made from a history of the town which is in course of preparation by a committee appointed by the town for that purpose. Other citizens deserve thanks.

The following are the names of those residents of Brimfield who served in the war of the Rebellion:

Thomas Finnity, 27th Mass
James Crosby, 27th Mass.
James K. Crosby, 27th Mass.
Levi W. Emerson, 27th Mass.
Jacob Barton, 27th Mass.
Marcus H. Smith, corp., 27th Mass.
John P. Pepper, 27th Mass.
Thomas O. Pepper, 2d Mass.
Henry H. Pepper, corp., 27th Mass.
Wm. A. Nye, 27th Mass.
Joseph H Snow, 27th Mass.
Jerome B. Hamilton, 27th Mass.
Lucian G. Erwin, 27th Mass.
Silas Phelps, corp., 27th Mass.
Horace Merritt, 27th Mass.
Wyles Needham, 27th Mass.
Lyman Needham, 27th Mass.
F. Austin Jennison, corp., 27th Mass.
H. Wilson Robinson, 27th Mass.
Henry H Smith, 27th Mass.
John Robinson, 27th Mass.
Geo. H. Dimick, 27th Mass.
William Allen, 27th Mass.
Henry W. King, 2d Mass.
Rufus A. Parker, 2d Mass.
Michael McCarty, 2d Mass.
Isaac H Prouty, 1st Cav.
Harlowe B. Kibbe, 1st Cav.
Alonzo W. Latham, 18th Mass.
Edwin Nelson, 21st Mass.
Lewis Pratt, 21st Mass.
Edward E. Parker, 21st Mass.

Arthur H Smith, sergt., 21st Mass.
Joseph D. Harvey, 15th Mass.
Frank L. Benson, 15th Mass.
Brainin E. Sibley, 15th Mass.
George L. Avery, 15th Mass.
John Pratt, 15th Mass.
Wm. D. Herring, N. Y. Zouaves.
Kendrick B. Webster, N. Y. Zouaves.
George W. Paige, q m.sergt., 7th N. Y. Cav.
John Glynn, 31st Mass.
William Colgrove, 34th Mass.
Francis S. Gardner, corp., 34th Mass.
Edward W. Hitchcock, 34th Mass.
Orsamus Kenfield, 34th Mass.
William Kenney, 34th Mass.
Ryanier S. Eaton, 34th Mass.
Wm. G. Stone, 34th Mass.
Fordyce Phelps, 34th Mass.
Eli J. Gardner, 34th Mass.
Marcus Goodell, 34th Mass.
Patrick Barry, 34th Mass.
Francis A. Groves, 34th Mass.
Frank W. Gordon, 34th Mass.
Edgar F. Manning, 34th Mass.
Horace M. Gardner, 34th Mass.
John M Barton, 36th Mass.
Wm. S. Frost, 36th Mass.
George W. Allen, 32d Mass.
Alvan B. Bliss, 16th Batt. Mass.
Charles Dimick, 16th Batt. Mass.
Orsman S. Ellison, 16th Batt. H. Art.
Frederic G. Ellison, 16th Batt. H. Art.

Charles C. Johnson, sergt., 16th Batt. H. Art.
George Keeber, 16th Mass.
Andrew Anone, 25th Mass.
Rollin C. Williams, 1st Batt. H. Art.
James Norton, 20th Mass.
William Fordham, 20th Mass.
John Johnson, 28th Mass.
John McCue, 28th Mass.
Charles S. Jones, 29th Mass.
Michael Delaney, 61st Mass.
Walter Allen, 33d Mass.
Joel W. Bracket, Vet. Res.
John Cronin, 29th Mass.
William Chapman, 29th Mass.
Lewis W. Benson, 2d H. Art.
Wm A. Gilbert, 2d H. Art.
John M. Newton, 42d Mass.
George B. Barrows, 42d Mass.
Albert S. Bacon, 42d Mass.
Alex. N. Manning, U. S. Navy.
James Carney, 8th Mass.
Wm. H. Carpenter, 8th Mass.
Francis D. Lincoln, capt., 46th Mass.
Francis E. Cook, corp., 46th Mass.
Thomas J. Morgan, sergt., 46th Mass.
Cheney Newton, corp., 46th Mass.
Edward Bliss, 46th Mass.
Charles Upham, 46th Mass.
George C. Homer, 46th Mass.
Wm. H. Sherman, sergt., 46th Mass.
Byron W. Charles, 46th Mass.
Israel C. Earle, 46th Mass.

Charles E. Alexander, 46th Mass.
Charles E. Lumbard, corp., 46th Mass.
Abner H. Stebbins, 46th Mass.
Lyman P. Parker, 46th Mass.
John Kelly, 46th Mass.
Charles B. Brown, 46th Mass.
Charles O. Lumbard, 46th Mass.
Albert J. Bixby, 46th Mass.
Joseph Gagne, 46th Mass.
Orvill S. Parker, 46th Mass.
Thaddeus Benson, 46th Mass.
Joseph P. Brown, 46th Mass.
George L. Kenney, 46th Mass.
George A. Munroe, 46th Mass.
Wm. S. Stearns, 46th Mass.
John Patrick, 46th Mass.
John B. Motley, 46th Mass.
Wm S. Walker, 46th Mass.

WILBRAHAM.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

THIS town, which was one of the early outlying precincts of Springfield, is located about the centre of the eastern part of Hampden County, and is bounded north by the town of Ludlow, in the same county, south by the town of Hampden, also in Hampden County, east by Monson, Hampden Co., and west by Springfield. The total acreage of the town is 12,570.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface in the western part of the town is level, and scarcely broken by a single hill. East of the central line, however, a considerable range of hills extends the entire length of the town, some of them reaching an altitude of several hundred feet, and from their summit afford excellent views of the surrounding country.* The soil is productive, and gives fair returns to those who devote their attention to agricultural pursuits. The cereals are readily produced, the quantity of rye and Indian corn raised exceeding that of wheat. The mineral characteristics of the town are not of special importance. The geology conforms to the general description given elsewhere in this work. The Chicopee River flows along the northern border of the town, separating it from Ludlow, and affording excellent water-power for manufacturing enterprises. Several small streams of minor importance traverse the different sections of the town, the most prominent of which are Pole Bridge Brook, in the western part of the town, Twelve-Mile Brook, in the northeastern corner, and Big Brook, flowing from the southern part of the town down into Hampden. Spectacle Pond lies near the northern border of the town. Just south of it is Nine-Mile Pond, so named because of its distance from Springfield. These are the only natural ponds in the town. Stebbins' Pond, sometimes covering an area of perhaps 20 acres, is an artificial pond in the southwestern part of the town.

RAILROADS.

The Boston and Albany Railroad passes through the northern border of the town, having a station at North Wilbraham, and affording excellent railroad facilities to the inhabitants.

EMINENT CITIZENS.

Among men of distinction natives of Wilbraham may be mentioned Pliny Merrick, a son of the first clergyman. He early represented the town in the Legislature, was a lawyer prominent in his profession, and spent the greater part of his life in Brookfield.

John Bliss was the first representative to the General Court, and was a man of great influence and native talent. He was born in 1727, was an ardent Whig in the Revolution, a member of the Provincial Congress, a representative in the Legislature for many years, a Senator, a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, a colonel of militia, and held numerous other offices of trust and responsibility. He died in 1809.

Oliver B. Morris was born in Wilbraham in 1782. He removed to Springfield at the age of nineteen, and after his admission to the Bar commenced the practice of the law. In early life he represented the town of Springfield in the Legislature for several years. He was appointed judge of Probate in 1829, and filled that office with great acceptance for many years.†

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

What is now the town of Wilbraham was formerly a part of the territory of Springfield, and was originally set off to certain proprietors to avoid the reversion of the unappropriated lands of Springfield, called the "outward commons," to the royal government.

The first actual settler to establish himself within the confines of the present town was Nathaniel Hitchcock. In the summer of 1730 he came from Springfield, cleared and broke up two acres of land, and erected a log house where the house of James Merrick, the great-grandson of the first minister, afterward stood. He passed the subsequent winter in Springfield, but in May, 1731, took up his permanent abode with his family in Wilbraham.

The next regular settler was Noah Alvord, who came out from Springfield in the spring of 1732, and located on the place since occupied by Lorenzo Kibbe. The next year Daniel Warner settled where Brainard Brewer afterward resided. In 1734, Nathaniel Warriner located where Mrs. Mears now resides. Of these four earliest settlers no descendants now live in Wilbraham.

Moses Burt followed in 1733, and located on what afterward became well known as the Burt farm. Then Samuel Warner settled on Stony Hill, and Samuel Stebbins on the mountain, near Mr. Richards' house. David Merrick built his house where John M. Merrick now resides; John Jones settled on Mr. Buell's place; Abel Bliss on the Bliss farm; Daniel Lamb on the Bay road, west of Jenksville; Thomas Merrick on Mr. Cross' farm; David Warriner on the academy lot; Isaac Brewer on Edwin Brewer's place; David Chapin and Moses Bartlett beyond and on the mountain; and Nathaniel Bliss near Samuel Stebbins'. Other early settlers prior to 1741 were Aaron and Daniel Parsons, Cornelius Webb, Benjamin Warriner, Benjamin Wright, Henry Wright, Thomas Glover, and Joseph Sikes. No formal settlements were made in the south part of the town, now Hampden, before 1741.

After 1741, Jonathan Ely settled on the mountain in the north part of the town, on the middle road. Caleb Stebbins located on the farm afterward occupied by his great-grandsons, Jason and George; Daniel Cadwell near him; Joseph Sikes on the great Bay road; Philip Lyon south of "Wigwam Hill;" Benoni Atchinson on Stony Hill; and Ezra Barker near Atchinson.

During the first ten years of the settlement there were 38 children born, and but three persons died, of whom none were buried in the town. Elizabeth Cockril, who had come from Boston to reside with a relative, and who died April 26, 1741, was the "first person yt was Bured in yt town." Comfort

* The central part of this range is known as "Wigwam Hill," so named because a lone Indian squaw inhabited it after the settlement of the town began.

† See general chapter on the Bar of the Connecticut Valley.

Warner, daughter of Daniel Warner, was the first child born in the "outward commons, on the east side of the Great River," March 15, 1734. The first death was that of "David Jones, son of David Jones and Hannah Jones, his wife, Aug. 19, 1736."

The inhabitants of the town were at first compelled to go all the way to Springfield, a distance of nine miles, for the purpose of public worship; but, soon tiring of this, they presented, June 26, 1740, with the concurrence of Longmeadow and First Parishes, a petition to Gov. Jonathan Belcher and the General Court, asking to be set off as a separate precinct.

After passing through the usual legal formalities the petition was granted, and on Jan. 6, 1741, Wilbraham became the "Fourth Precinct of Springfield," with "all the Powers, liberties, Priviledges, and immunities as other Precincts hold and Enjoy, and that all the lands Petitioned lying Southward of the River as aforesaid be subjected to a tax of 2*d.* (old tenor) Bills p^r^ acre p^r^ annum for the space of Four years; Next Coming the money arising thereby to be applied for the building of a Meeting-house Settlement and support of the Ministry among them."*

The first precinct-meeting was held March 12, 1741, at the house of David Merrick, pursuant to a warrant issued for that purpose on Feb. 13, 1741, by "Wm. Pynchon, Esq., one of his Majeste's Justises of the Peace for Hampshire County." The precinct was organized by the choice of the following officers: William Pynchon, acting as Moderator; David Merrick, Clerk; Thomas Merrick (2d), Isaac Brewer, Nathaniel Warriner, Committee of the Precinct; Isaac Brewer, Treasurer; David Merrick, Thomas Merrick (2d), Samuel Stebbins, Assessors; Nathaniel Warriner, Collector.

The history of the precinct government of Wilbraham consists chiefly of the choice and settlement of a minister and the location and erection of a meeting-house,—the most important problems which the pioneer settlers of New England had to encounter. The Rev. Noah Merrick was chosen the first minister, and was duly ordained by a competent council in the month of June, 1741. The ceremonies attending the installation of the new pastor were to have been held beneath the spreading branches of a large oak-tree which stood in front of the Brainard Brewer house, but the weather proving inclement the meeting adjourned to a barn on the place where Mrs. Mears now resides. Next, follows a struggle of six years' duration in reference to the location and construction of a meeting-house. Two separate committees, composed of inhabitants of the neighboring towns, were chosen to settle the vexed question.

Finally, in May, 1747, the spot was chosen,—"on the hill commonly called the Wigwam Hill, the centre of said spot being att a walnut staddle of about four or five inches Diameter, there being a fast stone in the Ground, about two feet and a-half northwest of said staddle, said staddle standing twenty-eight Rods and sixteen Links, Running by a point of compass from the southwest corner of Mr. Noah Mirick's dwelling-house, south sixteen degrees thirty minutes East, into said staddle." Here the first meeting-house was erected in 1747, so that it could be occupied, but was not finally completed until the summer of 1761, sixteen years after it was opened for worship.

The first record of a road laid by the town of Springfield, in the territory of Wilbraham, is made in March, 1744. A change was made in the "West Road," from Stephen Stebbins', south, over the Scantic; also from Stebbins', east, to Brimfield line (Monson), about as it now runs. Also, from Brimfield line on the overplus land, in the second division, to the middle road, "Provided the Same or Either of them, or any Part of them, do not Prove Chargeable to the town." County roads had been laid before this time, or the proprietors had marked paths which were to be opened as roads in due time.

The first town roads were accepted March 20, 1764, the first one being within the present limits of Hampden. The second road established was in the north part of the town, running from the "West Rode," or "Main Road," west to Stony Hill, not far from the present road. From this road there ran south, through the whole length of the town, four paths, more or less used for foot travelers, bridle-paths, or for wagons. These were severally designated as the "West Road," on the west side of the mountain; the "Middle" or "Ridge Road," following the top of the mountain about a mile east of the West road; the "East Road," still another mile east, starting near "Twelve-Mile" Brook and running south to the southeast corner of the town; then one mile west of the "West Road" was the road on the west side of the "outward commons," nearly corresponding to the present road. There were also five roads crossing east and west. These roads were all laid out at different times before and, from 1763 to 1772, after the incorporation of the town.

TAVERNS.

Probably the earliest approach to a tavern that existed in Wilbraham was kept by Isaac Brewer, as early as 1741. Various public meetings and sessions of committees were held at his house.

In this connection we insert portions of a letter written by Mrs. Antoinette C. M. A. B. Speer, dated at Warsaw, Ky., Dec. 30, 1878. Mrs. Speer is a sister of John M. Merrick, Esq., to whom the letter was directed, and speaks as one who knows whereof she affirms:

"My great-grandfather, Ensign Abel Bliss, built his house, probably a log house, first, in what we used to call the 'old orchard.' I presume you have seen the cellar there,—I have many a time. Finding that too remote from a spring, or stream of water,—in those days they were not accustomed to dig wells,—they purposed moving nearer the brook, and accordingly built the barn, where it now stands, in the year 1740. The house was not built until four years afterward (1774).

"Finding it very inconvenient to come so far through the snow in winter to attend to their stock, they built a temporary house, now used as a wood-house, consisting of what is called, at the south and west, of 'two pens and a passage,' in which to reside until they could build a larger and more convenient one.

"The house was designed, as was then thought, on a magnificent scale, being the first in that part of the country which had the square glass instead of the diamond-shaped set in lead,—and altogether very large and grand for the times, insomuch that the minister, who in those days was supreme in all matters, both spiritual and temporal, thought it incumbent upon him to preach against the folly and pride, and quoted the catechism (which in those days stood next to the Bible), making use of the following sentence: 'Build not your house too high.'

"The effect of this sermon on the said Ensign Abel was to cause him to cut off the upright timbers of the frame about a foot, thus lowering the ceiling of the lower rooms that much. I once found one of those pieces under the house.

"In building the house the great question was how they should get the cash to buy the glass and nails. Tar brought money, and this part of the question was solved by building a tar-kiln on the 'river lot,' where was a great abundance of fat-pine knots, from which they could procure the requisite means for getting the needed materials.

"It has been inexplicable to me how Mr. Stebbins could make such an error in his Wilbraham Centennial book as to locate that house where Mr. J. Wesley Bliss lives, while the old house still stood to testify to its own antiquity.

"The marks of the old bar are still to be seen on the south room floor, and the old bar-room table still exists in the kitchen. In those days they had not been entirely divested of the customs of the 'old country,' which gave the homestead to the eldest son, and consequently Oliver inherited the property, and from him it descended to John, my father. J. Wesley's grandfather was the second son of Ensign Abel.

"At what time Ensign Abel Bliss commenced 'keeping tavern,' I do not know; probably soon after the house was completed. Houses were not finished as expeditiously in those days as they are now.

"I have often heard how the soldiers, returning from the war, spent the night there, stacking their guns in the corner, and lying down on the floor to sleep, with their feet to the fire,—not one of those fires covered up at the ringing of the 'curfew bell,' but one made of immense logs, such as are not familiar to this generation, and which even the stalwart men of those times managed with difficulty; but large as they were the capacious fireplace was equal to the occasion.

* The names of the 24 settlers thus incorporated were Nathaniel Hitchcock, Noah Alvord, Daniel Warner, Nathaniel Warriner, James Brewer, David Merrick, Daniel Parsons, Samuel Warner, David Warriner, Samuel Bartlett, John Jones, Samuel Brooks, Joseph Wright, Daniel Lamb, Abel Bliss, Phineas Chapin, Jonathan Ely, David Jones, Moses Burt, Nathaniel Bliss, Samuel Stebbins Thomas Merrick, Aaron and Stephen Stebbins.

The fireplaces have been remodeled, but the large stone chimney still occupies space enough for a small bedroom.

"In the dining-room floor, the knots corresponding showed that the rude planks were all cut from one tree.

"While occupying the then new house, the old house in the orchard was used for a hospital, where they kept any traveler or soldier who was so unfortunate as to have taken the small-pox, and some one who had passed safely through an attack of the dreaded disease was sent to attend him until he died or recovered.

"The shingles on the north side of the barn remained there from the date of its erection until 1844,—one hundred and four years,—and the roof-boards were found in sufficient state of preservation to use again. The boards were of cedar, and the knots projected above the worn-out shingles.* Portions of these boards were sent to the Antiquarian Society of Worcester.

"When the house was kept as a tavern the Boston road passed over the hill, and not along the river and through the 'dug way,' as now. When General Washington passed over this road on his way to or from Boston, he passed over the hill, and my father and some other boys went out to the corner to see him, and were much gratified when the stately chieftain bowed to them as he rode by.

"When Marcus Lyons was murdered, Halligan and Daly turned his horse into the pasture near where the railway now runs, into what we called the 'Plumley lot,' where he was found next day with the saddle on.

"Father had to go to Northampton as a witness in the Halligan and Daly case.

"I cannot tell how long the house was used as a tavern. Oliver succeeded his father in its management, and my father, when a boy, was proud to be able to tell strangers how far it was to Graves' tavern in Palmer. Father was born in 1779, and I am inclined to think the tavern was kept open as late as the close of the last century."

NOTE.—This account may conflict somewhat with matter heretofore written, but it certainly carries evidence of correct knowledge and vivid recollection. —[Historian.]

There is now standing a house about three-quarters of a mile southeast of the depot at North Wilbraham that was occupied and used as a tavern during the Revolution, at which the soldiers were entertained on the marches from different points to Boston. The barn now standing on the place was built before the house, and is more than one hundred and thirty years old. The house where John M. Merrick resides was erected about 1788 by Jonathan Merrick, his grandfather, for a tavern. He kept it there until about 1806. The same house was kept as a temperance house from about 1840 to 1843 or 1844. The house where John Baldwin resides, near the depot, was kept by him as a tavern for many years. The building first used as a boarding-house by the Wesleyan Academy in 1825 was originally erected by William Rice, for many years register of deeds for Hampden County, as a place of public entertainment. Mr. Rice was succeeded as tavern-keeper by David Warriner, who continued to perform the duties of a hospitable landlord until the property passed into the possession of the academy. It was a place of some repute and well patronized. Its sign-board, which stood on the opposite side of the road from the house, bore the figure of a woman engaged in churning. About 1807-8, Charles Brewer kept a tavern where Luther Markham now resides, and Abel Calkins, followed by Stephen Utley, kept one about fifty years ago where Mrs. Abbie Knight resides. Benjamin Fuller kept a tavern in 1828 or 1829 on the corner of the road leading to Monson. The old Joseph Sikes tavern was standing many years ago on the "Great Road," not far from Mr. Baldwin's, and is probably one of the first kept in the town, if not the first.

Of the early stores kept in the town, we are able to give but little account. It is probable that at first they were little better than trading-posts. One was kept by Augustus Sisson, in 1810, in the old building which formerly stood next to the Congregational Church, and wherein the post-office was afterward kept. Jonathan Pease had a store afterward near the house where Mrs. Abbie Knight now lives. Pliny Caldwell had charge of the store. Maj. Wm. Clarke had a store for a number of years on the south side of Mrs. Knight's residence.

PHYSICIANS.

The physicians who have practiced in Wilbraham have been Dr. John Stearns, Dr. Gordon Percival, Dr. Samuel F. Merrick (who practiced as early as the Revolution, was engaged in the war, and resided in the centre of the town); Dr. Judah Bliss, who lived about a mile north of the centre, and practiced about 1800, or later; Drs. Abiah Southworth and Converse Butler; Dr. Luther Brewer, who resided where Myron Brewer now lives, and practiced about 1812; Drs. Jacob Lyman and Elisha Ladd; Dr. Gideon Kibbe, who lived where Wm. B. Twing now resides, and practiced about 1810; Dr. Jesse W. Rice, who practiced about 1820, and resided first where John M. Merrick now lives, and afterward where Luther Markham resides; Dr. Edwin Thayer, who engaged in practice about 1836 or 1838, and then removed to Palmer; and Dr. Charles Bourker, who practiced about 1862 or 1863, then entered the army as a surgeon, and is now in practice at Bernardston. The physicians now practicing in the town are Dr. Stebbins Foskit and Dr. James W. Foster at the centre, and Dr. Squiers at North Wilbraham.

The present town of Wilbraham has had only two lawyers. Of these, William Knight was admitted to the Bar in 1820, and located in the town. His practice was local, and consisted principally of what is known as office-work, as distinguished from litigation. He enjoyed the reputation of a prudent, careful, and honest lawyer. He removed to the State of Ohio about 1840. The other lawyer was Asa Olmstead, who practiced at Wilbraham about 1830 for five or six years, and resided on the corner of the road leading to Monson.

BRIDGES.

The first bridge erected in the town was a "Good Cart Bridge," "Erected and Built across the Brook called Twelve-mile Brook in the Countrey Road, with Good Large Hewed Timber at the Charge of the Town." The vote for its construction was passed by the town of Springfield, Nov. 23, 1741, and it was directed that it be "*Done as soon as may be*," the reason being that the grand jury had made a presentment against the town for not sooner providing a bridge.

ORGANIZATION.

As early as Jan. 16, 1749, efforts were made by the "fourth precinct of Springfield" to be set off as a town, and for fourteen successive years, with untiring pertinacity, did the inhabitants present their petitions and urge their right to municipal organization without success. "A continual dropping weareth away a stone," so finally the efforts of the precinct met with success, and on June 15, 1763, the act of incorporation by which Wilbraham became a district was signed by Sir Francis Bernard, Governor of the province. Wilbraham united with Springfield in the choice of a representative until the former became a town, in 1786.

As to the name of the new town there are two theories,—one that the name was derived from an English baronet, by the name of Wilbraham. The other and more correct view traces the name to the parish or town of Wilburgham, or Wilbraham, in the "Hundred of Staine," county of Cambridge, England. Rowland Stebbins, the ancestor of the Stebbinses, and William Pynchon, the ancestor of the Pynchons and the original proprietor of Springfield, originated in the near neighborhood of Wilbraham, in England, and came from thence to this country, and it is highly probable that through the influence of their descendants the name Wilbraham may have been selected for the new town. The Indian name of the town was *Minnechang*, meaning "Berry Land."†

The territory of the precinct was enlarged in the act of incorporation by the addition of a strip of land on the west side, from the "inner commons," half a mile wide, extending from the Chicopee River to the Connecticut line. In 1780

* The letter of Mrs. S. is a little ambiguous on these points, and may be understood to mean either boards or shingles. Possibly both were of cedar.

† Dr. Merrick, in his MS. address, delivered in 1831, says it was *Munsconus*, meaning "mountains." But this is probably incorrect, as the Indian word for "mountain" in New England was "*Wachush*."

there fell to the town another strip of land, called the "Oblong," or "Wales," about a mile in width at one end, and three-quarters of a mile at the other, across the whole width of the town. In 1799 that portion of the first division of the "outward common of Springfield" which lay on the east side of Chicopee River, now called the "Elbows," then "Kingsfield or the Elbows," was added. By these additions the town was made four and a half miles wide as far north as its western line extended. Its length on the west side was eight miles and one hundred and fifty-two rods, and on its eastern side ten miles and one hundred and thirty rods.

The warrant for the first town-meeting was issued by John Worthington, Esq., of Springfield, to Stephen Stebbins, of Wilbraham, and bore date Aug. 8, 1763. Pursuant to this warrant the inhabitants "assembled and met together" at the meeting-house, Aug. 25, 1763, and proceeded to organize the first town-meeting, Lieut. Thomas Mirick acting as "moderator." It was voted that Ezra Barker should be clerk of the town. The meeting then adjourned to enable the "clerk" to go to Springfield to be sworn, for there was as yet no justice of the peace in the new town. Re-convening the next day the following officers were chosen: selectmen, treasurer, constable, assessors, tithingmen, surveyors of highways, fence-viewers, deer-reeves, sealers of leather, hog-reeves, wardens, surveyor of shingles, clapboards, etc., and surveyors of wheat.

The usual proceedings relating to the organization of the town then follow in the records. In 1765 the people in the south part of the town made application for money to support preaching among them for the winter, which the town refused. At the December meeting, 1767, the town refused the "south part" the privilege of having "Two Months' Preaching in the Winter Season, *upon their own cost.*" In 1772 the south part asked to be set off as a town, but were refused. In 1778 it was voted to divide the town into two parishes, but the vote was afterward reconsidered. In 1780 another effort to form a parish was made, and June 11, 1782, the south part of the town, corresponding very nearly with the present town of Hampden, became, by special enactment of the General Court, the south parish. The territory corresponding to the town of Wilbraham became the north parish, the line between the two being on the south side of David Bliss' farm, those adjoining the line being permitted to choose whichever parish they pleased.

The following persons have filled the principal offices of Wilbraham:

SELECTMEN.*

1741.—Thomas Merrick, Isaac Brewer, Nathaniel Warriner.
1742.—Daniel Warner, Nathaniel Hitchcock, Moses Burt.
1743.—Stephen Stebbins, Nathaniel Warriner, Moses Burt.
1744.—Thomas Merrick, Nathaniel Bliss, David Jones.
1745.—Nathaniel Warriner, John Jones, Stephen Stebbins.
1746.—Nathaniel Warriner, Nathaniel Bliss, Moses Burt.
1747.—John Jones, Daniel Warner, John Hitchcock.
1748.—Thomas Merrick, John Hitchcock, Nathaniel Bliss.
1749.—Nathaniel Warriner, Daniel Warner, Simeon Willard.
1750.—Nathaniel Bliss, Daniel Cadwell, Aaron Stebbins.
1751.—Thomas Merrick, James Warriner, Nathaniel Bliss.
1752.—John Hitchcock, Jr., Caleb Stebbins, Thomas Merrick.
1753.—John Hitchcock, Jr., Daniel Warner, Ezra Barker.
1754.—John Hitchcock, Jr., James Warriner, Jr., Daniel Warner.
1755.—Moses Burt, Isaac Brewer, James Warriner, Jr.
1756.—Daniel Cadwell, James Warriner, Daniel Warner.
1757.—Moses Burt, Daniel Cadwell, Daniel Warner.
1758.—Moses Burt, Daniel Cadwell, James Warriner.
1759–61.—Daniel Cadwell, James Warriner, Jr., Daniel Warner.
1762.—Ezra Barker, Daniel Cadwell, Daniel Warner.
1763.—Ezra Barker, Phineas Newton, Daniel Warner.
1764–67.—Thomas Merrick, Nathaniel Warriner, Stephen Stebbins.
1768.—Nathaniel Warriner, Thomas Merrick, John Bliss.
1769.—Daniel Cadwell, James Warriner, Nathaniel Warriner, Wm. King, John Bliss.
1770.—Nathaniel Warriner, John Bliss, Wm. King, Caleb Stebbins, James Warriner.
1771–75.—Nathaniel and James Warriner, John Bliss.
1776–77.—James Warriner, John Hitchcock, John Bliss.
1778.—James Warriner, John Hitchcock, John Bliss, Daniel Cadwell, Eleazer Smith.
1779.—John Hitchcock, John Bliss, Eleazer Smith.
1780.—John Hitchcock, John Bliss, James Warriner.
1781.—John Hitchcock, James Warriner, Abner Chapin.
1782.—David Burt, Zebulon and Abner Chapin.
1783–84.—James Warriner, Phineas Stebbins, John Stearns.
1785.—John Stearns, Phineas Stebbins, Gideon Burt.
1786.—Gideon and David Burt, Phineas Stebbins.
1787–88.—Gideon Burt, Phineas and Noah Stebbins.
1789.—Oliver Bliss, Robert Sessions, Phineas Stebbins.
1790–91.—James Shaw, Robert Sessions, Gideon Burt.
1792.—Gideon Burt, James Shaw, Noah Stebbins.
1793.—Robert Sessions, James Shaw, Gideon Burt.
1794.—John Hitchcock, James Shaw, Robert Sessions.
1795.—James Shaw, Phineas Stebbins, Robert Sessions.
1796–97.—James Shaw, Gideon Burt, Robert Sessions.
1798.—Phineas Stebbins, Joseph Lathrop, Robert Sessions.
1799.—Gideon Burt, James Shaw, Steward Beebe.
1800.—Levi Bliss, Steward Beebe, Wm. Brewer.
1801.—Timothy Burr, Levi Bliss, Steward Beebe.
1802.—Levi Bliss, Steward Beebe, Robert Sessions.
1803.—Wm. Brewer, Robert Sessions, Steward Beebe.
1804.—Wm. Rindge, Robert Sessions, Steward Beebe.
1805.—Wm. Brewer, Wm. Rindge, Joel Lyman.
1806.—Wm. Rindge, Joel Lyman, Solomon Wright.
1807.—Joel Lyman, Augustus Sisson, Solomon Wright.
1808.—Robert Sessions, Wm. Rindge, Augustus Sisson.
1809.—Robert Sessions, Wm. Rindge, Wm. Clark.
1810.—Augustus Sisson, Walter Stebbins, Nathan Alden.
1811.—Abel Bliss, Augustus Sisson, Nathan Alden.
1812.—Joseph Lathrop, Wm. Clark, Moses Burt.
1813–16.—Joseph Lathrop, Moses Burt, Daniel Shaw.
1817–18.—Daniel Isham, Moses Burt, Chester Sexton.
1819.—Abel Bliss, Jr., Enoch Crocker, Wm. Wood.
1820–22.—Abel Bliss, Jr., Wm. Wood, Enoch Crocker.
1823.—Wm. Wood, Enoch Crocker, Wm. Clark.
1824.—Abraham Avery, Dudley B. Post, Nathan Alden.
1825.—Abraham Avery, Dudley B. Post, Thomas Glover.
1826.—David Stebbins, Noah Merrick, John McCray, Jr.
1827–28.—David Stebbins, Jonathan Ely, John McCray.
1829.—Calvin Stebbins, Comfort Chaffee, Daniel Isham.
1830.—Calvin Stebbins, John Carpenter, Jacob B. Merrick.
1831.—John Carpenter, Joseph Morris, Abraham Avery.
1832.—John Carpenter, Luther Brewer, Beriah Smith.
1833.—Luther Brewer, Beriah Smith, Pliny Merrick.
1834.—Stephen Stebbins, Nathaniel Pease, Seth Knowlton.
1835–36.—Stephen Stebbins, Walter Stebbins, Pliny Merrick.
1837.—Stephen Stebbins, John McCray, Jonathan Burr.
1838.—Stephen Stebbins, Wm. V. Sessions, Jesse W. Rice.
1839.—Stephen Stebbins, John Carpenter, Timothy Brewer.
1840.—Abraham Avery, Jesse W. Wright, Aaron Warner.
1841.—Abraham Avery, Samuel B. Stebbins, Jonathan Burr.
1842–43.—Samuel Beebe, Luther B. Bliss, Roderick Merrick.
1844.—Philip P. Potter, Aaron Goodwell, John Smith.
1845.—Wm. V. Sessions, John B. Morris, Jonathan Burr.
1846.—John McCray, Shubal Pease, Peter Knowlton.
1847.—John G. Perrin, Pliny Merrick, Shubal Pease.
1848–49.—Samuel Beebe, Luther B. Bliss, Seth Knowlton.
1850.—John G. Perrin, Pliny Merrick, Hiram Hendrick.
1851.—Samuel Beebe, Joel M. Lyman, Robert A. Sessions.
1852.—Samuel Beebe, Robert A. Sessions, John M. Merrick.
1853.—Philip P. Potter, Aaron Goodwell, James M. Brewer.
1854.—John W. Langdon, Porter Crass, H. B. Brewer.
1855.—Joseph McGregory, Sullivan U. Stannton, Eleazer Scripter.
1856.—Eleazer Scripter, S. U. Stannton, Benjamin Butler.
1857.—John Baldwin, Samuel Warner, Henry Burt.
1858.—John Baldwin, Henry Burt, Samuel Beebe.
1859.—Samuel Beebe, John Baldwin, Wm. P. Chaffee.
1860.—Samuel Beebe, Philip P. Potter, Wm. P. Chaffee.
1861.—Philip P. Porter, Wm. V. Sessions, Horace Clark.
1862.—Horace Clark, Marcus Beebe, Hiram Hendrick.
1863.—Horace Clark, Porter Cross, Walter Hitchcock.
1864.—John Baldwin, Horace Clark, Sumner Smith.
1865–66.—John Baldwin, Sumner Smith, Wm. R. Sessions.
1867.—Francis J. Warner, Abner C. Burley, Wm. H. Lyman.
1868.—Francis J. Warner, Wm. H. Lyman, John W. Langdon.
1869.—Porter Cross, John W. Langdon, Lyman V. Kellogg.
1870.—John Ormisby, Wm. R. Sessions, Francis E. Clark.
1871–72.—Wm. R. Sessions, Ira G. Potter, Francis E. Clark.
1873.—Francis E. Clark, Wm. R. Sessions, Albert Bedurtha.
1874.—F. E. Clark, Wm. H. Warren, Albert Bedurtha.
1875.—M. F. Beebe, S. U. Stannton, Erasmus B. Gates.
1876.—Marcus F. Beebe, Francis E. Clark, Albert Bedurtha.
1877.—F. E. Clark, Wm. R. Sessions, F. W. Dickinson.
1878.—F. E. Clark, Ira G. Potter, M. F. Beebe.

* Committee of the precinct to 1764.

TOWN CLERKS.*

1741–55, David Merrick; 1756–63, Isaac Brewer; 1764–73, Ezra Barker; 1773–78, James Warriner; 1779–80, Noah Warriner; 1781–85, James Warriner; 1785–86, Pliny Merrick; 1786–90, Samuel F. Merrick; 1791–92, John Buckland; 1793, Daniel Dana; 1793–1805, Robert Sessions; 1805–10, Philip Morgan; 1810–11, Augustus Sisson; 1811–12, Abel Bliss; 1812–14, Philip Morgan; 1814–29, Moses Burt; 1820–24, Calvin Stebbins; 1824–25, Luther Brewer; 1826, Wm. Wood; 1827, Luther Brewer; 1828, John McCray; 1829–36, Sylvanus Stebbins; 1837–38, Luther Brewer; 1839, Luther B. Bliss; 1840–41, John M. Merrick; 1842, John McCray; 1846–47, Roderick S. Merrick; 1848–49, Solomon C. Spelman; 1850, Jesse W. Rice; 1851–52, Luther B. Bliss; 1853–54, Horace M. Sessions; 1855, Roderick Burt; 1856, Ralph Glover; 1857–58, William P. Spelman; 1859–60, H. Bridgman Brewer; 1861, Howard Staunton; 1862, James Staunton; 1863–64, John M. Merrick; 1865–66, Gilbert Rockwood; 1867–68, Francis E. Clark; 1869–70, Sullivan F. Staunton; 1871, Robert R. Wright, Jr.; 1872, Chauncey C. Peck; 1873–74, Wm. P. Spelman; 1875–79, Erasmus B. Gates.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1773, John Bliss; 1786–88, Phineas Stebbins; 1791–91, John Bliss; 1796–1803, John Bliss; 1805, Phineas Stebbins; 1807, William Rindge, Solomon Wright; 1809, William Rindge and Augustus Sisson; 1810, Augustus Sisson, Walter Stebbins; 1811, Walter Stebbins, Abel Bliss, Jr.; 1814, William Clark, Joseph Lathrop; 1814–15, Robert Sessions, Joseph Lathrop; 1816, Robert Sessions, Moses Burt; 1817, Robert Sessions, Wm. Wood; 1820, Abel Bliss; 1821, Abel Bliss; 1826, Abel Bliss, Dudley B. Post; 1827, Abel Bliss, Robert Sessions; 1828, Luther Brewer; 1829, Luther Brewer, Jacob B. Merrick; 1830, Wm. S. Burt, Jacob B. Merrick; 1831, Moses Burt, Wm. S. Burt; 1832, Abraham Avery, Wm. S. Burt; 1833, Stephen Stebbins; 1834, Abraham Avery, Stephen Stebbins; 1835–36, Walter Stebbins, Wm. Knight; 1837, Walter Stebbins, Wm. Wood; 1838, Jesse W. Rice, Wm. V. Sessions; 1839, Stephen Stebbins; 1840, John Newell; 1841, Marcus Cady; 1842, John Carpenter; 1843, Samuel Beck; 1847, John Smith; 1850, Roderick S. Merrick; 1851, S. C. Spelman; 1853, Philip P. Potter; 1854, John W. Langdon; 1855, John Baldwin; 1856, John B. Morris.

VILLAGES.

The town of Wilbraham contains but two villages. Of these the larger is

WILBRAHAM,

which is situated in the centre of the town, about two miles from the railroad station, and is chiefly ranged along the principal road leading from the northern end of the town into Connecticut. The village proper is about a mile in length, and is a quiet, retired place. Two handsome churches—a Congregational and Methodist—and the buildings of the Wesleyan Academy comprise its most prominent features. The dwellings are comfortable and homelike. The hills to the east form a pleasing background to the village, and afford many pleasant walks to their summit, and through the vales which separate them. The place is well filled during the summer months with those who seek retirement and rest from the more active scenes of life.

The principal store in the village is kept by George W. Ely, who has been in trade for several years past, and is also the present postmaster. Mowry & Co. also have a store adjoining the Academy Boarding-house.

Post-Office.—The post-office was established about 1821. William Knight was the first postmaster, and kept the office where Franklin Fisk now lives. Pliny Cadwell succeeded him, and kept it in his store, which stood on the open space at present between the hotel and the church. Clark B. Stebbins was the next postmaster, and kept the office where Ely's store is, and for a time where Firmin's shoe-shop is. Other postmasters have been Roderick Burt, Luther V. Bliss, Lorenzo M. Hancock, Anna E. Hempstead, and the present incumbent, George W. Ely, who was appointed in the spring of 1878.

Hotels.—The village hotel, called the Allis House, was opened in 1870 by William L. Allis and James P. Brown, the latter having previously kept it in a dwelling-house. Mr. Allis subsequently died. Nathan W. Storrs has kept it for about seven years past. It was destroyed by fire June 24, 1877, and rebuilt in January, 1878.

NORTH WILBRAHAM

has grown up around the railroad station in the northern extremity of the town. The houses here are of modern style. Trade is brisk, the people are alert and active, and several manufacturing enterprises of importance are carried on in the village.

The principal store in the place is kept by Erasmus B. Gates, who also deals in coal, hay, straw, and other commodities. He is also clerk of the town and postmaster of North Wilbraham. The other general store is kept by W. E. Stone & Co.

Post-Office.—A post-office was established at North Wilbraham about 1846 or 1847, and Warren Collins, the first agent of the railroad, and in recognition of whose early activity in building up the village it is often called "Collins' Depot," was the first postmaster. He continued in that office until April, 1878, when Mr. Gates was appointed. The office previously existed at the North village,—sometimes called "Sodom." Jacob B. Merrick was among the postmasters at "Sodom."

Grace Chapel, a neat place of worship, used by the members of different churches in union, occupies a pleasant site in the village.

BUTLERVILLE is a small settlement about a mile east of North Wilbraham, and the site of an important manufacturing enterprise. It was formerly called the North village.

GLENDALE, or EAST WILBRAHAM, is the name given to the collection of houses along the "east road" and at the "four corners," in the east part of the town.

SCHOOLS.

As early as 1737 the town of Springfield appropriated £3 for the support of a school in the "outward commons on the east side." The same amount was appropriated the following year. In 1739 the sum was increased to £4, and in 1740, £2 more were added. Various other sums were appropriated to the precinct prior to the incorporation of the town, the whole amount appropriated up to 1755 being £155 13*s.* and 6*d.*, averaging £10 7*s.* and 6*d.* a year. Before 1754 a school-house was built nearly opposite to where the present Congregational Church stands. Ten school districts existed in 1775.

At the close of the Revolution there were but two school-houses in the town,—the one just referred to, and another east, on the middle road on the mountain. Commencing with 1791, the town appropriated £100 for three years, to be divided among the districts in proportion to what they paid into the treasury. This was principally designed for the erection of school-houses in these districts. After this date the appropriations for school-purposes were more liberal and uniform than they had been in the past. Deacon Nathaniel Warriner died in 1780, and left a legacy of £400, one-half for the benefit of the ministry, and one-half for the benefit of schools. This generous bequest proved of great assistance to the schools, and to this day constitutes the principal item in the school fund.

There are at present but seven school districts in the town, and the sum last appropriated for their support was $1800. The average number of scholars in attendance is about 160.

Among the early schoolmasters may be mentioned Ezra Barker, for many years clerk of town and church, and generally called "Master Barker." Moses Enos, Gorham Stebbins, Anson L. Brewer, Ralph Glover, and "Elder" Bennett. Some of the "school-marms" have been Mary Newell, Miss Tenant, and Laura Merrick, afterward the wife of Dr. Brewer.

Besides the public schools there have always existed private schools in town, where higher instruction was given. These were usually taught by the ministers, among others, by Mr. Witter, of the North Parish, Mr. Warren, of the South Parish, Mr. Brown, and Elder Bennett.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY.†

Wilbraham is more widely known than most country towns in the Connecticut Valley. It is largely indebted for this to

* Precinct clerk to 1763.

† By Rev. N. Fellows, A.M.

the location of the Wesleyan Academy within its limits. This school is the child of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Its foundation and steady growth are chiefly due to the zeal, foresight, and self-denying labors of her ministry and membership. This school was first opened at Newmarket, N. H. The Conference then comprised within its boundaries all New England, except a small portion included in the New York Conference. The citizens of Newmarket furnished the land on which to erect an academy building, and made other donations in labor and money, on condition that the preachers should give bonds to provide competent instructors for five years. John Brodhead, George Pickering, Philip Munger, Charles Virgin, and Caleb Dustin, all members of the Conference, gave the required bonds. Its act of incorporation was passed by the Legislature of New Hampshire, June 23, 1818. The land was donated, a convenient building, two stories high, erected, a few books, maps, charts, etc., obtained, and the school opened. Rev. Martin Ruter, D.D., afterward noted for his piety, learning, and devotion to the cause of education, was the first principal.

The number of students was never large, and in less than five years the trustees and Conference saw that the location was not favorable for the growth of a well-appointed academy. On the 30th of December, 1823, after more than five years of valuable service, the school at Newmarket was suspended, and its founders and other friends of education in the New England Conference sought a more central location for future operations. The trustees also voted, "That whenever the New England Conference shall have located and established an academy or seminary of learning within the bounds of the Conference, this board will relinquish all the remaining funds, library, and other movable property, to be appropriated to the support of the institution, under the direction of the trustees."

The following account of its early history is mostly taken from a sketch by the Rev. Miner Raymond, D.D. The citizens of Wilbraham, greatly desiring the location of the school in this town, offered valuable inducements, and the present site was selected. Upon the application of the Rev. John Lindsey to the Legislature of Massachusetts, Amos Binney, Abel Bliss, Abraham Avery, Calvin Brewer, Enoch Mudge, Wilbur Fisk, John Lindsey, Joshua Crowell, and William Rice were created a body corporate, by the name of the "Trustees of the Wesleyan Academy," with the usual corporate powers, and the right of holding property, the annual income of which should not exceed the sum of $10,000. This act was approved by the Governor, Feb. 7, 1824, a few days more than a month after operations were suspended at Newmarket.

The Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham and the Newmarket Wesleyan Academy are one and the same institution, with a change of location and legal authority; under the patronage of the same ecclesiastical organization, founded by the same men, sustained by the same agencies, organized for the same purpose, and are every way identical (with the exceptions just mentioned). The Wesleyan Academy, therefore, claims the honor of being the oldest literary institution existing under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America.

On land donated by the late William Rice, Esq., of Springfield, known as the "academy lot," with the avails of donations collected by agents who traveled extensively through the Conference, the "Old Academy" building was erected. A farm of 60 acres—one-half of the Warriner homestead—was purchased, and the old farm-house was enlarged and fitted for a boarding-house. The school was opened for the reception of students Nov. 8, 1825. The number of students at its opening was 5; 3 more came in the first day, and before the term ended there were 35. From these small beginnings the institution was at once encouraged by unexpected success, and through its entire subsequent history it has received a very extensive patronage. The principal's house was built in 1827. To assist indigent students, by making the institution, as far as means would allow, a manual-labor school, a workshop was erected, and incipient arrangements made for an agricultural department. The manual-labor department was soon abandoned, and this workshop was enlarged and converted into a laboratory, with recitation-rooms, museum, and cabinet for the department of natural science.

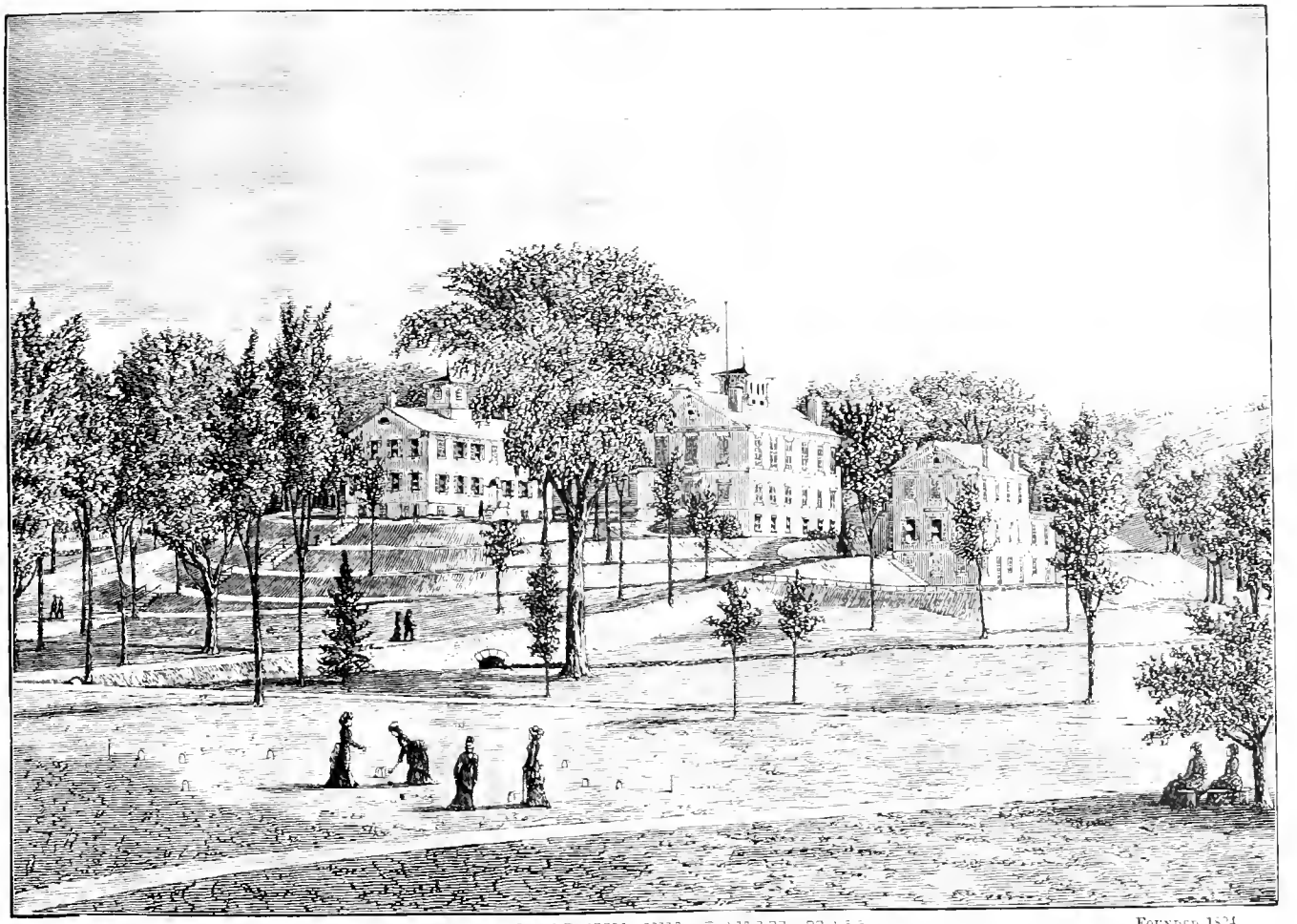
In 1838 a separate boarding-house for ladies was erected on the northwest corner of the academy lot. This was subsequently removed and made to form a south wing to the old boarding-house. A new dining-hall was added, and the whole thoroughly renewed, furnishing very convenient accommodations for a family of 150 students. In 1851 the seminary building known as "Fisk Hall" was erected, and in 1854 the old laboratory was removed, and "Binney Hall" erected in its place. The three academy buildings are beautifully located in a group, some 500 feet east of Main Street, on a slight eminence, furnishing an extensive and delightful prospect of the town and surrounding country.

The "Old Academy" building is in good condition, and still furnishes four fine rooms for school purposes,—the studio, a study-room, mathematical recitation-room, and commercial-room. "Fisk Hall" contains the chapel, capable of seating about 400 persons, two society halls, the museum, and two recitation-rooms. The laboratory, with chemical and philosophical apparatus rooms adjoining, is in "Binney Hall." This building also contains the library, and has recitation-rooms for the teachers of Latin, English literature, and modern languages.

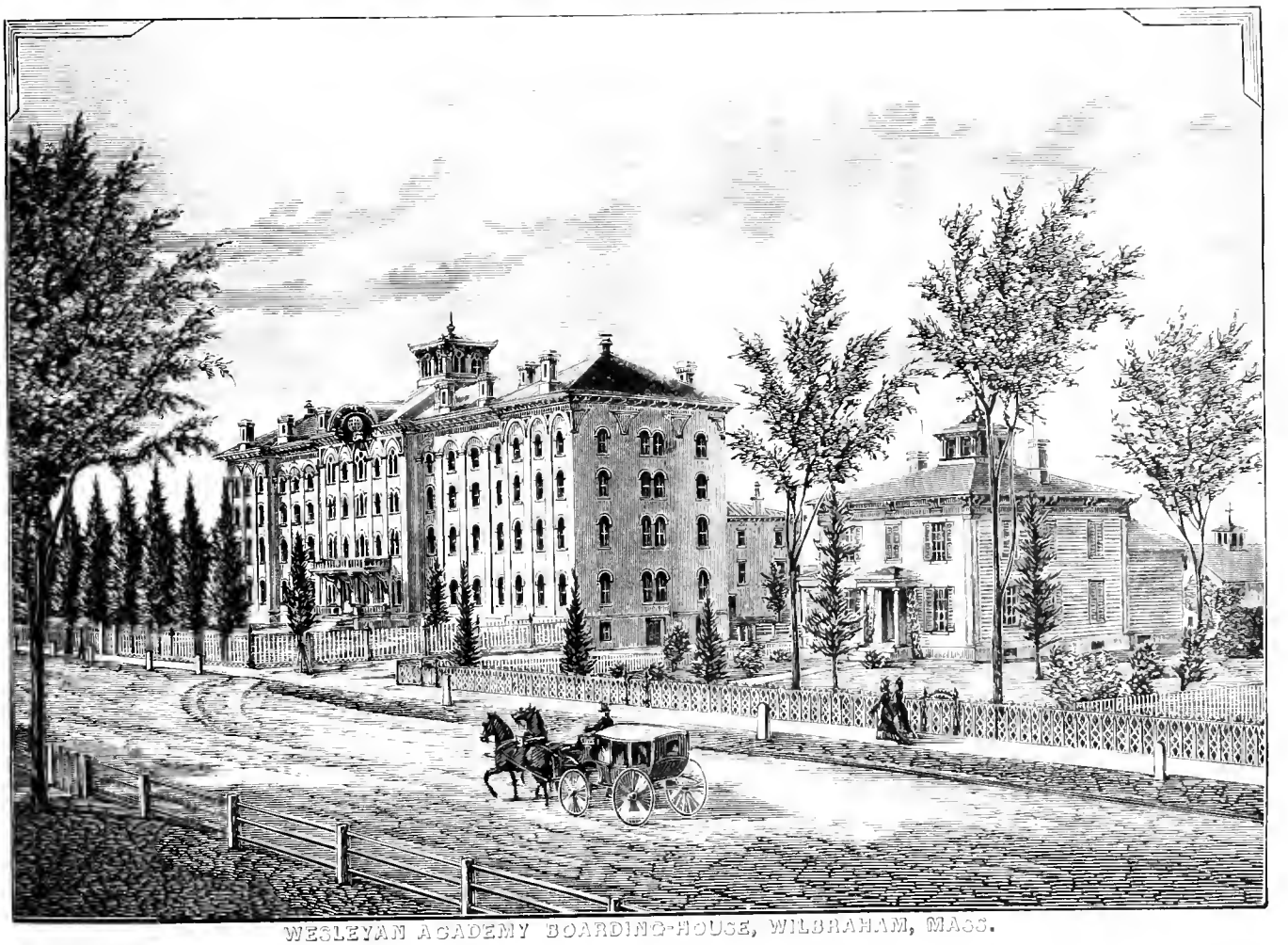
In 1856 the principal's house was removed, and a new one, large and commodious, with modern improvements, was built by the generosity of Isaac Rich, Esq., of Boston. This stands on the west side of the street, directly fronting the avenue of beautiful maple-trees that extends from the street to the academy group of buildings.

On the 4th of January, 1856, the boarding-house took fire, and, with a large portion of its furniture and provisions, was entirely consumed. The erection of a new and substantial brick edifice, 242 feet by 38, with a rear part 140 feet by 38, partly three and partly four stories high, was commenced on the 1st of August following. This structure was completed in 1857, and on the 29th of September, a few weeks after its occupancy by students, it was also consumed by fire. After nearly two years' delay, another building to occupy its place was commenced, and was ready for the reception of students at the opening of the fall term in August, 1861. This noble edifice provides ample accommodations for a family of 250 persons, and it is regarded as a superior structure, unsurpassed by any of its kind in architectural taste, convenience, and general adaptation to the purpose for which it is used. It fronts to the east, and presents a most beautiful view of the academy buildings, campus, meadow, grove, and mountain. The campus has a frontage on the street of nearly a sixth of a mile. At the southern extremity stands the Methodist Church, a massive structure of red sandstone. Near to this, and in front of the boarding-hall, is an attractive croquet-ground for the young ladies, while farther to the north is located a most excellent ball-ground for the young men. The trustees now hold a farm of nearly 200 acres, suitably divided into meadow-, tillage-, and pasture-lands, which, under the careful management of a skillful farmer, supplies all the milk and vegetables needed by the boarding-house. The value of the real estate and personal property owned by the institution is as follows:

Real estate	$123,550
Libraries	6,744
Cabinet and museum	2,000
Apparatus	3,511
Musical instruments	3,685
School furniture, etc.	2,342
Boarding-hall furniture, etc.	9,718
Farm-stock and tools	2,493
Total	$154,043



WESLEYAN ACADEMY, WILBRAHAM, MASS. Founded 1824.



WESLEYAN ACADEMY BOARDING-HOUSE, WILBRAHAM, MASS.

HON. J. M. MERRICK.

The subject of this brief notice is the sixth generation from Thomas Merrick, who was born in Wales, Great Britain, in the year 1620; emigrated to this country about 1650, and settled at Springfield, Mass., in 1658.

John M. was born in Wilbraham, May 9, 1810, and is the second son of John and Harriet (Brewer) Merrick, and grandson of Lieut. Jonathan Merrick and Mary, his wife. This lady was a sister of Timothy Merrick, whose tragic death, at an early age, is described in verse in the history of the town of Wilbraham.

John Merrick, the father of our subject, died in August, 1816. In April, 1817, his widow married John Bliss, a native of Wilbraham, and John M. at once took up his abode with his mother and her husband. His earliest years were spent in working upon the farm in the summer months, and in attendance upon the common schools in the winter-time.

At the age of fourteen he chose Abraham Avery—a tanner and currier by trade, and the maker of the famous "Presbyterian Saddle"—for his guardian, and went to live with him. Mr. Merrick, liking the business of Mr. Avery, determined to devote his attention to it. To its acquirement he devoted a large share of his time, meanwhile attending the Wesleyan Academy for four terms.

After attaining his majority, he spent a few months on his farm (the old homestead of Jonathan Merrick), and then joined in partnership with Mr. Avery. He continued in the tanning and currying business for a little more than three years. He then settled again upon his farm, where he is still engaged in agricultural pursuits.

In the month of March, 1832, Mr. Merrick married Mary Jane Thompson, of New Haven, Conn., who is still living. Three children have resulted from the union, as follows: Wm. M., born March 4, 1833, now residing in the city of Chicago, and chief of the department of designing and draughting for Baker & Co., engravers and publishers; a second son, who died in infancy; and Harriet Cornelia, born Sept. 15, 1843; April 14, 1861, she married Rev. Wm. F. Warren, now president of the Boston University.

Mr. Merrick has filled many positions of trust and responsibility. In 1836 he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Wesleyan Academy, and is now the senior member of the Board. He was secretary of the Board from 1836 to 1842, and again from 1853 to 1858; was treasurer from 1842 to 1861, and steward of the boarding-house connected with that institution from 1850 to 1852, and from 1855 to 1861. Near the close of the Rebellion he held the office of district provost-marshal for nearly two years. He was town-clerk of Wilbraham from 1840 to 1842, and from 1863 to 1865. In 1866 he represented his district in the State Legislature, and has been a justice of the peace for the last thirty years.

In his church affiliations, Mr. Merrick is a strict and consistent Methodist, having united with that denomination in the year 1826. In 1835 he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the church, which position he still holds; and was clerk and treasurer of the Board for many years. He has also held the office of church steward a large part of the time until the present. He was a member of the building committee to erect the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1854, and also of that to build Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, dedicated in 1870.

In all the varied relations which Mr. Merrick has sustained to the world and to society, his conduct has been exemplary and praiseworthy, and to-day he is one of Wilbraham's most honored and substantial citizens.

JOHN M. MERRICK.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN M. MERRICK, WILBRAHAM, MASS.

The resources from which this property has been accumulated are as follows:

Donations by Isaac Rich, Esq., of Boston	$10,000
" Lee Claflin, Esq., of Hopkinton	10,500
" Col Amos Binney, of Boston	10,000
Appropriations from The State	36,500
Donations of $1000 and under by many friends	35,600
Avails of profits and sale of *Zion's Herald*	3,400
Legacy of the late David Smith, of Springfield	1,000
" " Amos B. Merrill, of Boston	6,250
Total	$141,250

The late Amos B. Merrill also left to the academy his private library, a very choice collection of over 1200 volumes, inventoried in his estate at $3500.

This school has had nine principals since its reopening in Wilbraham, viz.: Rev. Wilbur Fisk, D.D., 1825–31; Rev. W. McK. Bangs, A.M., 1831–32; Rev. John Foster, A.M., 1832–34; Rev. David Patten, D.D., 1834–41; Rev. Charles Adams, D.D., 1841–45; Rev. Robert Allyn, A.M., 1845–48; Rev. Miner Raymond, D.D., 1848–64; Rev. Edward Cooke, D.D., 1864–74; Rev. Nathaniel Fellows, A.M., 1874. Rev. Wilbur Fisk, D.D., the first principal, after filling that position with great success for six years, was elected president of the Wesleyan University. If we accept the statements of his students, it is hardly possible to speak too highly of his piety, learning, sound judgment, and the grace and dignity of his manner. He was equally distinguished for the skill with which he conducted the varied interests of a great school or college, and for a most impressive, convincing, and persuasive eloquence in the pulpit.*

Rev. David Patten, D.D., Rev. Charles Adams, D.D., and Rev. Robert Allyn, D.D., have each spent many years in laborious and successful educational work since leaving the academy. Rev. Miner Raymond, D.D., presided over the academy sixteen years,—longer than any other principal. He was connected with the school as pupil, teacher, and principal some twenty-five years. During his administration the present magnificent and commodious buildings were erected, and the institution prospered in all its interests. For fifteen years Dr. Raymond has been professor of theology in the Biblical Institute, at Evanston, Ill. He has recently published a very able and elaborate work on "Systematic Theology."

Dr. Edward Cooke came to Wilbraham with the wisdom acquired from a long experience at the head of similar institutions, which eminently fitted him to improve, organize, and classify the school so that it compares favorably with the best scientific and classical schools of New England. Dr. Cooke is now president of Claflin University, South Carolina.

The Faculty is at present composed of the following persons: Rev. Nathaniel Fellows, A.M., Principal, Mental and Moral Science; Mrs. A. C. Knight, Preceptress, Modern Languages; Miss Hannah D. Morill, English Literature; Charles M. Parker, A.M., Latin; William H. H. Phillips, Ph.D., Higher Mathematics; Watson F. Lamb, Commercial Department and Fine Arts; Rev. Benjamin Gill, A.M., Greek; Edward E. Kelsey, Director of Music; Joseph C. Burke, A.M., Natural Science; Charles H. Raymond, A.B., Elocution and Physical Culture; Rev. Benjamin Gill, Librarian.

The rest of this article is mainly taken from a sketch prepared by Prof. Benjamin Gill,—"Work Accomplished." The aver-number of students per term for the last thirty years is at least 250. The largest number during any single term has been 358. The whole number of different persons who have attended the academy since its foundation is something over 1700. Up to 1863 about 500 graduates had entered college, and by a careful computation we may add to that number at least 170 more. Allowing that of those who graduated here from one-fourth to one-third do not go to college, the academy has probably graduated from 900 to 1000 young men. And, as the ladies average in number about one-half, there have graduated from the school about 500 ladies. The number of ladies is now about two-fifths of the whole number in attendance. This statement is, however, a very inadequate presentation of the work of the academy. The great mass of the students have not graduated, and have in the few terms they have spent here received their only academic training, and have gone from these halls to the practical work of life. They are scattered all over the continent, and one can scarcely enter a town in Massachusetts or Connecticut without finding persons occupying prominent civil and social positions who are indebted to the Wesleyan Academy for the instruction and intellectual culture which prepared them to act well their part in life.

Before the days of normal schools it had a class for the training of teachers, and for many years each winter from 50 to 80 went out to give instruction in the schools of New England. It has always been a favorite resort for mature persons whose early education has been neglected, or those who feel their need of a more extended education after they have reached the years of manhood. Perhaps more of this class came in former times, but scarcely a term passes now when there are not a number in the school who have reached the age of twenty-five. Many of these are preparing for teaching or the ministry or missionary work. With such material for students, there is of course much earnest work done, and the school has a salutary moral and religious atmosphere.

Government.—The guardianship and general management of the school is in the hands of a board of trustees, consisting of about 30 members. This body elects its own members. It meets yearly; but for cases of emergency it chooses a prudential committee, or local board, to act with full powers in the interim of the yearly sessions. This committee is composed of men who reside either in Springfield or Wilbraham, or some place easy of access to Wilbraham. To watch over its present educational growth and advancement, a visiting board is appointed by the patronizing Conferences, the New England and the New York East. The committee for term examinations is usually chosen by the teachers.

Libraries, Cabinets, etc.—There are libraries connected with the academy, and also with each of the 4 literary societies. The number of volumes is 6366.

There are several collections in the department of natural history, containing about 500 specimens of plants, 800 geological specimens, and numerous fossils; the collection of birds is especially good. The philosophical apparatus includes, among other things, a lever air-pump, a 5-inch telescope, plate electrical machine, magneto-electric and galvanic batteries, spectroscope, compound microscope, etc. The mathematical apparatus includes a fine transit instrument, compass, level, quadrant, sextant, etc. The art-room has the finest location of any in the academy, but is entirely without furnishings, save a few busts, chromos, and paintings, used as models. There is a fine hall in the music building devoted to gymnastic purposes, supplied with Indian-clubs, dumb-bells, etc., etc. A very excellent reading-room is connected with the school, abundantly supplied with dailies, weeklies, monthlies, and quarterlies, secular and religious. The music department is supplied with 10 new pianos, one a concert grand, with pipe-organs and a cabinet-organ.

Lyceums, etc.—There are four literary societies connected with the school. The oldest is the "Young Men's Debating Club and Lyceum," established in 1825. A scion of this is the "Union Philosophical Society," formed in 1832. The two ladies' societies were formed, as they now stand, in 1851. They are named "Athena" and "Pieria." Such a pleasant rivalry has always existed between them that they have always been prosperous and thoroughly active. "Club" and "Philo" are old familiar names to all Wilbraham boys.

* Dr. Fisk was born at Brattleboro', Vt., Aug. 31, 1792. In 1823 he was made presiding elder of the Vermont District; was delegate to the General Conference in 1824, 1828, and 1832. In 1830 he was elected the first president of the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn. He died of pulmonary disease, at Middletown, Feb. 22, 1838.

Bishops, doctors of divinity, clergymen, lawyers, and doctors, by hundreds, are indebted to these societies more than any other one thing in connection with the school. The training afforded by these societies has given the students a very prominent rank in elocution and forensics in the higher institutions which they have entered.

The programme of work is essentially as follows, in both ladies' and gentlemen's societies: Declamation, or select reading, debate, paper, critic's report, and miscellaneous business. The exercises are introduced with prayer, and enlivened with singing. Each society has a finely frescoed and furnished hall in the "Fisk Hall" building. Each has a cabinet-organ or piano. Their rooms are furnished with paintings, and each has a fine library.

Expenses to Students.—The catalogue says, "Necessary school expenses need not exceed $200 per year." Some of the items are as follows: Board per week, $3,—less than a term, $3.50; steam per week, 50 cents; room-rent, $2,—front rooms, $3; tuition, in common English, as a basis, $6; church sittings, etc., $2; library, 50 cents; washing, 62 cents per dozen. For natural science, languages, higher mathematics, elocution, music, business studies, and art, the tuition is extra, as is usual in such cases. Facilities for spending money outside are very few.

Trustees.—The board of trustees is now composed of the following persons: President, Hon. Edward F. Porter, West Newton; Treasurer, Rev. N. Fellows, Wilbraham; Secretary, Rev. William Rice, D.D., Springfield; John M. Merrick, Wilbraham; Robert R. Wright, Wilbraham; Rev. Edward Otheman, A.M., Chelsea; Hon. Jacob Sleeper, Boston; Rev. Loranus Crowell, D.D., Lynn; Rev. Fales H. Newhall, D.D., Saugus; Henry J. Bush, Westfield; Wilbur F. Claflin, Hopkinton; Rev. David K. Merrill, Boston; Hon. Thomas P. Richardson, Lynn; Harrison Newhall, Lynn; Horace M. Sessions, Hampden; Horace Smith, Springfield; Lewis H. Taylor, Springfield; Edwin H. Johnson, Lynn; Emerson Warner, M.D., Worcester; William H. Smith, Springfield; Rev. Joseph Cummings, D.D., LL.D., Middletown, Conn.; Rev. Daniel Steel, D.D., Lynn; Rev. Samuel F. Upham, D.D., Springfield; George L. Wright, Springfield; Rev. Asahel C. Eggleston, A.M., New Haven, Conn.; S. G. Goodenough, Wilbraham; Charles P. Armstrong, New Haven, Conn.; L. C. Smith, Springfield.

CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONAL.

As stated elsewhere, the Rev. Noah Merrick was the first ordained pastor of the church in Wilbraham. He died Dec. 22, 1776, at the age of sixty-six years, and after a ministry of thirty-five years and six months. When the town was divided into two parishes, in 1782, Mr. Merrick had been dead six years. The North Parish at once set about the double labor of removing their meeting-house to a more central and accessible spot than Wigwam Hill, and of settling a minister. Rev. Joshua Willard was ordained the next pastor on the fourth Wednesday in May, 1787, and remained until his dismission, in 1793. After a struggle of twelve years in regard to the location of a meeting-house, a piece of land on the north side of Jonathan Merrick's lot was purchased of him for £33, and thereon was erected the meeting-house. The next regular pastor was Rev. Ezra Witter, who was ordained Aug. 16, 1797, and dismissed April 11, 1811. During his pastorate, the meeting-house was repaired, and a bell purchased, in 1802,—the first church bell in the town. Rev. Ebenezer Brown was called as the next pastor, Dec. 16, 1818, and dismissed July 5, 1827. Since Mr. Brown, the regular pastors of the church have been Rev. John Hyde, from April 18, 1828, to Oct. 20, 1831; Rev. Israel G. Rose, from 1832 to Jan. 21, 1835; Rev. John Bowers, from Dec. 13, 1837, to May 11, 1856; Rev. John P. Skeele, from Nov. 30, 1858, to April 7, 1864; Rev. Alexander D. Stowell, from May 10, 1865, to April 11, 1867. The present pastor, Rev. Martin S. Howard, was ordained Oct. 29, 1868. The old meeting-house now does service as a livery-stable, and stands near the present church structure. The house erected in its stead was destroyed by fire June 24, 1877. The present unique, tasteful, and attractive place of worship was immediately erected, at a cost of $12,000, and dedicated June 26, 1878. The present membership of the church is 230; of Sabbath-school, 150. The Sabbath-school library was lost in the fire, and has only been partially replaced.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

In 1791 the Methodist preachers on the Hartford circuit visited the South Parish once in two weeks and held meetings in the school-house. These were the first meetings of that branch of the Christian Church held in the town. Later in the year Rev. Lemuel Smith preached the first Methodist sermon in the North Parish, at the house of Charles Brewer, and for two years services were held in the same place once in two weeks. Charles Brewer, Abel Bliss, Silas Bliss, and Mrs. Solomon Warriner were among those who joined the first Methodist class. In the year 1793 the first meeting-house was raised and covered, but not finished till 1814. During these years it was only furnished with rough slab seats.

Sept. 4, 1794, the New England Conference, consisting then of about a dozen members, convened in the new chapel, and again held its session in the same place in the year 1797.

The first corporate meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Society was organized under a warrant issued by Wm. Knight, Esq., at the petition of Abraham Avery and ten others, and was held in the Methodist meeting-house, Aug. 29, 1832. May 19, 1835, a new meeting-house, which had been erected at a cost of nearly $3000, raised by subscription to shares of stock, was dedicated by the Rev. Wilbur Fisk, D.D. It was in size 42 by 60 feet, with a tower, and is now used as a music hall and gymnasium by Wesleyan Academy. The original meeting-house is south of the present church, and is used as a dwelling. Until the year 1823 the church formed a part of the "Tolland circuit;" since that time it has usually been a station by itself.

Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church.—The handsome brown-stone structure at present used by the society was erected in 1870, at a cost of over $30,000. The present membership of the church is 200. A Sabbath-school of about 80 is connected with the church; another exists at East Wilbraham, and another in connection with the academy. The Sabbath-school library comprises about 450 volumes.

The following ministers have been appointed to this church:

1791, Menzies Raynor; 1791–94, Lemuel Smith; 1792, Hope Hull, F. Ahbidge; 1793–74, George Pickering; 1795, Joshua Hall; 1795, Nicholas Snethen, Christopher Spry; 1796, Even Rogers, Thomas Coope; 1797–98, Lawrence McCombs; 1799, Daniel Ostrander; 1800, Abner Wood; 1801, Henry Eames; 1801-3, Augustus Jocelyn; 1802-3, Elijah Batchelor; 1802, Alexander McLane; 1804, John Glove; 1805, Noble W. Thomas; 1806, Benjamin Hill, John Tinkham, Theophilus Smith; 1807, Hollis Sampson, G. R. Norris; 1808, B. F. Lombard; 1809, B. P. Hill, Wm. Hinman; 1810, Joel Steel, Samuel Cutter; 1811, Philip Munger, Robert Arnold; 1812, Elias Marble, Thomas Tucker; 1813-31, Edward Hyde; 1813-17, Benjamin Sabin; 1814, Joel Winch, Job Pratt; 1815, Wm. Marsh, Orin Roberts; 1816-17, Salmon Winchester, Nathan Paine; 1818-19, Leonard Bennett; 1818, Hezekiah Davis; 1819, Francis Pane; 1820-21, Ebenezer Blake; 1821, Dan'l Dorchester; 1822, Joel W. McKee, Allen Barnes; 1823-24, '28, Phineas Peck; 1825-26, Isaac Jennison; 1827, Wilbur Fisk; 1828, J. Foster; 1829, A. Waitt; 1830, Samuel Davis; 1832, T. W. Tucker; 1833, N. B. Spaulding; 1834-35, Reuben Ransom; 1836, James Porter; 1837-39, William Livesey; 1840, Shipley W. Wilson; 1841-42, Charles Adams; 1843-44, Nelson E. Cobleigh; 1845, F. Nutting; 1846-47, H. V. Degen; 1848, Charles Baker; 1849-50, Z. H. Mudge; 1-51-52, Stephen Cushing; 1853-54, Gilbert Haven; 1855-56, Chester Field; 1857, H. P. Andrews; 1858-59, W. F. Warren; 1860, Lorenzo White; 1861, George Prentice; 1862-63, Nathaniel Fellows; 1864, Miner Raymond; 1865, Edward Cook; 1866, Hiram P. Satchnill; 1867, H. V. Degen; 1868-69, Franklin Furber; 1870-72, James Mudge; 1873-75, Thomas W. Bishop, 1876-78, Willard T. Perrin, the present pastor.

A small chapel at East Wilbraham was recently erected by the Methodist Episcopal Society, at a cost of about $800, and

services are held there by local preachers and general supplies. A Sabbath-school of about 30 is connected with the enterprise.

Grace Chapel is located at North Wilbraham, and is owned and controlled by members of the different evangelical churches resident there, though adhering more closely to the Congregational form of worship. It is supplied by the Rev. Mr. Howard, of the Congregational Church, and others. It has a congregation of about 100, and a Sabbath-school of about 65.

BAPTISTS.

This religious society first entered Wilbraham at the North village in 1765, organized a church in 1768, ordained the Rev. Seth Clark as pastor in 1770, and in 1779 built a meeting-house in the pine grove, near the house of John Powell. In 1802 the society reported 228 members, but afterward declined, and in 1807 was reported to have "lost its visibility." Occasional preaching was had in the meeting-house until about 1830. In 1833 the house was destroyed by fire.

The Glendale Church was organized about 1868. Dr. Cook, formerly principal of Wilbraham Academy, was instrumental in its organization, and was at one time its pastor. The membership is at present small, probably about 75, but the society is quite flourishing.

BURIAL-PLACES.

The oldest place of interment in the town is what is known as the Centre Cemetery, which lies about a mile south of the village. It was laid out over one hundred years ago, and contains about three acres of land. The oldest stone in the yard, and the first erected in the town, is that of Elizabeth Cockril, who died April 26, 1741. Other early monuments are those of Mary Warner, who died June 6, 1754; Miriam, wife of Ezra Barker, who died May 26, 1754; Mary, wife of Isaac Brewer, who died May 20, 1759; Timothy Merrick, who died Aug. 7, 1761; David Merrick, who died Nov. 30, 1757; Noah Alvord, who died Sept. 1, 1763; Moses Colton, who died Feb. 24, 1777; Nathaniel Bliss, who died Nov. 5, 1782; Jesse Warner, who died Feb. 20, 1784; Nathaniel Warriner, who died Jan. 10, 1780; Abel Bliss, who died April 30, 1762; Samuel Warner, who died Sept. 10, 1787; and Isaac Brewer, who died May 19, 1788. The yard is still in use.

The cemetery at East Wilbraham, comprising two or three acres, was laid out about sixty years ago, and was formerly used in connection with the old Baptist Church. The first person buried there was a Shaw, but he had no gravestone, as there were woods there at the time and a public road passed through it. The oldest stones in the yard are those of Caleb Stebbins, Jr., who died March 28, 1787, aged forty-six years, and Caleb Stebbins, who died Feb. 22, 1796, at the age of eighty-six.

The Woodland Dell Cemetery is pleasantly located near and east of the central village, and is the principal and most attractive place of burial in the town. The grounds now occupied by the cemetery, comprising ten acres and a half, were first purchased by R. R. Wright, H. B. Brewer, and John M. Merrick, at a cost of $1100. They are under the control of an association, which was organized under the general statutes Feb. 12, 1858. A board of trustees, nine in number, is chosen annually, and has the care of the property. The first burial in these grounds was Louisa W. Wright, wife of R. R. Wright, who died Dec. 26, 1851.

The President of the association is Robert R. Wright; Vice-President, George W. Ely; Clerk and Treasurer, John M. Merrick; Trustees, Robert R. Wright, J. M. Merrick, H. H. Burbank, Job W. Green, Dr. Stebbins Foskit, Orrin Daggett, Calvin G. Robbins, George W. Ely, E. B. Brewer.

SOCIETIES.

NEWTON LODGE, A. F. AND A. M.,

is located at Wilbraham village, and was chartered Sept. 13, 1871, with the following charter members: Edward Cooke, D.D., Albert S. Newton, Stebbins Foskit, M.D., Calvin G. Robbins, Wm. H. Day, Job W. Green, James S. Morgan, Edmund Jones, Edwin B. Newell, Wm. F. Morgan, Lurin J. Potter, Warren L. Collins, Asa Boothby, Charles M. Parker, Walter M. Green, Wm. Kent, Daniel A. Atchinson, Herbert H. Calkins, and Wm. T. Eaton. The lodge has a membership of 80, and holds its sessions in Masonic Hall. The Past Masters are Edward Cooke, 1871; Albert S. Newton, 1872–73; Chauncey E. Peck, 1874–79. The principal officers are Chauncey E. Peck, W. M.; Joseph A. Parker, S. W.; Harlow B. Spencer, J. W.; Stebbins Foskit, Treas.; Wm. H. Day, Sec.

NOTES.

The first potatoes were taken into Wilbraham by Deacon Nathaniel Warriner, about 1751. Broom-corn was first raised by Thomas Jones or Joshua Leonard. Plaster of paris or gypsum was first brought from West Springfield by Gad Lamb, about 1776. Calvin Stebbins brought the first plow with iron mold-board into town, and Daniel Isham used the first cast-iron plow.

It was considered disreputable in early times for farmers to go after shad. They were said by their neighbors to be "out of pork." Hence, persons going after shad went in the morning before their neighbors were up, and returned after they had retired.

The first frame house was built by Oliver Bliss in 1786. Log houses were occupied till nearly 1800. Lieut. Paul Langdon brought the first wagon into town. In 1784 there were but two two-horse wagons and five two-horse sleighs. In 1804, Jesse or Pliny Bliss introduced a one-horse wagon. The first buffalo robe was brought from Montreal in 1805, and cost $5. Lewis Langdon invented a machine for turning cider-mill screws; Walter Burt, shears for cutting the nap of cloth; Edwin Chaffee, the use of India-rubber preparations for cloth.

David Chapin brought the first *cat* to the town in a sack of wool from Rhode Island. Capt. Charles Sessions introduced merino sheep, and had a large flock. Capt. Joseph Lathrop and sons introduced Saxony sheep, and kept a flock of several hundred.

The legend of "Kibbe's shirt" is based upon the fact that a man named Kibbe, having discharged his gun at some game on Sunday, and, fearing punishment therefor, took off his shirt and shot a hole through it, alleging that he had been fired at by two Indians, which caused great alarm. The fact that no corresponding *hole* was found on Kibbe led to his detection and confession.

The history of the town would not seem to be complete without introducing the "Elegy of the Mountains," a piece of American doggerel which had its origin and incidents in Wilbraham in 1761, and which has had a more extensive circulation and reprint than any piece of like nature in the country. The original is as follows, depicting the tragic fate of a young man bitten by a rattlesnake, and is said to have been composed by the young lady to whom the victim of the tragedy, who lies buried in the town, was engaged.* It is often sung to the tune of "Old Hundred" and others.

"On Springfield mountains there did dwell
A likely youth who was knowne full well,
Lieutenant Murick onley sone,
A likely youth, nigh twenty-one.

"One friday morning he did go
in to the medow, and did moe
A round or two, then he did feal
A pisin serpent at his heal.

"When he received his dedly wond
he dropt his sithe a pon the ground,
And strate for home was his intent,
Caling alonde stil as he went.

* Other "authors" to whom it is ascribed are Daniel and Jesse Carpenter and Nathan Torrey, the latter with some plausibility.

"though all around his voys was hered,
but none of his friends to him apeered;
they thot it wase some workmen calld,
and there poor Timothy alone must fall.

"So soon his Carful father went
to seak his son with discontent,
and there his fond, onley son he found,
ded as a stone a pon the ground.

"And there he lay down sopose to rest,
with both his hands Actost his brest,
his mouth and eyes Closed fast,
And there, poor man, he slept his last.

"his father viewde his track with great consarn,
Where he had ran across the corn;
uneven tracks where he did go
did apear to stagger to and frow.

"The seventh of August, sixty-one,
this fatal axsident was done.
Let this a warning be to all,
to be Prepared when God does call."

There were five slaves in the town. Rev. Noah Merrick had three,—Oronoke, Scipio, and Luke; David Merrick had Cæsar, and Capt. John Shaw one.

The murder of Marcus Lyon, by Dominick Daly and James Halligan, on Nov. 9, 1805, occurred in Wilbraham, on the Springfield turnpike, near Sikes' Tavern. It is known as one of the earliest committed in the region, and for it Daly and Halligan were subsequently convicted and hung at Northampton.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

For many years after the settlement of the town no saw-mill existed within its limits. The earliest were erected within the present limits of the town of Hampden, where the principal manufacturing has always been carried on. In 1762 the town gave Caleb Stebbins, of Wilbraham, and Joseph Miller, of Ludlow, a deed of four acres of the "ministry lot," on Twelve-Mile Brook, as a site for a grist-mill, which Stebbins there erected, and which was the first enterprise of its kind established within the present confines of the town. The first carding-machine was brought into town from Mendon, in 1803, by A. Worthen, who placed it in a building erected by Jonathan Kilborn on the site of the present factory on Twelve-Mile Brook, by the side of Stebbins' mill. Fulling-mills and carding-machines were soon erected in other parts of the town. Thomas and Hervey Howard erected a tannery at an early day on the road from the street to Stony Hill, and Abraham Avery had one near his residence.

The principal occupation of the inhabitants of Wilbraham has always been the cultivation of the land, which in many sections of the town proves very productive, and, as a consequence, remunerative to the farmers. The leading manufacturing enterprises of the town at present are the Collins Manufacturing Company, the grain-mills at North Wilbraham, and the mill of Ellis Bros., at the North village, or Butlerville. The latter privilege has been utilized by various enterprises for many years, the factory of Gates & Nelson, near the Ellis mill, formerly turning out many thousand yards of low-grade satinet. Dr. Marcus Shearer had a saw- and grist-mill there about seventy years ago, which was run for him by Benjamin Butler for many years, after whom the place was named.

THE COLLINS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

having extensive works at North Wilbraham, was organized as a joint-stock company, in February, 1872, with a capital of $200,000, under the name of the Collins Paper Company. It continued to do business under that name until Feb. 29, 1876, when the name was changed to the Collins Manufacturing Company, and the capital was increased to $300,000. The present officers of the company are Chester W. Chapin, President; William K. Baker, Treasurer; Henry K. Baker, Agent. The present handsome mill is run by the water-power furnished by the Chicopee, and is used in the manufacture of fine writing-paper, of which about four tons a day are produced. The enterprise furnishes employment to about 175 persons, receiving monthly about $5000 in wages.

THE ELLIS MILL

was erected by Dwight W. Ellis (the owner of another extensive mill in Monson), about twelve years ago, as a woolen-mill, and was built upon the site of a smaller one which he had previously run, and which was destroyed by fire. Stillman Ellis, a brother of Dwight W., has since become associated in the enterprise, and under the name of D. W. Ellis & Bro. the firm are now engaged in the manufacture of fancy cassimeres, of which about 500 yards a day are produced. The mill is a two-set mill, contains 16 looms, 2 sets of cards, and furnishes employment to about 38 persons.

THE NORTH WILBRAHAM GRAIN-MILLS.

The erection of these mills was commenced in the fall and winter of 1876, and the mills first started in the spring of 1877. They are run by S. N. Cutler & Co., who first carried on the business in Ashland as early as 1845, but, desiring a better site, established themselves in the present location. The mills contain five run of stone and use about 150 horse-power, supplementing the water-power furnished by the Chicopee with steam. The production of meal is 2000 bags, or 4000 bushels a day, the grain being sent in large quantities from different points in the West. A large part of the business also consists in bagging grain and jobbing it, of which about 275 car-loads a month are shipped from the mills. Employment is furnished to about 25 men, who receive in wages about $1500 a month.

MILITARY.

From the earliest date the town of Wilbraham has taken an active part in the military events of the times. Capt. Samuel Day, Lieut. Thomas Merrick, and Ens. Abel Bliss were commissioned as officers before 1754, and for the French war, which raged during this period, 1755–60, the precinct furnished at least 22 men, whose names are enrolled in the archives of the State as among the patriots of that early day. The names of these soldiers are John Langdon, Timothy Wright, Philip Lyon, William King, Jr., Daniel Cadwell, Paul Langdon, Isaac Colton, Aaron Bliss, Aaron Alvord, Benjamin Warriner, Samuel Warner, Benjamin Wright, Aaron Warriner, Stephen Bliss, Jesse Warner, Aaron Parsons, Benoni Atchinson, Moses Bartlett, Thomas Dunham, Paul Hitchcock, Samuel Warner, Sr., Samuel Warner, Jr., Moses Warriner.

In the stirring times of the Revolution the town proved staunch and true to the principles of liberty. The records of the town are replete with patriotic resolutions, as well as practical action in the granting of supplies, furnishing of men, and the raising of funds. The following persons were engaged in the war, so far as can now be ascertained:

At the Lexington alarm:

James Warriner, Captain; Wm. King, Lieutenant; John Hitchcock, Lieutenant; Enos Stebbins, Thomas King, Aaron Alvord, Sergeants; Eleazer Smith, Samuel Day, Joshua Chaffee, Samuel Merrick, Asa Chaffee, Isaac Morris, Moses Colton, Chileab Merrick, Jona. Cooley, Isaac Dunham, Ezekiel Russell, Reuben Thayer, Benjamin Farnham, Comfort Chaffee, Jesse Warner, Jesse Carpenter, Joshua Jones, Rowland Crocker, Darius Chaffee, Ebenezer Cadwell, Josh. Eddy, Enos Clark, Ezekiel Wright, Calvin Stebbins, Thos. Coleman, Gideon Burt, Abel King, Charles Brewer, Benjamin Colton, John Stearns.

The eight months' men encamped at Roxbury, and in the army that besieged Boston, after the Lexington alarm, were

Paul Langdon, Captain; Daniel Cadwell, First Lieutenant; Noah Warriner, John Langdon, Philip Lyon, Sergeants; Aaron Stebbins, Othniel Hitchcock, Corporals; Chas. Ferry, Drummer; Abner Warriner, Fifer; Daniel Carpenter, Aaron Cadwell, Jonathan Sikes, Seth Clark, Abner Chapin, Nathan Sikes, Moses Simons, Phannel Warner, John Langdon (2d), Daniel

S. Somers, Daniel Simons, Simon Stacy, John W. Chaffee, Ephraim Wight, Josiah S. Somers, John Davis, Reuben Shayler, Nathaniel Mighels, Ephraim Dunham, Joseph Dunham, Ephraim Wight, Jr., Benjamin Chubb, Moses Rood, Eli Beebe, Simeon Bates.

At Ticonderoga,* from Dec. 5, 1776, to April 2, 1777:

Daniel Cadwell, Captain; Daniel Parsons, First Lieutenant; Robert McMaster, Second Lieutenant; John Colton, John McElwean, Stephen Wright, Sergeants; Joseph Allott, Medad Stebbins, Corporals; Abner Warriner, Aaron Colton, Joseph Colton, Corporals; Judah Moore, Drummer; Wm. Colton, Fifer; Luther Bliss, Ebenezer Steward, Zadock Bebee, Jesse Carpenter, Asa and Amos Chaffee, John and Jabez Hancock, Isaac Morris, Moses Stebbins, James Shaw, Samuel Warner, Daniel and Judah Chapin, Jesse Lamphere, John Stebbins, Perez Hancock.

At the Bennington alarm:

James Shaw, Captain; Joseph Sexton, Charles Ferry, Gad Lamb, and Gaius Brewer, Sergeants; Josiah Cooley, Aaron Chanwell, Abner Chapin, Medad Stebbins, Corporals; Calvin Stebbins, Fifer; Gordon Percival, Samuel F. Merrick, Edward Colton, Jona. Leech, Jona. Merrick, Luther Hitchcock, Benjamin Howard, Solomon Loomis, George Cooley, Nathaniel Warner, David Bliss, Asa Jones, Solomon Warriner, Phinehas Hitchcock, Comfort Chaffee, Timothy Worthington, Daniel Sweetland, Solomon Lothrop, Oliver King, Lieutenant; Jabin Cooley, David Wood, John Chatterton, Luther Cooley, Reuben Warriner, Israel Chapin, Lieutenant; John Colton, Lemuel Whitney, Elijah Parsons, Judah Ely, John Langdon, Edward Morris, Jesse Lamphere, Aaron Stebbins, Judah Willey, Isaac Morris, David White, Matthew Keep, Asa Simonds, Aaron Howard, Zadock Stebbins, Noah Stebbins, Lieutenant; Ebenezer Colton, Lieutenant.

Various service:

Levi Bannister, Daniel Colton, Luther King, Paul Newton, Solomon King, Lewis Langdon, John Calkins, Moses Albert, John Russell, John Huntley, Joseph Cutt (colored), Zadoc Benton, David Allin, Daniel Mason, John J. Sikes, Reuben Abbott, Ethan Smith, Seth Warner, Ebenezer Thomas, Gad Warriner, John White, Isaiah Chaffee, Titus Amidon, Henry Wright, John Orcutt, Joseph Bumpsted, Zenas Cone, Gaius Stebbins, Stephen Simons, Kittridge Davis, Emmons Lillie, Jonas Banton, Nathaniel Hitchcock, Samuel Lyon, John Raymont, Asa Woodworth, Peleg Burdick, Phineas Mason, Nathan Ainsworth, Jotham Carpender, Chester Morris, John Amidon, Isaiah Chaffee, Philip Lyon, Josiah Langdon, Reuben Carpenter, Johnson Richardson, James Richardson, Jesse Elwell, Eliphalet Hodges, Jabez Percival, Francis West, Cesar Merrick (colored), Oliver Sexton, Asa Hill, John Twing, Israel Conant.

But few of the citizens of Wilbraham were engaged in the rebellion of Shays; many were arrayed against it. Shays and his men passed the night preceding the demonstration upon the Springfield Arsenal at Wilbraham.

To the war of 1812 the following men went from this town:

Ralph Bennett, Stephen Caldwell, Joel M. Lyman, Eleazar Hitchcock, Robert Sessions, Phineas Burr, Solomon Jones.

To the war of the Rebellion, Wilbraham contributed liberally of men, supplies, and money. The following is the list of soldiers who served in the late war from the towns of Wilbraham and Hampden, both in the army and navy:†

Charles E. Buell, John Fowle, Oscar J. Gilligan, Henry Gray, Lyman E. Gray, Seneca L. Harris, George F. Holdridge, Horace L. Jones, Stephen Millard, John Neff, Jesse Prickett, George Robinson, William Smith, J. M. Templeman, William F. Darrow, Seth Allen, George Leonard, Henry D. Gleason, Gilbert Rockwood, Charles Saunders, William H. Brackett, Ransom S. Burr, Charles S. Bates, Robert B. W. Bliss, Seth W. Buxton, Charles H. Burr, Henry Bushey, William H. Chapin, Charles S. Clark, Albert J. Collins, James N. Darrow, Benjamin C. Davis, John K. Fuller, George E. Fuller, Charles R. Fry, Cyrus W. Goodale, Lucius W. Gleason, Charles J. Glover, George Hobart, Haskell Benamon, Newton E. Kellogg, James M. King, Almond Lord, Albert C. Lucas, Dennis McGowan, James S. Morgan, James E. Perry, James Rice, Harrison Rowe, Joseph Twinkler, William P. Truden, Albert S. Vaughn, Joseph W. Holmes, Charles H. Arnold, Elmer Jewett, Nelson Sheldon, Ulrs S. Keyes, Henry Gorman, Lysander Howard, Samuel S. Alden, George W. Bennet, Russell D. Crocker, Pelatiah Glover, George Munsell, John S. O'Reiley, John A. Pease, Charles Ring, Howard Staunton, Sextus Shields, Emerson G. Brewer, Walter G. Brewer, Francis Brooks, John H. Brines, Watson W. Bridge, Horatio R. Calkins, Cyrus W. Cross, Algernon S. Flagg, Sumner P. Fuller, George Gray, John F. Keyes, Daniel Knowlton, Francis P. Lemon, Benjamin F. McCray, Enos W. Munsell, Addison H. Mosley, Thomas J. Mills, Jacob Neff, Dwight H. Parsons, Erasmus P. Pease, George Pease, John C. Rockwood, Timothy D. Smith, William Shaw, John Speight, James H. Stacy, Albert O. Stratton, Edward Ufford, Albert Vaughn, Elbridge G. Vinaca, Spencer H. Wood, Adin Alden, Charles H. Arnold, Oscar F. Benedict, Lorenzo Bliss, Irving W. Burr, John D. Burr, Marcius H. Chaffee, Nelson D. Crocker, Samuel Chapin, Edward W. Hitchcock, Charles E. Knight, Albertus Langdon, Oliver H. Langdon, William G. Leonard, Samuel F. Merrick, Lorenzo E. Munsell, Walter S. Pease, Andrew S. Pember, Eugene E. Porter, Mortimer Pease, Calvin G. Robbins, Jefferson Rowe, Alonzo L. Scripter, William R. Sessions, David S. Roberts, George W. Tupper, Howard C. West, Richard Armstrong, Charles F. Tilden, Chester Loomis, Orange S. Firman, Peter Higgins, Horace L. Mixter, Chauncey E. Peck, Stephen Lucas, Jr., Henry Rood, William R. Eggleston, Junius Beebe, Cyrus N. Hudson, William C. Williams, Eugene Cady, Willis F. Chaffee, Charles A. Tainter, John Truden, Cyrel E. Scripter, Robert Barrow, Edgar A. Stebbins, Albert Converse, William P. Calkins, Dennis Duffee, Charles D. Jones, Merrick Lamphere, John Patten, Solomon Walker, George M. Alden, Cyrus Ramsdell, Daniel J. Simonds, Franklin G. Patten, Joseph A. Parker, Luther Wing, John F. Williams, William McComb, Sylvanus Wilson, William Lawes, Joseph Penor, Matthew Davis, John Birney, James Bessater, Peter Butler, Ignatius Ford, Frederick Myers, John O'Connor, Edward Stephens, John Sullivan, Arthur Wall, Henry Wilson, George E. Fuller, Eugene S. Allen, Harlan P. Rockwood, Eugene Pease, Francis Pease, Henry Wetherbee, Robert R. Wright, Jr., Charles D. Jones, George J. Jones.

NAVAL SERVICE.

Franklin Cobb, John Gibbons, Harlan P. Rockwood, Daniel Knowlton, James K. Stacy, William Hefford, Frank Mahoney, Frank Macklin, Paul E. Masters, David McClasky, Charles McGinnis, William Myers, William E. Scott, Albert Simons, Michael Shane, Henry J. White, Henry Wheeler, Joseph S. Young, John Young, John Barnes, Henry Rayner, William C. Rogers, William P. Randall, Charles H. Rockwell, Stephen W. Rhodes, Charles F. Russell, Edward N. Ryder, Frederick Read, John A. Rice, Charles E. Rich, William H. Roberts.

In compiling this sketch, the writer is chiefly indebted to the excellent history of the town prepared by the Rev. Dr. Rufus P. Stebbins, and delivered in the form of an address on the occasion of the centennial celebration of the town, in 1863. Valuable assistance has also been afforded by John M. Merrick, Esq., E. B. Gates, and other citizens of the town, including the several pastors of the churches.

* Of these McElwean and McMaster were from Palmer.

† Some few were credited to the city of Springfield.

MONSON.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

THE town of Monson is situated in the southeastern part of the county of Hampden, and is the western and most important section of the original town of Brimfield. It is bounded north by Palmer, east by Brimfield and Wales, west by Wilbraham, all in Hampden County, and south by Stafford, Conn. It is about eight miles in length, from north to south, and five and a half miles in width, from east to west. Its area is about 44 square miles, or 28,160 acres.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The general character of the soil is good. A narrow valley extends the entire length of the town, from north to south, diversified by rich meadow-land, ridges of sand, and rocky outcroppings. East and west of this valley are ranges of hills, running north and south, possessing a productive soil, suitable for grazing and tillage. East or Grout's Hill, formerly called King's Hill, lies in the northeastern section of the town, and is a landmark of great interest.‡ South of it is Moulton Hill. West of Moulton Hill lies Cedar Swamp Mountain.

‡ The first town-plat of Brimfield was laid out on this hill.

Chicopee, or West Hill, is the principal elevation in the west part of the town, while Bald Peak, its northern extremity, Packard Mountain on the south, and Black Rock and Moose Mountain on the western border, stand as sentinels guarding the approaches to the town.

Chicopee Brook flows through the centre of the valley, having its rise near the Stafford line, and flowing northward to the Chicopee River. Its water-power is extensively used for manufacturing purposes. Other streams traverse the eastern and western sections of the town. Twelve-Mile Brook is a stream of some importance in the northwestern part, while minor streams are found in various localities.

RAILROADS.

The town has been greatly benefited by the railroads. The Boston and Albany road passes through its northern section. In 1850 the New London and Northern Railroad was built through the centre of the town, north and south, affording excellent shipping facilities to the already important manufacturing enterprises of the place, and opening to some of them markets before out of reach.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Monson was originally included within the limits of the town of Brimfield; and in the history of that town will be found many facts relating to the early settlement of what is now the town of Monson.

The settlement, in 1657,* of Richard Fellows, in the north part of the town, near the junction of Chicopee Brook with Chicopee River, and the establishment by him of a tavern at that place for a short time, is often stated as the first settlement of Monson. This was, however, nearly fifty years prior to the permanent settlement, as his stay was but temporary. The petition of Fellows was as follows:

"That the General Court at Boston grant him Two Hundred Acres of upland & Meadow to be laid to George Colton & Benj. Cooley, on Chicopee River, to be Rate free under the following condition: Build a House suitable to entertain travellers, m to & Beast, with lodging and food, with Beer, Wine, & strong liquors, provided they Build within one Year & Maintain & Entertain travellers for Seven Years."

It was granted Oct. 23, 1657. Fellows established his tavern, but finally abandoned it from fear of the Indians, whose depredations caused him much uneasiness and alarm. He buried some of his farming-tools, which were found many years after in plowing a field by Capt. James Merrick, much injured by rust.

Although the conditions of the grant, in point of continuance, were not complied with, yet Fellows† held and sold the land. It afterward passed into the possession of Gov. Hutchinson's family, from whom the Woods family, of Monson, obtained it, and occupied it for many years.

Between sixty and seventy years ago the remains of an Indian were found upon the land. He was apparently buried in a sitting position, accompanied by his gun and a bottle of rum, in true aboriginal style. The rum had lost its flavor, and the gun was much injured by rust. He appeared to have been a man of extraordinary stature, and from the manner of his burial is supposed to have been a chief.

The first permanent settler to locate in Monson was Robert Olds,‡ one of the original Brimfield proprietors. He was born at Windsor, Conn., Oct. 9, 1670, and was the son of Robert and Susannah Hanford Olds. He went to Monson from Springfield about the year 1715, and occupied the land afterward owned by Royal Merrick.

About one-ninth of the proprietors of Brimfield settled in the west part of the township. Soon after Robert Olds, came Ezra and Samuel King, Benjamin Munn, John Keep, John Atchinson, Mark Ferry, Daniel Killam, Obadiah Cooley, and Samuel Kilborn.

Ezra King had a house and grist-mill on Elbow Brook, and a house on King's Hill, south of the Grout school-house. Samuel King lived near Ezra, on the Sylvanus King place. His son Samuel was the first clerk of the district of Monson. Sylvanus King is a grandson of the original Samuel.

Benjamin Munn lived at the northern extremity of King's Hill, on the premises now occupied by Edson Walker. His sons, Reuben and Jeremy Munn, lived near each other in the same neighborhood, and were farmers. Reuben was an early clerk of the district, and was also a colonel in the militia. He engaged in the suppression of Shays' rebellion. He was grandfather to the wife of Joseph L. Reynolds.

John Keep located on the westerly side of King's Hill, on the Daniel Carpenter place, about a mile east of the village. John Atchenson located on King's Hill, south of Ezra King's house-lot. Daniel Killam located on Chicopee Brook, but the exact location remains in doubt.

The rights of other proprietors were taken up by their children, and sold to different persons. Some whose rights laid in the east part of Brimfield sold or exchanged them, and removed to the west part of the town. Among those were Capt. David Hitchcock and Thomas Stebbins, the latter of whom settled in Monson about 1734. Capt. James Merrick purchased land in Monson about the same time, and made an actual settlement in 1735. Josiah Keep was another early settler. The names of Shaw, Hoar, Warner, Warriner, Chandler, Fullar, Haynes, Jennings, and Moulton likewise occur early in the settlement of Monson.

Later settlers were Abner Brown, who was a man of influence and station, as early as 1798. He represented the district for thirteen successive terms in the General Court, and did considerable business as a justice of the peace for a number of years. He formerly lived about two miles west of the centre of the town, but in later years moved into the village and resided just north of the meeting-house. During the greater part of his life he engaged in farming.

Abijah Newell was born in Roxbury, Mass., entered the matrimonial state at Dudley, and took up his residence at Monson about the year 1740. He lived southwest of the central village, where Eli Rogers now resides. He was a farmer by occupation, and had six sons and six daughters. All of these removed from town except Abijah, who remained with his father on the old farm until the latter's death, in 1807, and afterward occupied the place until the end of his life. He married Nancy Burt, of Longmeadow, who was born, however, in Monson in 1760. They had ten children, of whom only three were sons. Austin, still a resident of the town, was born Oct. 17, 1798.

Abel Goodell lived on East Hill, about two miles from the centre, where Charles Carpenter now resides, as early as 1781. He was a farmer, and is said to have been the first justice of the peace commissioned in Monson.

David Hyde lived in the north part of the town in 1796, and was a man of wealth and influence. He owned a saw- and grist-mill on the Palmer side of the *Quaboag* River, and was there drowned in 1806.

Stephen Newton came from Hardwicke in 1789. In 1790 he married Susannah Davidson, who came from Pomfret. He was a carpenter by trade, and located where Hiram Newton now lives. His children were Voltaire, Lemuel D., Lucius F., Freeman, Hiram, and Selim. The latter two were twins, and, what is somewhat remarkable, Selim lived to be over sixty, and Hiram is still living at the age of eighty. Lucius F. is also living. Hiram has in his possession an old concordance that was printed in London in 1658, and that has been in the family for one hundred and fifty years; also an old copy of John Johnson's arithmetic, printed in London in 1657, besides other interesting relics of the olden time.

* See history of Brimfield.

† This name is sometimes written Fellis. Others claim that the name should be Weller.

‡ In the Windsor records this name is variously spelled,—Old, Olds, and Ould.

Other early settlers were Simeon Keep, who lived about a mile east of the village as early as 1780, and was a farmer; Jonathan Chapin, who lived about two miles and a half southwest of the village, and engaged in a like occupation as early as 1778; Stephen Warriner, an influential farmer, in the northwest part, early in the present century; Joshua Shaw, who resided in the southwest part; John Shield, who lived on the road to Palmer, about a mile from the village, probably as early as 1785, and who established and carried on a gristmill on the site of the present North factory, in which occupation his son, David L., succeeded him; Aaron Merrick, who lived near Fellows' tavern; and Joseph, his brother, who resided on what is known as the Toby place, both at early dates.

TAVERNS.

The earliest tavern that existed in Monson was that of Richard Fellows, to which reference has already been made. The next one was kept by Richard Bishop, at least as early as 1762, in a gambrel-roofed house, which stood near where the barn of Cyrus W. Holmes now is. It was probably one of the earliest buildings in the town, and was taken down in 1820. The first district-meeting of Monson was held there. In 1775, Joseph Merrick kept a tavern on the Toby place, half a mile northeast of the centre. William Norcross built a tavern where Green's hotel now is, in 1796. He kept it until 1803 or 1804, when it was kept for upward of forty years by his son Amos. Its more recent history is elsewhere alluded to. Jesse Stebbins kept a tavern in the north part of the town early in the present century.

ROADS.

The first important road laid out in the town was in 1738, and was a continuation of one laid out in Brimfield in 1737. It crossed south over Grout's Hill, and continued down into Stafford, Conn. In the same year a road was laid out from Grout's Hill to the centre of the town, connecting with the one last mentioned. In 1732 a road was laid from Cedar Swamp, in the south part of Monson, to South Pond, in Wales. In 1739 a direct road was laid out from the centre of Monson to the old road running to Springfield, which traversed the northeastern section of the town.

MERCHANTS.

The first store was kept by Asa Moulton, as early as 1760, on Moulton Hill, where Lewis King now lives. The building was erected in 1757, and is very old. Probably the oldest in town is the house built by David Hitchcock, about 1730, which is at present occupied by Alfred Wallace.

An old building stood on the present site of Fowler's store, in the latter part of the last century, in which Wm. Norcross kept store for a number of years. It was removed in 1810, and Joel Norcross then erected the present structure, and traded there in connection with Timothy Packard, who subsequently kept it alone, or in connection with his son, William, for a long period of time. Stephen Toby, E. B. Miles, E. E. Towne, and the present proprietor, Charles Fowler, have since traded there.

In 1820, Artemus Wetherill had a store at the North factory, which was afterward kept by Sandford & Wetherill. James W. Hale engaged in trade there about 1825. Wm. B. Converse, Albert Norcross, and E. E. Towne each kept store there at one time, and before them the Hampden Cotton-Manufacturing Company. Rogers & Co. are now in trade there.

About the same time Rufus Flynt kept a store on the hill above the post-office, north of the meeting-house. Associated with him afterward were Dr. Ede Whittaker and William Clark. Albert Norcross and Horatio Lyon and Lyon & Brigham kept there subsequently.

In 1832–33, Dr. Oliver McKinstry erected the store now occupied by Gage Brothers in the south end of the village. It was established during the Masonic excitement, and was designed to accommodate those opposed to the principles of that order. But the enterprise is said to have never attained a great measure of success. A Mr. Strong succeeded Dr. McKinstry as proprietor. Lucius F. Newton traded there for a few years, and George and John Newton in turn. The latter died in 1871, and Feb. 9, 1872, Alvin A. Gage, one of the present proprietors, purchased the establishment of the Newton heirs. In 1874 he associated his brother, Carlos M., with him, and the two are now carrying on the business as the firm of Gage Brothers.

Rice S. Munn and Whitney B. King had a store about twenty-five years ago where C. E. Bills now trades. Mr. Munn erected the building, and kept store there alone, or in connection with Wm. B. Converse, after the death of Whitney B. King. Chapin Brothers followed next, and then Mr. Bills, the present proprietor.

Within a few years, Albert Norcross has erected a neat, new store, northwest of Green's hotel, in the north part of the village. After keeping store there for a time, he sold the business to Frank H. King, the present proprietor.

PHYSICIANS.

Of the early physicians, Dr. Ede Whittaker came from Stafford in 1790, and engaged in practice until about 1840. He first lived and practiced in the house just north of the store of Gage Brothers. He then erected the house where Rev. Charles Hammond lived prior to his death, and resided there for a long time. It was afterward remodeled by Mr. Hammond.

Dr. Joseph Grout practiced in the east part of the town about 1785; also a Dr. Anderson about the same time.

Dr. Ephraim Allen was a contemporary of Dr. Whittaker, and perhaps preceded him in point of time a few years. His residence was on the road above the meeting-house, leading to the Flynt quarry.

Dr. Oliver McKinstry came from Ellington, Conn., about 1820, and practiced until his death, in 1845. About the same time Dr. Reuben Gardner, a son of Richard Gardner, and a native of the town, engaged in practice. He and Dr. McKinstry engaged in business transactions together to some extent. Dr. Gardner subsequently removed from town, and died in the State of Ohio about the same time that Dr. McKinstry died at Monson.

In 1817, Dr. Ware practiced for a short time. Dr. Cullen Carter was in practice in 1837.

In 1838 a Dr. Haywood came from Vermont, and remained two or three years in practice at Monson. Dr. Isaac Carpenter also came from Vermont about 1836, and practiced until his death, in 1839. Soon after came Dr. Alvin Smith, who is still in practice. His son, Homer A., is associated with him.

Dr. George E. Fuller practiced in Brimfield for two years, but located in Munson in the year 1868. He has continued in successful practice ever since.

ATTORNEYS.

The first lawyer who settled in Monson was Deodatus Dutton, who engaged in practice about 1812. His office was where Dr. Alvin Smith now resides. The town records contain a petition from him asking permission to erect an office on a part of the common. The request appears to have been granted, but the office is not known to have been erected. Mr. Dutton subsequently removed to the State of New York.

George Bliss, Jr., practiced in Monson in 1816. He soon after removed to Springfield, where he became a leading member of the Bar. He was subsequently identified with the Western Railroad, and was at different times speaker of the House of Representatives and president of the Senate.

Erasmus Norcross was a native of Monson, and engaged in

practice in 1823, the year that he was admitted a member of the Bar. Richard Bliss, a nephew of George Bliss, Jr., is also said to have practiced in the town for a time.

Reuben Atwater Chapman commenced practice in Monson in 1827, and remained there until 1829, when he removed to the town of Ware. He subsequently engaged in practice in Springfield. In 1868 he was appointed to fill the vacancy in the chief-justiceship occasioned by the death of Chief-Justice Bigelow, and continued to fulfill the duties of the office until his death, June 28, 1873.

The only practicing lawyer at present in Monson is Charles R. Dudley, who located in August, 1878.

ORGANIZATION.

June 7, 1759, the people living in the western part of Brimfield petitioned to be set off as a district. (See Massachusetts Archives, cxvii., 500.) Joseph Blodgett, the representative from Brimfield in that year, was instructed to present the town's objections to this division of its territory and population;* but his efforts were of no avail, and on April 25, 1760, Monson was incorporated as a district.

The following is a copy of the warrant authorizing the first town-meeting for the election of officers:

"Hampshire, ss.

"To Samuel King, of Monson District, In the County aforesd, Gentleman, Greeting:

"In his Majestic's Name you are hereby Required to Notifie & Warn the Inhabitants of sd Monson quallafied to Vote in town affairs, that they meet & assemble themselves together at the house of Mr Samuel King, in sd Monson, on Monday, the 9th Day of June next, at twelve of ye Clock on sd Day, then and there to Elect & Chuse all Such officers as Shall be necessary to Manage the affairs of sd District. Dated at Brimfield the 28th Day of May, and 33rd year of His Majestic's Reign, annoq Domini 1760.

"John Sherman, Just. Pacis."

The following indorsement appears on the back of this warrant:

"By virtue of this warrant I have warned the Inhabitants of Monson District according to the Direction of ye warrant.

"Sam'l King."†

The district continued, however, to be united with Brimfield in the choice of a representative. The name was conferred on the town by the royal Governor, Pownal, in honor of one of his friends, Monson, the president of the board of trade. Monson was incorporated as a town Oct. 20, 1775.

At the time of the incorporation of the district there were but 49 families within its limits. Three of these were tenants and one a colored family. The names of the others were J. Shields, Lieut. T. Stebbins, Capt. J. Merrick, Nathaniel Munn, J. Frost, J. Ferry, Capt. D. Hitchcock, Nathan Smith, Joseph Keep, R. Bishop, Samuel King, Thomas King, Ebenezer Merrick, Jabez Keep, Nicholas Graves, F. Sikes, B. Munn, B. Munn, Jr., Nathaniel Fuller, Joseph Moulton, John Davis, Jonas Mace, James Blodgett, Daniel Warner, Jacob Kibbee, Humphrey Gardner, Thomas Blodgett, Robert Dunkley, Joseph Shaw, Josiah Bliss, Edward Hoar, Stephen Wood, Ebenezer Wood, D. Wood, J. Wood, Ebenezer Bliss, J. Foot, J. Colton, James Shaw, Samuel Kilborn, William Gold, A. Graves, S. Hatch, M. Ferry, and Phineas Merrick.

The first annual meeting of the new district was held March 16, 1762, at the house of Richard Bishop. Lieut. Thomas Stebbins was chosen moderator.

In 1763 the inhabitants found it necessary to petition the General Court for leave to lay a tax of 2*d.* per acre on all the land in the district for two years, to meet the extra expenses of erecting a meeting-house and supporting preaching. Leave was granted to levy a tax of 1*d.* per acre.

Nov. 5, 1798, $60 was appropriated to "revive singing."

* See petition of date Jan. 10, 1760, on file in Mass. Archives, cxvii., 503.

† Tradition says the meeting, called as above, was held in the log house of Mr. Samuel King, then living where his great-grandson, Sylvanus King, now does, or nearly on the same spot, about one and a half miles east of the present centre of the town. No record of this meeting has been preserved.

TOWN OFFICERS.

SELECTMEN.

1762.—James Merrick, Samuel King, Joshua Shaw, Francis Sikes, Joseph Colton.
1763.—James Merrick, Joshua Shaw, Joseph Craft.
1764.—Samuel King, James Merrick, Joseph Craft, Joseph Colton, Francis Sikes.
1765.—James Merrick, Samuel King, Joseph Craft.
1766.—James Merrick, Joseph Craft, Joshua Shaw.
1767.—Jabez Keep, Aaron Merrick, Freeborn Moulton.
1768.—Aaron Merrick, Joseph Colton, Freeborn Moulton.
1769.—Aaron Merrick, Joshua Shaw, Jabez Keep.
1770.—Aaron Merrick, Joshua Shaw, Nathaniel Sikes.
1771.—Joshua Shaw, Aaron Merrick, Nathaniel Sikes.
1772.—Joshua Shaw, Aaron Merrick, Nathaniel Sikes, Joseph Colton, Nicholas Graves.
1773.—Joshua Shaw, Nathaniel Sikes, Joseph Craft.
1774.—Noah Safin, Simeon Keep, Joshua Shaw.
1775-77.—Alijah Newell, Benj. Munn, Abel Goodell.
1778.—Abijah Newell, Nathaniel Sikes, Jonathan Chapin.
1779.—Joshua Shaw, Reuben Munn, Joseph Colton.
1780.—Joshua Shaw, Reuben Munn, Joseph Colton.
1781.—Benjamin Munn, Thomas Anderson, Alijah Newell.
1782-83.—Joshua Shaw, Thomas Anderson, Richard Bishop.
1784-87.—Joshua Shaw, David Hyde, Reuben Munn.
1788.—Joshua Shaw, Freeborn Moulton, Joshua Fuller.
1789-90.—Joshua Shaw, David Hydes, Reuben Munn.
1791.—Reuben Munn, David Hyde, Abner Brown.
1792.—Reuben Munn, Thomas Anderson, Abner Brown.
1793.—David Hyde, Abel Goodell, Abner Brown, Freeborn Moulton, Jonathan Chapin.
1794.—David Hyde, Abner Brown, Caleb Keep.
1795-98.—Abner Brown, Abel Goodell, Gad Colton.
1799-1800.—A. Brown, Asa Gates, Israel Bennett.
1801.—Gad Colton, David L. Shields, Asa White.
1802.—Gad Colton, Richard Gardner, Jeremy Munn.
1803-4.—Abner Brown, Gad Colton, Jeremy Munn.
1805.—Abner Brown, Abel Goodell, Jeremy Munn.
1806.—Abner Brown, Abel Goodell, Gad Colton, Jeremy Munn, David L. Shield.
1807.—Abner Brown, Jeremy Munn, Richard Gardner.
1808.—Abner Brown, Jeremy Munn, Richard Gardner, Royal Merrick, Absalom Shaw.
1809.—Jeremy Munn, Richard Gardner, Royal Merrick.
1810.—Abner Brown, Jeremy Munn, Richard Gardner, Royal Merrick, Benjamin Fuller.
1811.—Stephen Warriner, Asa Gates, Ede Whittaker.
1812-14.—Abner Brown, Stephen Warriner, Stephen Newton.
1815.—Abner Brown, Stephen Newton, Abijah Newton.
1816.—Abner Brown, Stephen Newton, Jesse Ives.
1817.—Stephen Warriner, Job Puffer, Abraham Haskell.
1818-19.—Job Puffer, Luther Carter, Simon Colton.
1820.—Luther Carter, Simon Colton, Joel Norcross.
1821.—Luther Carter, Henry G. Cady, Jonathan Torrey.
1822.—Henry G. Cady, Jonathan Torrey, John Hoar.
1823.—Jonathan Torrey, Luther Carter, Elisha Russ.
1824.—Jonathan Torrey, John Hoar, Adin Persons.
1825.—Jonathan Torrey, Luther Carter, Joel Norcross.
1826-27.—Jonathan Torrey, John Hoar, Benjamin Fuller.
1828.—John Hoar, Benjamin Fuller, Timothy Packard.
1829.—Timothy Packard, Onias Hoar, Simeon Keep, Jr.
1830.—Benjamin Fuller, Onias Hoar, Rice Munn.
1831.—Benjamin Fuller, Rice Munn, Abner Bennet.
1832.—Abner Bennet, Abel Calkins, Austin Fuller.
1833.—Abel Calkins, Austin Fuller, Charles P. Fay.
1834.—Abel Calkins, Austin Fuller, Welcome Converse.
1835.—Austin Fuller, Abial Dean, Walter Smith.
1836.—Abial Dean, Walter Smith, Watson Merrick.
1837.—Abial Dean, Walter Smith, Chas. Carpenter, Jr.
1838.—Timothy Packard, David H. Childs, Obed M. Ward.
1839.—Austin Fuller, Walter Smith, John P. Cady.
1840.—Lucius F. Newton, Coulton Squier, Stephen Toby.
1841.—Eldridge Philips, Stephen Tobey, Wm. Puffer.
1842.—Joseph L. Reynolds, Wm. Puffer, Hiram Newton.
1843.—Hiram Newton, Alden Blodgett, Arial Rogers.
1844.—Hiram Newton, Warren Fuller, Chas. Carpenter.
1845.—Hiram Newton, Wm. Puffer, Philip Gage.
1846.—Eldridge Philips, Walter Smith, Warren Fuller.
1847.—Walter Smith, Warren Fuller, Esbon White.
1848.—Austin Fuller, Rice S. Munn, Cyrus Truesdell.
1849.—Hiram Newton, Dwight King, Albert M. Philips.
1850.—Austin Fuller, Rice S. Munn, Rufus M. Pease.
1851.—Walter Smith, Rufus M. Pease, Daniel G. Potter.
1852.—Hiram Newton, Rufus F. Fay, Dwight King.
1853.—Lucius F. Newton, Dwight King, Welcome Converse, Jr.
1854.—Daniel G. Potter, Daniel G. Green, Daniel Fosket.
1855.—Daniel G. Potter, Marcus F. Beebe, Wm. H. Bradway.
1856.—Daniel G. Potter, Albert Norcross, Gideon Fay.
1857.—Daniel G. Potter, John Newton, Daniel Carpenter.

1858–59.—Austin Fuller, Dwight King, Daniel Fosket.
1860.—Daniel G. Potter, Eleazar R. Walker, Marcus F. Beebe.
1861.—Daniel G. Potter, E. R. Walker, E. W. Sholes.
1862.—Daniel G. Potter, Eleazar R. Walker, Austin Fuller.
1863.—Daniel G. Potter, E. R. Walker, N. F. Rogers.
1864.—Albert Norcross, Hiram Newton, Dwight King.
1865.—Daniel G. Potter, Dwight King, Joseph B. Foster.
1866.—Rice S. Munn, Dwight King, Joseph B. Foster.
1867–68.—Austin Fuller, Dwight King, Calvin S. Pease.
1869.—Daniel G. Potter, C. C. Tobey, Horace Squier.
1870.—Albert Norcross, Joshua Tracy, Austin King.
1871.—Daniel G. Potter, R. S. Munn, C. C. Tobey.
1872–73.—R. S. Munn, D. G. Potter, Austin King.
1874.—Daniel G. Potter, Alanson N. Chaffee, Alfred Norcross.
1875.—D. G. Potter, Alfred Norcross, Austin King.
1876–78.—Alfred Norcross, R. M. Reynolds, Charles Fowler.

TOWN CLERKS.

1762, Samuel King; 1763–71, Joseph Craft; 1771–73, Aaron Merrick; 1773, Joseph Craft; 1774, Aaron Merrick; 1775, Reuben Munn; 1776, Reuben Munn; 1777–81, Jose Merrick; 1781–84, Abel Goodell; 1784–87, Daniel Janes; 1787–91, David Hyde; 1791, Reuben Munn; 1792–95, David Hyde; 1795–97, Ephraim Allen; 1797, Asa Gates; 1798–1802, David L. Shield; 1802–10, Ede Whittaker; 1809–11, Deodatus Dutton; 1811–21, Ede Whittaker; 1821–24, Deodatus Dutton; 1824–35, Oliver McKinstry; 1835–42, Hiram Newton; 1842, Henry Cady; 1843, Albert Norcross; 1844–46, Wm. N. Packard; 1846–50, Daniel D. Moody; 1850–52, Austin Fuller; 1852, Daniel D. Moody; 1853–59, Nelson F. Rogers; 1859–61, George F. Morris; 1861–63, Nelson F. Rogers; 1863, Edward F. Morris, Daniel D. Moody; 1864, Nelson F. Rogers; 1865–67, E. B. Miles; 1867–69, George H. Newton; 1869–73, E. E. Towne; 1873–79, Alvin A. Gage.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT.

1781–84, Abel Goodell; 1784, Reuben Munn; 1785–87, Joshua Shaw; 1787, Abel Goodell; 1788, Joshua Shaw; 1789–91, David Hyde; 1791–93, Reuben Munn; 1793–94, Caleb Keep; 1796, Abel Goodell; 1798–1803, Abner Brown, Absalom Shaw; 1810, Abner Brown, Ede Whittaker; 1811, Stephen Warriner, Ede Whittaker; 1812, Stephen Warriner, Abner Brown; 1813–15, Josse Ives, Abner Brown; 1816, Wm. Clark, Abner Brown; 1817, Stephen Warriner; 1818–19, Deodatus Dutton; 1820, Abraham Haskell; 1821, Abijah Newell; 1823, Luther Carter; 1825, Jonathan Torry; 1826, Luther Carter; 1827, Benjamin Fuller; 1828–30, Jonathan Torrey; 1830, David Paine; 1831, Philip Gage; 1832, '34, Coulton Squier, Oliver McKinstry; 1835, Welcome Converse; 1836, Welcome Converse, Hiram Newton; 1837, Lucius F. Newton; 1839, Hiram Newton; 1842, Wm. Puffer; 1844, Samuel Whitney; 1847–48, Wm. N. Flynt; 1851, Rufus F. Fay; 1853, Wm. H. Bradway; 1854, Nelson F. Rogers; 1855, Wm. B. Converse; 1856, Albert Norcross; 1857, John W. Foster; 1860, Wm. N. Flynt; 1863, Timothy F. Packard; 1866, George A. Converse; 1867, Joel B. Williams; 1871, Rice S. Munn; 1874, Daniel G. Green; 1875–76, Rice M. Reynolds.

VILLAGES.

The town virtually contains but one village, located in the centre, and extending about two miles north and south. Its two extremities are designated as North and South Monson. It is principally laid out on one street, which constitutes the direct road from Palmer to Stafford, Conn. Beautiful residences, surrounded by attractive gardens elegantly inclosed, stand on either side of the street, and an appearance of thrift and quiet retirement characterizes the place. Dr. Holland, in his history of Western Massachusetts, has well said:

"The valley and the stream, the hills on the right and left, and the rising grounds in the centre, when covered with the green foliage of summer, and contrasted with the neat white buildings of the inhabitants in their irregular position, exhibit to the eye a scene of beautiful and varied perspective which no one who loves nature, when mingled with the works of men, can be weary in surveying."

The village contains a Congregational, Methodist, and Catholic Church, each tasteful in appearance, and occupying excellent sites. Monson Academy is situated in the centre, and is an institution of character and standing. The Monson National Bank building, also situated near the centre, is a small but neat and substantial structure. Stores and manufactories exist in different parts of the village, many of which are elsewhere referred to. The town-clock occupies the tower of the Congregational Church. Five hundred dollars were appropriated for its purchase on April 6, 1874.

HOTELS.

There are two hotels in the village. The Cushman House was erected by Leonard G. Cushman about 1871, and has been kept continuously by him since. It is situated near the centre of the village, on the west side of the street.

Green's Hotel is situated near the depot, in the northern part of the village, and is the natural descendant of the old Norcross Hotel referred to in the chapter on settlement. After Amos Norcross, it was kept by Lucius E. Truesdell. It was then kept by the advocates of the temperance cause for a long time; then in turn by Amasa King and Parks & Thayer. It came into the possession of Daniel G. Green, the present proprietor, in 1872, who at first leased it to different parties, but for over a year past has kept it himself.

POST-OFFICE.

A post-office exists in the village, and was established about 1821. Capt. Rufus Flynt was the first postmaster, and the mail was carried to Palmer Centre on horseback. The office has been since filled by Edwin Norcross, Timothy Packard, Foster Pepper, Lucius Truesdell, Joshua Tracy, Elmer B. Miles, Daniel G. Potter, Edwin E. Towne, and Rice S. Munn, the present incumbent.

About two and one-half miles from the village, in the northeast part of the town, lies the poor-farm. It comprises about 300 acres of land, with excellent farm-buildings, and was purchased with the surplus revenue fund distributed to the various towns during the administration of Martin Van Buren. It is sustained by the town, and the number of paupers in charge of the institution averages 15.

SCHOOLS.

Soon after the incorporation of the district, provision was made, though in a humble way, for the establishment and support of schools. At first only three schools were sustained, and these for a part of the year only. In the year 1771 the town was divided into nine school districts. The district system prevailed until its abolition by legislative enactment in 1870. Various sums have been appropriated for the support of the schools at different times. In 1765 but £10 were appropriated for that purpose; in 1768, £20; in 1769, £25; in 1798, $500; in 1801, $600; in 1814, $800; in 1844, $1100; in 1861, $1800; and in 1867, $3000. The amount of the last annual appropriation was $5000. In addition to this sum the school fund is further augmented by the State appropriation, and by a considerable annual sum raised by the taxation of dogs. There are at present 13 public schools in the town, having in attendance 553 scholars, of various ages. The total cost of these for the year ending March 31, 1878, was $4324.22, an average of $7.82 for each pupil. Of the twenty-one towns in Hampden County, Monson ranks twelfth in the amount of money appropriated for each child between five and fifteen years of age.

According to the laws of the State regulating school matters, Monson is compelled to sustain a high school. This provision is complied with by an arrangement between the town and Monson Academy, whereby the latter is made to sustain the relation of such a school to the public schools of the town. Pupils who pass through the latter are admitted, after careful examination, to the advantages of the academy, the town paying the cost of instruction. For the year ending May 31, 1878, the number of pupils in attendance upon the high school was 65; average term attendance, 45; number admitted during the year, 16; total cost of tuition, $1113.50.

MONSON ACADEMY.*

Monson Academy was incorporated June 21, 1804, with an endowment of half a township of land in Maine, in accordance with the educational policy adopted by the resolutions concerning academies passed by the Legislature, Feb. 27, 1797.

The academy (erected by subscriptions of citizens of the town amounting to about $4000) was dedicated Oct. 23, 1806, when a sermon was preached by Rev. Richard S. Storrs, of Longmeadow, one of the original trustees.

* By Rev. James Tufts.

The trustees named in the charter were 15 in number, and 70 have since been elected as their successors.

The persons named in the charter as trustees were Rev. John Willard, D.D., of Stafford, Conn.; Rev. Jesse Ives, Joel Norcross, Esq., Rufus Flynt, Esq., Dr. Ede Whittaker, Abel Goodale, Esq., Gad Colton, Esq., and Azel Utley, Esq., residents of Monson; Rev. Richard S. Storrs, of Longmeadow; Rev. Ephraim Ward, of West Brookfield; Rev. Ezra Witter, of North Wilbraham; Rev. Moses Warren, of South Wilbraham; Aaron Smith, Esq., of Palmer; Rev. Moses Baldwin, of Palmer; and Darius Munger, Esq., of South Brimfield, now Wales.

The following persons, in their order, have been elected presidents of the corporation to the present time (1879): Rev. John Willard, D.D.; Rev. Ephraim Ward, Rev. Moses Warren, Rev. Alfred Ely, D.D.; Rev. Joseph Vail, D.D.; Rev. Abram Marsh, Rev. N. E. P. Perkins, D.D.

Of the above, Dr. Ely, pastor of the Congregational Church in Monson nearly sixty years, was a trustee of Monson Academy fifty-nine, and president of its board of trustees forty-six, performing its duties with great fidelity, wisdom, and dignity. He took a deep interest in the prosperity of the academy, assisting in the selection of its teachers, attending the examinations, and was chiefly instrumental in raising the educational fund of the academy, which has contributed so much to its prosperity.

Many able and distinguished men have served as trustees from time to time, among whom were Joseph Vail, D.D.; Alvan Bond, D.D.; Lyman Coleman, D.D.; Rev. Condit, D.D.; Joseph S. Clark, D.D.; Hon. R. A. Chapman, chief-justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts; S. C. Bartlett, D.D., president of Dartmouth College; Charles Merriam, Esq., of Springfield; and the late Judge Samuel T. Spaulding, of Northampton. The trustees have uniformly taken a deep interest in the academy, and contributed greatly to its prosperity.

The first principal, Dr. Colton, was trustee ten years while pastor of the Congregational Church at Palmer; was principal of the academy ten years in two terms of service; was a man of good judgment, great energy, self-sacrifice, and enthusiasm, and did much to give a decided character to the academy in its early years. He died at Ashboro', N. C., in 1868, aged eighty-four years.

Under the administration of Mr. Fairchild and Mr. Lawton,—three years each,—the school was highly prosperous, as also under the four years of Mr. Austin.

Under the seven years' administration of Mr. Tufts there was a large number of advanced pupils, in both the English and classical departments. Over 60 students were prepared for college, and more attention was given to drawing and music. The average number of pupils was over 100, and most of them were older pupils from out of town.

The academy has always been distinguished for its excellent moral and religious influence. During these seven years, no year passed without its special religious interest, and seldom a term, making the discipline of the school easy. In the fall of 1854 over 30 pupils indulged a hope, and united afterward with various churches. Mr. Tufts, who left the school in 1859, on account of his health, has resided in Monson to the present time (1879), teaching a family school for boys.

Charles Hammond, LL.D., was born at Union, Conn., in 1813, graduated at Yale in 1839, and served as principal of Monson Academy twenty-five years, and eleven years (from 1852 to 1863) as principal of Lawrence Academy, at Groton, Mass.,—a term of service more than twice that of any other teacher in Monson Academy. He was a man of broad views, extended scholarship, thoroughly devoted to the interests of the academy, and contributed largely to its prosperity. An earnest scholar and teacher, identified with the various educational societies of the State, he greatly aided the cause of education in Massachusetts. His death occurred Nov. 7, 1878, at his home in Monson. His funeral was attended by a large number of the former pupils of the academy, townspeople, and friends of education from abroad, who came to pay their tribute of respect to a noble man and to his work.

During the seventy-three years since the academy was dedicated in 1806, there have been 63 assistants employed, nearly all college graduates; and many of them have become distinguished as teachers in other institutions, and as members of the learned professions.

The first preceptress was employed in 1819, since which time 63 ladies have served in the office of preceptress or assistant. Much of the success and usefulness of the school has depended upon the character, ability, skill, and interest of its teachers in their work, together with the good-will and courtesy of the families in the village manifested toward the pupils.

Patronage and Pupils.—The academy has been from the first a mixed school, the proportions of the sexes having been, until recently, about two gentlemen to one lady, and about two-thirds of the patronage has come from non-residents.

The whole number of students connected with it since the original opening, as near as can be ascertained, has been not far from 7000. Of these, between 450 and 500 have entered college, and many have united with the professions without other preparation than that obtained at the academy. More than 200 have become ministers of the gospel.

Among the alumni may be mentioned Hon. Henry L. Barnard, LL.D., late United States Commissioner of Education; Prof. W. A. Larned, late professor at Yale College; Rev. James L. Merrick, missionary to Persia; David B. Coe, D.D., secretary of the American Home Missionary Society; Richard S. Storrs, D.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; George H. Gould, D.D.; Hon. Yung Wing, LL.D., of the Chinese Embassy; Rev. Samuel Curtis, professor of theology in Chicago Seminary. Two have been presidents and 4 professors in colleges; 11 have been tutors at Yale College and 4 at Amherst; 1 a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States; 1 a judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and 3 have been members of Congress.

But no list of eminent men, were they *three times as numerous*, and far more distinguished, could represent fully the great benefits conferred on the students of Monson Academy in elevating and improving their character, and preparing them for the better discharge of the various duties of life.

Benefactions and Endowments.—The funds of the academy have always been limited and insufficient for the wants of the institution. Its great strength has been in the zeal and sympathy of devoted trustees and teachers, and the patronage of its alumni, joined with the good-will and prayers of its friends.

The whole amount of benefactions from all sources is not far from $50,000. With the exception of the original State endowment, estimated at $10,000, nearly all the funds have been subscribed by citizens of Monson. Joel Norcross, Esq., in various sums, $7250; Deacon Andrew Porter, $3200; Rufus Flynt, $2250, Rev. J. Merrick, $2000, for the Persian scholarship. In 1863, $10,000 was raised for the repair and enlargement of the buildings, and $10,000 as an addition to the general fund, mostly by citizens of the town.

The buildings of the institution are the academy structure, situated in a pleasant grove, and the chemical laboratory, erected in 1825, and furnished with a chemical apparatus. The academy was extensively enlarged and repaired in 1863.

The income from productive funds is about $2000; from tuitions, $2300. Value of real estate, $20,000; of productive funds, $25,500; of libraries and apparatus, $5000. Total assets, $50,500.

The course of study is that usually pursued in New England academies. In the classical department, under the charge of the principal, students are prepared for the New England

colleges. In the English department, with a male and female assistant, the common and higher English branches are taught.

Tuition and Expenses.—The tuition fee has varied from $10 per annum to an average of $24 per annum at the present time. The school year of 40 weeks is divided into three terms. The price of board in private families varies from $3.50 to $5 per week. Three dollars a week is paid from the educational fund to suitable candidates for the ministry.

The Persian scholarship is not limited to any of the professions.

The influence of the educational fund has been highly favorable to the prosperity of the academy in securing a good class of students.

In July, 1854, a semi-centennial jubilee of the academy was celebrated, and largely attended by graduates, teachers, and friends of the institution. A discourse on "The Relations of Commerce to Letters" was delivered by Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., former principal and teacher in the academy, and a historical discourse by Rev. Charles Hammond, then principal of Lawrence Academy, Groton.

Most of the facts in this sketch have been obtained from Mr. Hammond's address and "Sketch of Monson Academy."

No institution, it is believed, has left pleasanter memories on the minds of its pupils in after-life than old Monson Academy.

Principals and Assistants.—The following is a list of the principals of the academy, with the date of their appointment and close of service:

Rev. Simeon Colton, D.D., appointed in 1806, graduated at Yale College, closed in 1807.
Rev. Levi Collins, A.M., 1807, Yale College, closed in 1813.
Rev. Joy H. Fairchild, A.M., 1813, Yale College, closed in 1816.
Rev. Frederic Gridly, A.M., 1816, Yale College, closed in 1818.
Robert Ridell, M.D., 1818, Yale College, closed in 1820.
Rev. William W. Hunt, A.M., 1820, Williams College, closed in 1821.
Rev. Simeon Colton, D.D., 1821, Yale College, closed in 1830.
Rev. William S. Porter, A.M., 1831, Yale College, closed in 1832.
Rev. Sanford Lawton, A.B., 1832, Yale College, closed in 1835.
Rev. David R. Austin, A.M., 1835, Union College, closed in 1839.
Rev. Charles Hammond, A.M., 1839, Yale College, closed in 1841.
Rev. Samuel A. Foy, A.M., 1841, Amherst College, closed in 1842.
Rev. James G. Bridgman, A.M., 1842, Amherst College, closed in 1843
Rev. Frederic A. Fiske, A.M., 1843, Amherst College, closed in 1844.
Rev. Charles Hammond, A.M., 1845, Yale College, closed in 1852.
Rev. James Tufts, A.M., 1852, Yale College, closed in 1859.
Rev. William J. Harris, A.M., 1859, Yale College, closed in 1861.
Rev. Henry M. Grout, A.M., 1861, Williams College, closed in 1862.
Rev. Charles Hammond, LL.D., 1863, Yale College, closed in 1878.
D. N. Putney, A.M., 1878, Dartmouth College.

CHURCHES.

THE MONSON CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH*

was organized June 23, 1762. The original members—12 males and about the same number of females—were mostly received by letter from the church in Brimfield. Since the incorporation of the town, nearly two years before, Sunday services had been held alternately in the houses of Deacon Benjamin Munn and Lieutenant Thomas Stebbins, situated four miles apart, in the Southern and Northern Districts. The first meeting-house, in an unfinished state, was the place of organization. In the poverty of the people the General Court had granted a special tax of a penny an acre on all the lands in the town to help them build it. The site of this house of worship was near the centre of the township, on the summit of a hill which overlooks the valley, a little southwest of the present house. Often the expression rises to the lips of those who are passing by, "Beautiful for situation is Mount Zion."

The building was rectangular, about twenty feet high, without chimney or steeple, lighted by a single row of small windows. For some years the inside was left unfinished, seated only with rude boards. It seems to have been poorly suited to the rigor of the climate, for the town voted, Dec. 17, 1762, "to remove the meeting from the meeting-house for the winter season." At length the lower part was finished, floors laid, pews put in, and gallery-stairs built. The upper part was never finished, the rough beams, joists, rafters, boards, and bristling nails taking the place of modern frescoing. This house was used forty-one years, until another was completed, when it was taken down.

Mr. Abishai Sabin, a native of Pomfret, Conn., and a graduate of Yale College in 1759, was ordained and installed pastor, by the same council, and on the same day that the church was organized. Little is known of this pastorate of nine years beyond the use of the "half-way covenant," which was discontinued in the succeeding one. Mr. Sabin was dismissed at his own request, on account of poor health, in July, 1771, and, without having assumed another charge, died in his native place in 1782.

The Rev. Jesse Ives succeeded to the pastorate, and retained it more than thirty-two years, from June 23, 1773, till his death, Dec. 31, 1805.

Mr. Ives was born at Meriden, Conn., was a graduate of Yale College in 1758, and had been settled in the town of Norwich, Conn. He was a tall, erect man, with a bright, ready mind, and notably "gifted in prayer." His pastorate, through the most eventful period of our nation's history, was not without trials. It was, however, on the whole very peaceful and remarkably useful, leaving the number of the church membership 111. Toward its close a new meeting-house was built and the Academy Hall erected, both costing about $9000. This amount was all raised voluntarily except $300, which was voted by the town for the meeting-house.

This second house of worship, situated very near the site of the first, was dedicated Nov. 16, 1803. It was said to have been the best in the county at that time. The building was rectangular, 80 feet long by 50 wide, and of good height, lighted by a double row of windows. The steeple was the low open one, so common at that time. Originally there was but one room, with galleries on three sides. In 1838 the galleries were taken out, except across the south end; a floor put in 12 feet above the old one; the old square pews were replaced by modern ones, and the walls were frescoed. The cost of these repairs was $3000. This house, after being used sixty-eight years, was sold in 1871, and removed to the foot of the hill, where it is used for a hall and stores.

Mr. Alfred Ely, the third pastor, was retained more than sixty years, from Dec. 17, 1806, until his death, July 6, 1866. He was a man of vigorous intellect, good judgment, decided organizing and executive ability, and of a strong and leading character. His influence was felt throughout this whole region of country. His character, perhaps more than his scholarship, although that was by no means lacking, gained for him the title of Doctor of Divinity from his alma mater in 1834. For forty-six years he was president of the board of trust of Monson Academy, where he did efficient service. The year Amherst College was incorporated he was appointed one of the corporation by the Legislature, and was faithful to his trust. In 1840 he was made corporate member of the A. B. C. F. M., an appointment richly deserved for his abiding interest and valuable services in the cause of foreign missions.

During this pastorate the church grew and developed rapidly. It was one of the largest, most active, and efficient churches in Western Massachusetts. A Baptist Church was organized in 1795, in the western part of the town, and in 1825 the Methodist Church was formed; but the strength and vigor of this church did not materially suffer thereby.

The Sunday-school was organized April 21, 1819, with the pastor as superintendent, and at one time it is said to have included nearly the whole congregation.

One efficient auxiliary in the church work has been the

* Contributed by Rev. Charles B. Sumner, Pastor.

"Female Praying Circle," formed in April, 1827. From that day the godly women have been a power for good. They have co-operated with the men in almost every branch of Christian activities. Especially was this true in the benevolent work, which was developed to a high degree for that age. Hardly less was this true in the great temperance reformation, which was at its height in 1832, when "nearly the whole population were pledged to total abstinence."

Mr. Samuel C. Bartlett was settled as colleague of Dr. Ely, Aug. 2, 1843. Mr. Bartlett was a native of Salisbury, N. H., a graduate of Dartmouth College and Andover Theological Seminary. He remained here only three years, when he took the position of professor of intellectual philosophy in Western Reserve College. Subsequently, after a short pastorate at Manchester, N. H., and at Chicago, Ill., he took the chair of Biblical Literature in Chicago Theological Seminary, and is now president of Dartmouth College.

Rev. Charles B. Kittredge, born at Mount Vernon, N. H., a graduate of Dartmouth College and Andover Theological Seminary, succeeded Mr. Bartlett as colleague pastor, from Oct. 21, 1846, to May 4, 1852. Mr. Kittredge had been previously settled at Groton and Westboro', and returned to the latter place to live without a subsequent settlement.

March 28, 1855, Rev. Theron G. Colton was installed colleague pastor. Mr. Colton was born at Westford, N. Y., graduated at Yale College and Theological Seminary, and had been settled at Fair Haven, Conn., and Ware village. He left Monson, Oct. 1, 1866, for White Water, Wis., and is now pastor at Hudson, Mich.

Mr. Charles B. Sumner, of Southbridge, a graduate of Yale College and Andover Theological Seminary, was inducted into this pastorate Jan. 2, 1868.

The following year a parsonage was built, at a cost of $7000. The same year, by the efforts of Hon. Reuben A. Chapman, then chief-justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and of Deacon Porter, a pastor's library was instituted, which now numbers about three hundred bound volumes. June 18, 1873, the third meeting-house was dedicated, on very nearly the same spot from which the second had been removed. This house, like the others, was built of wood, the main building 100 feet by 60, having a tower on one front corner, and a tall, graceful spire containing the town-clock on the other. At the rear are rooms on the ground-floor for chapel purposes, and above them social rooms. All is beautifully finished and furnished, and the main audience-room is graced with a fine organ. The entire cost of this house, with its furnishings, was about $40,000.

The deacons of this church, past and present, are Joseph Craft, Joseph Colton, Benjamin Munn, Abijah Newell, Abel Goodell, Simeon Keep, Joshua Fuller, Abel Goodell (2d), Abraham Haskell, Royal Merrick, Absalom Shaw, Jr., Andrew W. Porter, Marcus Chapin, George Morris, Edward F. Morris, Edward P. Keep, Rodolphus Homer, and A. Haskell White.

The intimate relation which this church has sustained to the academy has given to it a wider field of influence than it would otherwise have enjoyed. Its audience has often embraced representatives of different States, countries, and races. On its catalogue are the names of Greeks, Chinese, and Japanese who have completed their studies and gone back to their native lands, some of them, like Hon. Yung Wing, to return to this country on most weighty business. Revivals of religion have occurred from time to time at least as far back as the early years of this century. At times the spirit of consecration has been very marked. Nourished and inspired by these influences, we find such characters as Rev. James L. Merrick, eleven years missionary to Persia; Rev. Samuel Robbins Brown, D.D., son of Mrs. Phœbe Brown, author of some of the sweetest hymns in our language, who has devoted his life to missionary work, first in China, now in Japan; Rev. Gilbert Rockwood, a self-denying missionary to the Indians; Revs. John Keep and William A. Thompson, home missionaries in the West; Rev. Almon Underwood, the successful evangelist of over thirty years; Rev. Charles L. Woodworth, long an efficient secretary of the American Missionary Association; Rev. William Barrows, D.D., secretary of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society; Revs. Elias C. Sharp, Luke Foster, Warren C. Fiske, and Joseph A. Collyer. Many names of excellent women might also be mentioned who have been very useful as writers, teachers, pastors' wives, and missionaries to the Indians, the Sandwich Islands, and India.

More than $170,000 have been raised by this church. Of this amount, over $40,000 have been contributed to relieve want and preach the gospel beyond the parish limits. Nor is this one-half the amount that has been given privately and by bequest by the members of this church. These facts faintly suggest the stream of influence that has been flowing from this church during the one hundred and sixteen years of its existence.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.*

The formation of the first Methodist class in Monson was in 1825. It was organized by Rev. Joel W. McKee, then the regular preacher of old Brookfield circuit. It consisted of some 20 probationers; and Horace Moulton, a young, energetic, earnest Christian, a leading spirit in the movement, was appointed its first leader.

The following winter, the class having grown larger by about one-third, Selah Stocking, afterward a member of the New England Conference, and subsequently, by transfer, a member of the New York Conference, became its second leader. The following are the names of the class-members at the date April 1, 1826: Selah Stocking (leader), Joseph Morse, Dolly Smith, Patty Smith, Anna Smith, Waite Morse, Pallas Bumstead, Harriet Bumstead, Celestia Bumstead, Mosely Dwight, Daniel Paul, Sarah Paul, Annis Chaffee, Elizabeth Scripture, John Ormsby, Aulinda Blanchard, Royal Buffington, —— Buffington, Francis Bartlett, Melvina Truesdell, Sabra Bumstead, Mary A. Bidwell, Rhoda Chaffee, Theda Chaffee, Tammason Davis, Mrs. Bartlett, Peasley Truesdell, Jr., Calvin E. Chaffee, Marcus J. Pease, Ann Smith,—30 members in all.

Mosely Dwight, still living, one of the patriarchs of the New England Conference, was the third leader of the class. He became a Christian in a revival in his native village, Somers, Conn., under the labors of the then eminent evangelist, Asahel Nettleton. The first regular Methodist preacher in the town was Rev. Joel W. McKee, in 1825. He held his meetings in the old school-house, near the South Cotton-Factory, on week evenings, once a fortnight. He was one of the "weeping prophets," but preached with great acceptance and success. One of the circuit preachers closely following Mr. McKee was Isaac Jennison, who was appointed to Brookfield circuit in 1827–28. It is not certain whether George Sunderland followed Mr. Jennison or not, but he was assigned to this circuit in 1829 or 1830. Horace Moulton was on the circuit in 1830–31; Enoch Bradley, 1832; Ebenezer F. Newell, 1833; Amasa Taylor, 1834; Horace Moulton and George W. Green, 1835; Otis Wilder and James O. Dean, 1836; Joseph W. Lewis, 1837–38. During these two years Monson was included in Wales circuit, and preaching was enjoyed every other Sunday. Efficient aid in pulpit services was often rendered by Drs. Raymond and Patten, of Wilbraham Academy, the former then a student.

Rev. Charles Virgin was on the circuit in 1839; Rev. William Gordon, 1840; Rev. Walter Wilkie, 1841; Rev. Thomas W. Guile, 1842; H. S. Shed (a local preacher), 1843; Rev. R. P. Buffington, 1844; Rev. Spencer Tileston, 1845; Rev. William A. Clapp and Elder Bennett, 1846; Elder Ben-

* Contributed by the pastor, Rev. Henry Lummis.

nett (a Baptist preacher), 1847; James Billings (an English local preacher), 1848. Rev. W. B. Olds, was pastor in 1849–50; Rev. John W. Dadmun, 1851–52; Revs. Charles Noble and J. Paulson, 1853; Rev. John Paulson, 1854; Rev. David K. Merrill, 1855–56; Rev. Silas Piper, 1857; Rev. Thomas B. Treadwell, 1858–59; Rev. Albinus O. Hamilton, 1860–61; Rev. Frederic Woods, 1862–63; Rev. Hiram P. Satchwell, 1864–65; Rev. Rodney H. Howard, 1866–68; Rev. Charles K. True, 1869; Rev. William J. Pomfret, 1870–72; Rev. William Silverthorne, 1873–74; Rev. Osmon W. Adams, 1875–76; Rev. Henry Lumnis, 1877.

Monson first had regular Sunday preaching in 1848. Mr. Billings lived in the house opposite the grist-mill, north of Rev. Mr. Tufts. He worked at secular labor through the week, and on Sunday morning preached in the Methodist chapel, and every other Sunday evening at the North Factory school-house. At the beginning of this year there were but 8 members in the society,—Levi C. Bates, Joseph Bumstead and his daughter Harriet, Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson, Mrs. Chadwick, Mrs. Lucy Leonard (a sister of Rev. Horace Moulton), and a colored woman, Harriet Porter. Three efficient workers came into the place during the year,—Elijah Cutter, Ira Fales, and Willard Willis.

There was a gracious revival in the autumn, resulting in gathering many souls into the church. From this time on, Monson has been a station, having stated service on the Lord's day.

In 1826 a Methodist chapel was first projected; the year following, it was built. The structure was 25 by 40 feet, and cost about $500. It was dedicated free from debt, though not finished. It was about a mile and a half south of the centre, and is now converted into a dwelling, which occupies the original site.

During the pastorate of Mr. Olds a proposal was made to build a new church. Mr. Olds, Levi C. Bates, Eli Rogers, Dwight King, and Nelson F. Rogers were the building committee, and Walter Smith, Dwight King and Nelson F. Rodgers the committee for the selection of a site. The whole subscription amounted to $1595. On the 8th of October, 1850, the church was dedicated by Dr. Abel Stevens. The cost of church and lot was about $3300.

In 1860, under the pastorate of Mr. Hamilton, steps were taken to enlarge and beautify the church. It was ready for dedication in March, 1861, the improvements having cost $7000.

The following representative persons have gone out from the church during its history: Rev. Horace Moulton, a pioneer itinerant, and a man of great courage and strong faith. He died Sept. 11, 1873, aged seventy-four years, and having been a member of the New England Conference forty-five years.

Rev. Selah Stocking, who joined the New England Conference, and was subsequently transferred to the New York Conference; an influential and useful minister.

Rev. Mosely Dwight, still living, a devoted man, and a zealous advocate of a holy life. He has been a member of the New England Conference for over forty-seven years.

Rev. J. W. Dadmun, who joined the New England Conference in 1842; widely known as a sweet singer. He is the chaplain of the institutions of the city of Boston on Deer Island.

Rev. William A. Branman, who joined the New England Conference in 1844, is an efficient minister in the regular work, and is stationed at the city of Lawrence.

Rev. Francis Ward died at the early age of twenty-five. Rev. Miner Raymond said of him that he had never met another like him,—never one of greater promise or nobler character.

Wesley Squier, a young man about to graduate from Amherst College with the highest honors of the institution. President Stearns remarked of him: "We believe him to have been 'an Israelite indeed, in whom there was no guile.' To him more than any other agency, it is thought, the revival enjoyed by his class in the Sophomore year was due."

Maria Stanton, sent by the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal Church as a missionary to Africa. She ended her work in that far-off field only with her life.

George E. Ward, a young man of high promise, died in the war of the Rebellion.

Rev. Jonathan D. Bridge, a man of exceptional power and intelligence, died July 25, 1856.

Rev. Henry Ward, an earnest worker in the vineyard.

Rev. King D. Nettleton, now preaching in Central New York.

The present condition of the church is flourishing. It is free from debt, has an efficient board of trustees and stewards, has four large classes, averaging over 40 each, has a prosperous Sunday-school, and the largest attendance on social meetings in the town.

The Conference Minutes in 1878 report for Monson: church property, $12,000; church membership, 165; number of Sunday-school scholars, 216; number of officers and teachers, 25; missionary collections, $162; other benevolent collections, $74. The current expenses of the church are about $1500.

The following are the trustees, stewards, and leaders: Levi C. Bates, Dwight King, Horace Squier, Hiram Bliss, Eli Rogers, Alanson Chaffee, Geo. Topliffe, Harrison C. Day, Solomon Squier, Frank M. King, Edwin Bates, Wilbur J. McIlwain, Wm. Charles, George Thompson; Treasurer of Stewards, Horace Squier; Sunday-school Superintendent, Frank M. King; Local Preachers, Henry G. Rogers, Alvin Burley.

CATHOLICS.

The first regular establishment of Catholic worship in Monson occurred in the fall of 1878. Previous to that time the services there were of a missionary character, and were under the supervision, in latter years, of Rev. F. J. Lynch, of the village of Three Rivers, in the town of Palmer. The Rev. Mr. O'Riley was installed pastor of the church in October, 1878. A pleasant church edifice was erected in the village several years before. After the settlement of the pastor a parsonage was purchased, and several acres of land, for the purpose of establishing a Catholic cemetery in the town. The church is reported to be in a prosperous condition.

BAPTISTS.

In 1768 a Baptist Church was established in the northeastern part of Wilbraham, near the Monson line. It flourished for a number of years, and then experienced a decline. In 1807 the body was reported to the Sturbridge Baptist Association, to which it was attached, as having "lost its visibility." During the existence of this church, about 25 of its members united together and formed the "Second Baptist Church in Wilbraham," receiving fellowship July 2, 1794. In 1815 its name was changed to that of the "Wilbraham and Monson Baptist Church." At first the church had no special house of worship, but in 1817 a meeting-house was built in the western part of Monson. April 26, 1845, the name of the church was changed to "The Monson and Wilbraham Baptist Church."

The first pastor of the church was Rev. Samuel Webster. In 1799, Rev. Stephen Shepherd filled that office. In 1808, Rev. Alvin Bennett, then a licentiate, commenced preaching, and on Jan. 31, 1810, was ordained pastor, and continued in that relation twenty-six years. In April, 1837, Rev. Amos Snell became pastor, and so remained until 1840. The next regular pastor was the Rev. Uriah Underwood, who commenced in the spring of 1845. He was succeeded, in 1847, by Rev. J. M. Hunt, who remained until 1849. In April, 1853, Rev. J. C. Foster commenced his labors, and was ordained

pastor September 17th of that year. For some reason, not well understood, the subsequent history of the church in Monson indicates a decline. The society was dissolved, and the church building left standing unoccupied for a time. It was destroyed by fire about 1856. No regular Baptist society at present exists in the town. The movement was continued under the Rev. J. Foster in South Wilbraham, now Hampden.

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

There are within the limits of the town of Monson no less than ten different places of burial. The first one laid out was in response to a petition of some of the inhabitants of the west part of Brimfield addressed to that town on March 19, 1755, and which has been set forth in full in the history of Brimfield. The lot granted was not laid out until 1760, and was situated half a mile from the meeting-house, near to the road that led to Palmer. Capt. David Hitchcock died in 1762, and was the first person buried in this cemetery, and the first in Monson. Only two persons have been interred there in the last eighty years. The remains of most of the early settlers lie buried beneath its sod, and but two or three crumbling headstones bear witness to the solemn character of the spot. A rail fence was put around the ground by vote of the town in 1774.

What is now known as the old or centre burying-ground was laid out about 1780, and originally consisted of less than an acre of land. It lies on the west side of the road, about a hundred yards northwest of Green's Hotel. It contains the remains of many of the first settlers of the town, the places of their interment being marked by stones bearing early dates. It is in a good state of repair, and is substantially inclosed.

The Squier burying-ground is situated in the southeasterly part of the town, and contains about two acres of land. It has been in use for upward of one hundred years, but was not declared a public burying-ground until April 4, 1803, when the town voted it as such. The Moultons, Munns, and other early settlers are buried there. It is still one of the best in the town, and is in use.

The Butler burying-ground is located in the southwest part of the town, and contains about an acre of land. It has been established about eighty years. Henry G. Cady, Jonathan Torrey, Capt. Lyman Shaw, the Bennetts, and other well-known citizens are interred there. It is still in use.

The Grout burying-ground was laid out by vote of the town, Feb. 4, 1839. It is situated about 20 rods northeast of Joseph Grout's, in the northeast part of the town, and contains 40 square rods of land. John Aldridge, Joseph Grout, and others are buried there.

The Gage burying-ground is located about three miles south of the centre, and contains less than an acre of land. It has been in use about thirty years. Philip and Aaron Gage, with others, are interred there.

The Day burying-ground lies in the west part of the town, and contains about a quarter of an acre of land.

The Catholics of the town have recently purchased seven acres of land in the northeast part of the village, and devoted them to use as a place of interment for the dead. Included within this area is the original or first cemetery of the town, to which reference has been made.

A small but neat place of burial is situated in the centre of the village, on the east side of the main street. It was laid out about 1803, and is owned by private individuals. William Norcross was the first person buried there. Deacon Abel Goodell, who died Dec. 14, 1809, at the age of sixty-seven years, was also interred there.

By vote of the town, April 8, 1842, the selectmen were directed to purchase three acres of land on the south side of the road, west of Jacob Thompson's house and adjoining J. F. Converse's land, and to fence and prepare the same for a place of burial. One-half was to be sold in lots, and the balance to be a public burying-ground. This place is now known as the new cemetery, and is the one principally in use. Benjamin Fuller was the first person buried there.

SOCIETIES.

DAYSPRING LODGE, A. F. AND A. M.,

was chartered March 11, 1863, with the following charter members: Joseph L. Reynolds, E. C. Robinson, D. D. Moody, Jacob Thompson, Otis Bradford, Joel Tucker, D. B. Hammond, J. B. Williams, N. F. Rogers, Sherman Converse, H. F. Miller, E. W. Sholes, and E. B. Miles. The present number of members is 65. Meetings are held each month on the Wednesday preceding the full moon. The principal officers of the lodge are, W. M., Alvin A. Gage; S. W., Henry E. Bugbee; J. W., William Whiting; Treas., Cyrus E. Bills; Sec., A. Haskell White. The Past Masters are Joseph L. Reynolds, E. W. Sholes, J. B. Williams, E. F. Morris, E. E. Towne, John Thayer, G. O. Henry, Alvin A. Gage, and John M. Phipps.

THE MONSON FREE LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM ASSOCIATION

was incorporated under the general law of the State, in March, 1878. The name of the organization sufficiently explains its aim and object. The society has at present upward of 1000 volumes. The present officers are, President, George G. Fuller, M.D.; Vice-President, Alvin A. Gage; Secretary, Frank E. Morris; Treasurer, S. F. Cushman.

THE MONSON REFORMED CLUB

was organized March 10, 1878. The officers of the association are, President, George W. Burdick; Vice-President, Sylvanus C. Hatch; Secretary, Henry Bugbee; Treasurer, Gilbert Farrington. Meetings are held once each week, and the rooms of the society are open every evening for reading and social enjoyment.

Other organized societies in the town are Saint Patrick's Mutual Relief Association and a lodge of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

CORPORATIONS.

THE MONSON NATIONAL BANK

was incorporated March 28, 1854, with a capital of $150,000. Austin Fuller, Albert Norcross, and William N. Flynt were the original incorporators. It was originally a State bank, but was reorganized as a national bank Aug. 25, 1864, being the first bank in the county east of Springfield to make the change. The first president of the bank was William N. Flynt, and Jonathan R. Flynt was the first cashier. On Oct. 3, 1859, Jonathan R. Flynt was elected president, and E. C. Robinson cashier. Mr. Flynt died July 31, 1860, and John Wyles was chosen president on November 7th of that year. In 1864, Edward F. Morris was chosen cashier, and is still serving in that capacity. Cyrus W. Holmes, the present president, was elected to that office Jan. 14, 1871. Rice M. Reynolds was chosen vice-president Jan. 15, 1876, and is still filling that office. The present directors of the bank are Cyrus W. Holmes, Charles H. Merrick, Joshua Tracy, Edward F. Morris, Rice S. Munn, Rice M. Reynolds, and Alfred Norcross.

THE MONSON SAVINGS-BANK

was incorporated March 27, 1872. The following persons were the incorporators: Wm. N. Flynt, Cyrus W. Holmes, Jr., Timothy F. Packard, Chas. H. Merrick, Alfred Norcross, Rice M. Reynolds, Rice S. Munn, Edwin E. Towne, Rufus F. Fay, and Daniel G. Potter. The present officers of the institution are, President, Charles H. Merrick; Vice-Presidents, Rice S. Munn, Timothy F Packard; Clerk, Edwin F. Morris.

THE STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL,

an institution of great interest, is located in the northern part of the town, overlooking the village of Palmer.

"On the 20th of May, 1852, the Legislature authorized Gov. Boutwell to appoint a Board of Commissioners to construct three almshouses for the accommodation of such persons as had no legal settlement within the State. These institutions were located in Monson, Bridgewater, and Tewksbury, were erected, in 1853, during the administration of Gov. Clifford, and were opened for occupancy May 1, 1854, by proclamation of Gov. Emory Washburn.

"On the 19th of May, 1855, the Legislature passed 'An Act providing for the Classification of State Paupers.' By this Act this institution was expressly 'set apart for the purpose of a State Pauper School.' This was the first attempt at classification, and went into practical operation in the month of June, the next year after the institution was opened.

"Although this Classification Act was repealed by the next Legislature, the children then here remained, and the majority of those admitted to the other almshouses were transferred to this institution for instruction till 1866, when the 'State Primary School' was established at Monson, and the 'State Workhouse' at Bridgewater, during the administration of Gov. Bullock. This Act was passed on the 3d of May, providing for all the dependent and neglected children between the ages of three and sixteen gathered in the almshouses of Bridgewater, Tewksbury, and Monson.

"By the 'Act relating to the State Visiting Agency and Juvenile Offenders,' passed June 15, 1870, power was given to judges of probate to authorize the Board of State Charities to place children arraigned before said courts in the State Primary School for such times during minority as their best interest demanded.

"The Legislature of 1872, by an Act which took effect on the 1st day of May, 1872, abolished the almshouse at Monson, and the institution is now in name, as well as in fact, the 'State Primary School.' A few mothers with children are transferred from the State almshouse at Tewksbury as helpers, and also a few children, with their mothers, brothers, or sisters, too young for admission to the Primary School, are transferred here for temporary support.

"Here the children from all the towns in the commonwealth, who have no legal settlement in any town, are sent for instruction, and other children placed in the care of the Board of State Charities by the courts are sent for discipline till fitted to return to friends, or homes are provided."

The number of persons at present supported by the institution is 537. The buildings and general appointments of the place are excellent. Experienced persons are in charge of the several departments, and the utmost cleanliness and cheerfulness pervade the institution. Space will not permit a detailed account of its special excellencies, which are well known throughout the State. From Oct. 1, 1872, to Oct. 1, 1877, 2922 persons were inmates of the institution. The principal officers in charge at present are, Superintendent, Rev. James H. Bradford; Assistant Superintendent and Superintendent of Schools, J. C. Tibbets; John B. Chapman, Clerk and Steward. A farm of 200 acres is connected with the institution.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Prior to the erection of what is known as the North factory in 1811, the manufacturing enterprises of Monson were of a minor order, and the principal occupation of the inhabitants was the pursuit of agriculture.

A saw- and oil-mill was erected in the latter part of last century where the Ellis factory now stands. It was first run by Noah Sabin and Reuben Hoar in partnership. The manufacture of linseed oil was pursued until 1808, and the saw-mill was in operation as late as 1822.

About the same time a grist-mill was built where Reynolds' Rockland mill now is, by Asa White, who operated it until 1845, when the property passed into the hands of Joseph L. Reynolds. On the opposite side of the stream bar-iron was made from scrap-iron and a little bog-iron gathered in Silver Street,* near the spring known as "Cato's Pool," by Joseph and Jeremiah Bumstead as early as 1800. Their establishment was carried off by a freshet in the month of February, 1807, and was afterward erected higher up the stream.

A saw- and grist-mill stood where the North factory now is as early as 1800, and was run by Roswell & Gideon Merrick. It was taken down in 1816, and in 1820 the Rockbottom factory was erected on its site by Witherill & Co., who engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods. The building is now the store-house of the North factory.

Early in 1800, Asa Gates had a carding-mill in a small building near Lyon's mill factory. He engaged principally in finishing woven cloth,—a business which he pursued for twelve or fifteen years. The establishment then passed into the possession of the Monson Woolen Company, of which Gates became one of the members.

Several saw-mills existed at Silver Street and in other localities in the town early in the present century.

Roswell Merrick had a tannery, about 1808, near the old burying-ground. Bela Bennett afterward carried on the business. About 1820, Stephen Tobey purchased the building, together with 30 or 40 acres of land, repaired the shops, erected several new buildings, and engaged in the tanning business for upward of forty years. His son, Clinton, in company with E. O. Fenton, subsequently pursued the business of hide-dressing for several years. The buildings were destroyed by fire some years ago.

In 1811, Roswell Merrick erected the North factory and engaged in the manufacture of cotton yarn, in company with Artemas Witherill and a man named Pierce. In 1833 the property came into the possession of Albert Norcross, who received it from Andrew W. Porter. The latter had engaged in the manufacture of cloth. Mr. Norcross sold the concern to Jared Beebe about 1870, who carried on the business of woolen manufacturing until his death, in 1877. It is now being run by his heirs and personal representatives.

Cushman's or Lyon's Mill was erected about 1813, by the Monson Woolen Company. The commodities at first manufactured were satinets and broadcloth. The business then passed successively into the hands of Joel Norcross, Chas. P. Fay, Horatio Lyon, and John Wyles, and the Hampden Cotton Manufacturing Company. It is owned by Solomon S. Cushman, and is used in the manufacture of fancy cassimeres.

The Hampden Cotton-Manufacturing Company erected the Reynolds Mill in 1813, and engaged in the manufacture of cotton cloth for a long time. Afterward satinets, cassimeres, and doeskins were manufactured in town. The property was purchased by Joseph L. Reynolds, who had long superintended the business for the company, in 1871. Mr. Reynolds has since remodeled it several times. The mill is a three-set mill, furnishes employment to about 35 persons, and manufactures about 600 yards of fancy cassimeres and doeskins per day.

The same company erected the Ellis mill in 1829. It was destroyed by fire in November, 1839, but was rebuilt. It came into the possession of C. W. Holmes & Sons, in 1869, and was again burned. In the spring of 1871, Dwight W. Ellis purchased of C. W. Holmes & Sons the middle mill-privilege and the tenements connected therewith, and immediately proceeded to erect a new mill, and fitted it up with new machinery, at an aggregate cost of $50,000, and began the manufacture of fancy cassimeres, which business is still continued. The mill gives employment to about 75 hands, and the monthly pay-roll is about $2100. The mill is what is known as a "four-set" mill. The amount of raw stock used annually is 250,000 pounds, and about 250,000 yards of goods are produced. The firm consists of Dwight W. Ellis and Arthur D. Ellis, under the firm-name of D. W. Ellis & Son.

The West Branch mill was erected by Joseph L. Reynolds in 1837. C. W. Holmes became associated with him in business, and the firm of Reynolds, Holmes & Co. engaged in the manufacture of satinet. The business was then sold to the Hampden Cotton Company. In 1868–69 the company sold it to C. W. Holmes & Sons. It afterward became the property of Holmes & Ellis, and latterly of C. W. Holmes, Jr.

In 1872 it was changed from a satinet-mill to the manufacture of fancy cassimeres, to which purpose it is at present devoted. It is a two-set mill, and employs about 35 persons. About 400 yards of fancy cassimeres are daily manufactured.

About 1857, Joseph L. Reynolds erected a two-set steam-mill on the present site of his store-house. It was destroyed by fire in about six months, and proved a heavy loss.

* This locality derives its name from the "four pence half penny" which a tax-collector gathered there after a whole day's labor.

The Rockland mill, owned by Joseph L. Reynolds, was erected in 1860-61, and was burned about 1867. It was rebuilt two or three years afterward. It was first occupied as a satinet-mill, but is now engaged in the manufacture of fancy cassimeres, of which it produces about 600 yards per day. It is a three-set mill, and employs about 40 persons.

A small woolen-mill formerly existed in the northwest part of the town, in the Silver Street district, on Twelve-Mile Brook. It was owned by Lathrop Clark in 1864.

One of the most important manufacturing enterprises of the town is the straw hat factory of Merrick & Fay, situated in the centre of the village. The business has been carried on for many years. All varieties of straw hats are manufactured. Employment is afforded to 450 persons. In 1878 goods were made exceeding in value $800,000. The goods are all sold in New York City, through Hodges, Hersey & Co., a branch of the concern. A coarser variety of the same goods is manufactured by the firm at Amherst.*

The Monson Stone Quarry is another of the important industries of the town. It lies about a mile northwest of the central village. It was first opened about seventy years ago, by agents of the United States government, who obtained permission to quarry stone for the armory at Springfield, the foundations of which are made from it. The quarry was not again worked until about the year 1825, when it was opened by Rufus Flynt, with a force of four or five men, for the purpose of supplying a merely local want, and with no realization of its future importance as a commercial enterprise. The first stone quarried at this time was to furnish trimmings for the Chicopee Bank, at Springfield, and the stone was transported to that city by teams. Lack of transportation facilities militated against the rapid and profitable development of the quarry at this time.

Rufus Flynt died in 1836, and his son, William N. Flynt, succeeded to the business. In 1840 he first placed specimens of the stone on exhibition at Springfield, with a view to its introduction into general use. He kept increasing the business and enlarging its scope, and after the building of the Boston and Albany Railroad, and especially of the New London and Northern, succeeded in establishing a large outside trade.

In the year 1875, Mr. Flint built a private railroad, two miles in length, with a grade of 158 feet to the mile, at an expense of about $30,000. It now connects the quarry directly with the New London and Northern Railroad, and stone is shipped at the quarry for all parts of the country.

Mr. Flynt carried on the business successfully until 1875, when, owing to ill health, he was forced to retire. It is now actively operated by his son, William K. Flynt, assisted by his brothers. From 20,000 to 30,000 tons of stone are annually quarried, valued at from $150,000 to $200,000. The number of men employed is about 125. The stone is a beautiful stratified gneiss. It is chiefly of a grayish tinge (though other shades appear also), free from oxide of iron and other mineral impurities, and is easily wrought by the process of wedging, no blasting being necessary. The largest stone ever quarried there was 354 feet long, 11 feet wide, and 4 feet thick, taking 1104 wedges to split it. Many public buildings have been erected of this stone, including the court-house at Springfield, and the Boston and Albany Railroad offices. The church of St. Francis Xavier (R. C.) in New York City is now being erected of stone from this quarry.

MILITARY.

The military history of the town in the early wars will be found set forth in the history of Brimfield. In the war of the Revolution its citizens were earnest and patriotic. When the people of Boston were suffering because of the Port Bill, the town sent a contribution to aid them in their distress, and accompanied the same with a letter, which will be found printed in the Massachusetts Historical Collections, Vol. IV., 4th series. It evinces the most patriotic spirit, and contains this postscript:

"We have eighty fellows in this district, a great part of whom are disciplined and excellent marksmen. I dare to be bold to say that, at about thirty rods distant, they would pick up Tories as fast as so many hawks would pick frogs from a frog-pond."

With the war of 1812 the people of the town had no sympathy, and adopted resolutions against it.

A few residents of the town were engaged in Shays' rebellion, but the majority were loyal to the government.

The town assisted actively in the suppression of the Rebellion of 1861-65, and the following soldiers went from this town:

George W. Billings, Frank E. Caldwell, Lorin H. Clark, George Ellis, George F. Holdridge, Francis C. Park, Charles G. Palmer, Edward F. Potter, Wm. L. Skidmore, Wm. H. Smith, S. Cady Warriner, James L. Weston, 10th Mass.

George F. Bumstead, Dwight E. Butler, Charles C. Carpenter, Chas. F. Clough, Dwight Colburn, Joseph V. Clark, Warren W. Beebe, Josiah B. Davis, George M. Green, Lovell L. Gage, George O. Henry, Silas N. Ham, Wm. Harris, George W. Johnson, Marcus Keep, Austin W. King, William H. King, Andrew J. Morgan, Romanzo A. Morgan, Willard Nelson, Alvan S. Nichols, Frederick L. Perry, Hiram M. Rider, Hiram A. Rider, Justus Stebbins, Henry M. Tupper, John B. Truden, Albert Tupper, Myron R. Wood, George E. Wood, Alfred E. Warriner, William Lester, Sandford C. Bond, John C. Maguire, Bela B. Tiffany, Lewis Mailhouse, George Lester, Prosper B. Bill, Hiram Bliss, James M. Knowlton, 36th Mass.

Truman C. Bradway, Jacob Burley, Rodney Bradway, Leonard B. Charles, Wm. A. Charles, Helm H. Fales, George A. Fales, John L. Flynt, Osborne Fenton, Henry T. Frost, William B. Fay, Wm. F. Fosket, John A. Frost, John Q. Hoar, Henry H. Hitchcock, James M. Harmon, Lieut. George H. Howe, Francis P. Keefe, Frank H. King, Charles B. Kittredge, Merrick Lamphear, Francis L. Lemon, John Letter, Elijah Monsell, George H. Moody, John C. Maguire, Harlan B. Moody, John Moran, Nicholas Moran, Alfred I. Newton, Ira L. Peck, Oliver H. Perry, Charles H. Robbins, William Smith, James L. Stacy, George E. Stacy, George W. Stacy, George Skinner, George N. Skinner, Harvey G. Skinner, Isaac Toohey, George E. Wood, Orrin H. Wilson, Francis N. Wood, Emerson Wood, Henry H. Wood, Allen S. West, George S. Dixon, Henry M. Morehouse, Francis H. Foster, David McIntire, 46th Mass.

Willard Darling, George D. Darling, James W. Gage, Moses G. Gage, Maurice McNaney, George F. Fowler, Morris Donghul, Edmund G. Cary, Frederick G. Cary, Charles H. Skidmore, 34th Mass.

Tyler Blanchard, Joseph R. Warriner, Daniel Hovey, Franklin G. Calkins, Herbert H. Calkins, Gurnsey Clough, George Phillips, Michael Donihue, 2d Mass. Art.

Harland B. Moody, George E. Wood, Isaac Toohey, 2d Mass. H. Art.

Harrison Pierce, James Wallace, Alanson Wallace, Solomon Pierce, Warren Pierce, Erastus Newport, 54th Mass.

Henry Root, George Root, Edward Root, Patrick Riley, 21st Mass.

George H. Moody, 13th Mass. H. Art.

Wm. O. Smith, 25th Mass.

Wm. J. Skidmore, 10th Mass.

Alonzo Allen, 15th Mass.

John McGown, Munroe M. Poole, Ezra Ferry, 18th Mass.

Charles H. Underwood, William Day, Alvin A. Gage, 27th Mass.

John Black, Cornelius Sandford, Henry W. Barber, 16th Conn.

James F. Alberty, 5th N. Y. Cav.

Homer A. Smith, surgeon's steward, "Wyandotte," Navy.

Valuable assistance has been rendered in the compilation of this history by Alvin A. Gage, Hiram Newton, Jos. L. Reynolds, Austin Newell, Dr. G. E. Fuller, by the several pastors of the town, and by other citizens.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHARLES H. MERRICK.

The Merrick name is traceable to Cydovail, judge of Powys Court, in Wales, about A.D. 1200. The third son of Cydovail, named Meuric, was a captain in the guard of Henry VIII. of England. Meuric gave the family surname to his descendants, who now generally appear under the name of Merrick, or Mirick, in England and America.

In several branches of the Merrick family the tradition is

* See biography of Charles H. Merrick in this work.

handed down that three Merrick brothers were the first to introduce the name into this country; but the fact is well authenticated that Thomas Merrick, a descendant of Meuric, and ancestor of the subject of this biography, was born in 1620, and is believed to have come from Wales to America in 1630. He settled at Springfield, Mass., in 1638, and married Sarah, daughter of Howland Stebbins, of Springfield, July 14, 1639.

Gideon Merrick, of the fifth generation in lineal descent from Thomas Merrick, was born at Monson, Mass., Jan. 17, 1775, on a farm lying easterly from and adjoining the lands now occupied by the Monson State Primary School. He married Margaret White, of Monson, in September, 1797; but her married life was short, and she died July 2, 1798. For his second wife Gideon Merrick married Beulah, daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth Stebbins, of Monson, Dec. 12, 1802. April 16, 1807, he purchased, and in May following occupied, the farm where the State Primary School is now located. Himself and wife were hopeful subjects of the revival which visited the town in 1819, and united with the Congregational Church in June of that year.

Mr. Merrick sold his farm property at Monson to the State, Sept. 17, 1852, and removed to Amherst, Mass., to take up his residence with a son, where he died March 19, 1856. He was buried at Monson. Beulah, his wife, died at Amherst, Dec. 14, 1864, and was buried in the family ground with her husband.

James L. Merrick, eldest son of Gideon and Beulah Merrick, was born at Monson, Dec. 11, 1803. He continued on the farm with his parents until nearly twenty-one years of age, and contributed essentially to the family prosperity. Himself and two brothers united with the Congregational Church in Monson in October, 1825. He graduated at Amherst College in 1830, and in 1833 at the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Columbia, S. C. April 15, 1834, Mr. Merrick was ordained in the ministry at the Second Presbyterian Church of Columbia, and from that time to 1845 he was a missionary to Persia. On the 11th of March, 1839, at Tabreez, Persia, he was united in marriage with Emma, daughter of Nathaniel and Maria Taylor, of Portsmouth, England. In the year 1845, Mr. Merrick returned with his wife to America, and Jan. 30, 1849, he was installed pastor of the Congregational Church of South Amherst, Mass. His wife died at Amherst, Dec. 14, 1858, and was buried at Monson. After a pastorate of fifteen years Mr. Merrick's connection with the Amherst church was dissolved at his own request. He died at Amherst, June 18, 1866, and was buried by the side of his wife in the family grounds at Monson.

Samuel O. Merrick, second son of Gideon and Beulah Merrick, was born at Monson, Dec. 11, 1808. In early life he developed a taste for agricultural pursuits, and devoted his life to that calling. He remained on the home-farm until 1852, when it was sold to the State of Massachusetts. He subsequently purchased and occupied a farm in Chicopee, where he now resides. May 3, 1836, he married Maria S., daughter of Sybil Abbe, of South Hadley, Mass. She died at Chicopee, May 28, 1878, at the age of sixty-four years, and was interred in the family grounds at Monson.

Etta, daughter of Samuel O. and Maria S. Merrick, was born at Monson, April 28, 1838, and married Rev. William H. Daniels, of Franklin, Mass., Sept. 11, 1861. Emma, daughter of Rev. William H. and Etta Daniels, was born March 6, 1863, at St. Johns, New Brunswick.

Charles H. Merrick, the youngest son of Gideon and Beulah Merrick, and the subject of this sketch, was born at Monson, April 11, 1812. He passed his early life on his father's farm, meantime securing an education and storing his mind with valuable information. He was employed in school-teaching several winter terms, and the opportunity of pursuing a collegiate course was offered him. But neither the pursuit of agriculture nor the attainment of a high academic education offered special attractions to Mr. Merrick. Mechanical studies and pursuits were the principal objects of his desires. In the summer of 1836 he engaged as a self-taught master-weaver in a woolen-mill, at Wales, Mass., where he put the weaving department of a two-set mill into successful operation.

Oct. 12, 1836, Mr. Merrick married Mary A., daughter of Charles and Sarah S. McMaster, of Monson. He continued in the Wales mill until it was burned in the following winter. Soon after, he was employed at Rockville, Conn., where he took charge of the weaving department in the mill there, known as the "Old Rock." He invented and applied to his looms a self-acting temple, which was the first used in that section. He also arranged and applied a combination of pulleys for operating a six-harness web, where the shades had been held in place by heavy iron rods. In April, 1838, the mill was closed from the pressure of hard times, and Mr. Merrick's connection with the Rock Company closed, with no promise of speedy re-employment.

Mr. Merrick then entertained the plan of attempting the manufacture of palm-leaf hoods, which were being secretly made in Rockville, the tools and process of manufacture being kept from the public.

Soon after, determining to return to Monson in search of employment, he had occasion to pass through Somers, Conn., where palm-leaf was prepared for braiding. He there purchased eight pounds of weaving and two of braiding-leaf, and proceeded on to Monson. Locating temporarily at North Monson, he at once commenced to construct a loom, without patterns or designs, for the weaving of palm-leaf sheets. These were soon made and put in successful operation. Immediately following the production of sheets came the necessity for shapes to make and blocks to finish the hoods. These he also originated, and with them made the first palm-leaf hood ever manufactured in Massachusetts. Mr. Merrick thus inaugurated a new business enterprise in Monson, employing but one person, and he inexperienced in any part of the work to be done.

The business, gradually developing, early demonstrated the necessity of combined effort, and the need of more men and means. This led to the formation of the firm of Merrick & Fay, in the summer of 1838, the new partner in the undertaking being Rufus F. Fay, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this work.

By the use of the combined means and advantages of the new firm, a great advance was made in the production and sale of the hoods. Late in the autumn of 1838, after repeated solicitation, they were induced to sell their manufacturing interest to Messrs. Lyon & Norcross, merchants at Monson, central village, with the understanding that they should manufacture hoods for them at a stipulated price. Merrick & Fay then removed their headquarters from North Monson to the central village, and engaged in manufacturing by contract for the purchasing firm a part of the two following years.

Sept. 8, 1841, the first purchase of real estate was made by the firm, consisting of a tract of land on Main Street, in Monson, with a two-story building thereon, 36 by 25, which was arranged for the manufacture of ladies' hats and bonnets from foreign and domestic straw-braids. At this period of the straw business but little was known of the process of making braid-goods, and the firm found it desirable to arrange with a party of skill and experience in the trade, to allow them, for the sum of two hundred dollars, to gather up in the latter's factory such additional information regarding the manufacture of straw goods as they could obtain by examination and observation. By the aid of information thus obtained, and the practical knowledge the firm had already acquired in the manufacture of palm-leaf goods, they readily supplied themselves with the necessary tools and fixtures for

the successful sewing and finishing of braid goods. The superiority of their finishing tools was so marked that the party who first instructed them in the process of making straw-braids at once ordered duplicates of the machines for their own use, at a cost of four hundred dollars.

The firm thus commenced the manufacture of straw-braid goods in a very small way, in 1841. But they, from time to time, increased their annual productions as their goods became more generally known to the trade. At this time all braid-sewing and finishing was done by hand, and the firm put out their braids to a large number of families in Monson, and, with colonies formed in surrounding towns, the number of sewers was increased to ten or twelve hundred. In the working of straw-braids for nearly twenty years the firm had constantly aimed to make the choicest goods, so that the demand became so extensive that they were compelled to enlarge their facilities. Accordingly, in the summer of 1856, a new and larger factory was erected by them, and occupied the following winter.

In November, 1858, the firm of Merrick & Fay was reorganized, and Henry Hodges, of Foxboro', and J. T. D. Hersey, of East Bridgewater, Mass., were admitted as equal partners in the business. Hodges and Hersey were at this time engaged in the straw-goods trade in New York. The new firm, as then organized, has since been known as Merrick, Fay & Co. at the manufactory in Monson, and Hodges, Hersey & Co. at the salesroom in New York.

The firm at once made arrangements to largely increase their production, embracing all classes and varieties of ladies' straw goods, and continued in the then only known system of hand manufacture until 1861. In that year the first power press was invented and applied in the complete finishing of a hat or bonnet at one operation, in a metal die the exact size and shape of the article to be produced, perfecting and duplicating each piece in every successive operation. Many improvements have been made in hat-pressing machines since the invention of 1861, the first being operated by hand, and deriving their power in the application of the screw and cam principle, while the later inventions give a machine capable of applying a pressure of one thousand pounds to each square inch of the goods. The power is furnished by hydraulic action, and is easily directed and applied to any desired pressure, with the capacity of rapidly repeating its operation.

In 1863 a complete revolution in the method of sewing straw-braids began to take form and effect from the invention and use of the Bosworth braid-sewing machine, which developed the process of producing the perfect form of hand-stitch by a power-machine, with a great increase in production and in nicety of execution, so that machine-sewed braids secured largely-advanced prices over hand-sewed goods. As a necessary result of the use of the sewing-machines, the number of hand-sewers was greatly diminished, while the production of hats and bonnets was rapidly increased. This opportunity for new business induced the firm in 1863 to build a large addition to their factory, for the purpose of introducing the manufacture of men's and boys' hats, which were successfully produced in that year. The two classes of goods have since been manufactured together.

While the company's introduction of sewing- and finishing-machines enabled them to produce more than ten times the number of goods they could by hand-work in each case, yet the statement is true that for the past twenty-five or thirty years one-third of the families of Monson have been furnished employment by the firm, and secured a proportionate share of the large monthly payments of the company. Besides these, many persons from places near and remote are employed. It has been the practice of the company to employ the best class of help, and men and women of character, social standing, and moral worth are to be found in their various departments of labor. The business has assumed high rank among the manufactures of the country. Beginning in a room fifteen feet square, in 1838, the works now occupy a flooring of fifty thousand square feet, and each department is crowded to its utmost capacity.

Amid the cares of business, Mr. Merrick has found time to devote some of his energies to matters relating to the material welfare of his native place. He was chosen a director of Monson National Bank in 1855 and in 1862. He is also a trustee of Monson Academy; and at the organization of the Monson Savings Institution, in 1872, he was chosen its president, and still occupies that position.

Charles Merrick, son of Charles H. and Mary A. Merrick, was born at Monson, April 17, 1853. Since finishing his education he has been engaged in the interests of the firm with which his father is connected, with a view of continuing in the business. June 19, 1878, he married Mary A., daughter of B. A. and Eunice M. Day, of Monson.

RUFUS F. FAY.

The name of Fay is of ancient origin, and can be traced back many hundred years. It is first met with in France, in the persons of Sir Gonderneur du Fay, Great Baron of Normandy, and Gen. Victor Fay, one of the generals of Napoleon the First, and the father of sons distinguished as ambassadors and authors. Rodolph Fay married the daughter of Gen. Lafayette, and with his wife shared the captivity of the father in the prison of Olmutz, Prussia. M. du Fay held several important posts of honor during the reign of Louis XI., and discovered vitreous and resinous electricity. Miss Leontine Fay was a distinguished French actress, and married a gentleman of great wealth. Another Fay, an astronomer, discovered Fay's comet in 1844. The name occurs in England as early as the year 1173, and is probably traceable to Radul de Fay, a distinguished nobleman during the reign of Henry II. The name also occurred in Ireland at an early day, under the form of Fake.

The Fays were not among the first settlers of New England, but they are believed to have sprung mostly from one common ancestor. David Fay appears first as a settler at Sudbury, Mass., at an early day. He was from Wayhill, England, and is supposed to have served as a soldier under Cromwell. He returned to England soon after 1660, leaving behind him an only son, John, who was born in England in the year 1648. John came to America on board the "Speedwell," June 27, 1656, became one of the first settlers of Marlboro', Mass., and bore a gallant part in the trials and dangers that attended the first settlements at that place. He died Dec. 5, 1690, aged forty-two.

Rufus F. Fay is in the seventh generation after the original David Fay, the descent having passed through John, Samuel, Ebenezer, Jude, his grandfather, and Rufus F., his father. Jude Fay was born in the year 1748. He married Sally Fairbanks, and settled in Monson at an early date. His daughter Betsey married Joel Norcross, and was a lady of rare excellence of character, and her death, in 1829, elicited the strongest sentiment of regret from the public prints of that day.

Rufus F. Fay, father of our subject, was born Aug. 18, 1786, in Brimfield, Mass. He located in the north part of Monson, near the line of the town of Palmer, and there owned a large farm, now occupied by his son, Eli N. Fay. In the year 1809 he was united in marriage to Rachel Taft, by whom nine children were born to him. He died March 31, 1865.

Of the children of Rufus F. Fay, his son, Rufus F., was the third, having been born at Monson, on the old farm, Feb. 9, 1814. He passed his early life upon the farm, enjoying in the winter season the benefits of such education as the common schools of his day afforded. After attaining the age of twenty-

Rufus F. Fay

Joseph L. Reynolds

D. W. Ellis

one, he entered the woolen-factory of the Rockville Manufacturing Company, at Rockville, Conn., for the purpose of learning the business of woolen-manufacture. After remaining at Rockville three years he returned to Monson, and, in partnership with Charles H. Merrick, engaged in the manufacture of straw goods, mainly palm-leaf hats, making the first Shaker hoods made in Massachusetts. This was the original establishment of the firm of Merrick & Fay, now old and well-known manufacturers of straw goods. The business connection of these gentlemen has continued uninterruptedly since. The firm have extended their manufacture to the higher grades of straw goods, and do the largest business of any manufacturers in Monson.

While occupying prominent business standing in the community, Mr. Fay has always declined to accept any of the public offices that fall in his way, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to the conduct and development of his business, and firmly believing that weakness is the natural result of divided duties. He is a member of the Congregational Church of Monson, having united with it in 1828.

On the 1st of April, 1835, Mr. Fay was united in marriage with Margaret, daughter of Charles McMaster, of Monson. She died in 1850, leaving no children. In November, 1852, he married Sarah McMaster, sister of his first wife, by whom he has had three children,—Charles, who died in infancy; Rufus, aged nineteen; and Frederick, aged seventeen. The sons are engaged in business with their father.

JOSEPH LANGFORD REYNOLDS.

The Reynolds family is of ancient and honorable origin, and has been represented in this country for many years. John Reynolds, the great-grandfather of our subject, lived at an early day at North Kingston, Washington Co., R. I. But whether he was born in this country, or emigrated from England, is not certainly known. John, his son, and grandfather of Joseph L., passed the greater part of his life at the same place, and died at the age of eighty-four. He lost his sight in the later years of his life, and was known as "Blind John," to distinguish him from several others of the same name who lived in that locality.

Eldridge Reynolds, father of Joseph L., was born at North Kingston, on the old farm that has been owned by the family for the past two hundred years. He had seven children,—John, Henry, Joseph L., Sarah, Martha L., Mary G., Sheffield C.

Joseph L. was born on the old farm at North Kingston, on the last day and the last hour of the year 1796. He passed his life, up to the age of fourteen, at North Kingston, attending school at the village of Wickford, R. I. In the year 1811 he went to Portsmouth, R. I., and engaged in farming, but returned home the following year. At the age of sixteen he went to Coventry, R. I., to learn the trade of machine-making. He served an apprenticeship of three years there with Hinds, Arnold & Co. Upon the expiration of his time he went to Bozrah, Conn., and engaged in the manufacture of brass andirons. He remained there but a short time, and went out in search of employment. He finally took service with Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton-gin, at Whitneyville, Conn., and engaged in the manufacture of muskets for the government. He remained there about three years, and then returned to Rhode Island and engaged in machinery-making at Pawtucket. At the expiration of about a year he went to Brimfield, Mass., and there first engaged in the manufacture of cotton sheeting, having special charge of the newly invented power-looms. This was about the year 1820.

In September, 1821, he went to Monson, Mass., and associated himself with the Hampden Cotton-Manufacturing Company. He first became general overseer for the company, and afterward acted as agent for twenty-five years. During that time Mr. Reynolds greatly increased the value of the manufacturing enterprises of that company, erected an additional mill, and added other improvements. In 1850 the company, as some mark of appreciation of the long and valuable services of Mr. Reynolds, presented him a handsome solid silver pitcher, bearing the inscription,

"Presented to Joseph L. Reynolds, Esq., by the Hampden Manufacturing Company, as a token of their sense of the skill, ability, and integrity evinced by him in the management of their affairs for a quarter of a century.—1850."

During this time Mr. Reynolds was largely interested as an owner in the enterprises of the company. He afterward resigned the agency of the Hampden Manufacturing Company, and, though still acting as treasurer of that company, engaged in manufacturing on his own account, and erected two mills at South Monson,—a steam-mill, which was destroyed by fire about June, 1858, and not afterward rebuilt, and a mill that stood upon the present site of the Rockland mill.

The Hampden Company finally dissolved, and Mr. Reynolds engaged in running his own enterprise, having rebuilt the Rockland mill, and purchased of the Hampden Company, June 5, 1869, the "old cotton-mill." These mills he still owns, the business being managed by his sons, R. M. Reynolds and Theodore Reynolds. The manufactures are cassimeres and doeskins. Mr. Reynolds, having reached the age of eighty-two, is not now engaged in active business, though his mills are run in his name.

July 13, 1824, he married Sylvia, daughter of William Smith, of Brimfield, Mass. She died Aug. 9, 1836, leaving four children. He married his present wife March 8, 1837. She was Oriel, a daughter of Rice Munn, of Monson, the family having been among the very first settlers of the town. They have had three children, of whom one died in infancy. Rice M. Reynolds, born Dec. 18, 1838, and Theodore, born Oct. 31, 1843, are now engaged in the manufacturing business at Monson.

Mr. Reynolds has confined himself almost exclusively to the management of his business enterprises, public office having no attractions for him. In the year 1854 he filled the office of State Senator with great acceptance. He has filled various town offices, and was a justice of the peace for a long term of years.

In his church affiliations he is a Congregationalist, and with his wife is connected with that denomination in the town.

Through a long, active, and laborious life Mr. Reynolds has discharged the various duties that devolved upon him with singular fidelity, integrity, and success, and his career is a fitting example to the young of what earnest and systematic devotion to business interests, combined with integrity of character, can accomplish.

He has long been an active member of the Masonic fraternity, and was the first Master of Thomas Lodge, of Palmer. He was previously Master of that lodge, early in its history, when it existed at Monson. He was also the first Master of Dayspring Lodge, now at Monson, in the year 1863.

He has added much to the embellishment of the town of Monson, and now occupies a handsome and commodious residence in South Monson, which he erected in 1863.

DWIGHT WARREN ELLIS.

Dwight Warren Ellis was born in Dana, Mass., Dec. 22, 1824. While a boy he lived in Ware, Mass., and Rockville, Stafford, and Coventry, Conn., working in mills, and attending school, winters. He attended one term at Monson Academy. Commencing the woolen business when a boy, he learned it thoroughly, from "sorting" and dyeing the wool to "finishing" the manufactured cloth. His commencement of business for himself, which was in association with others, was in 1849. He purchased a small interest with the Shaws, of Wales,

Mass., and remained with them four years. This business venture was not successful, its control being in other hands.

He then sold out and engaged in the shoe business, losing all he had in two years. Engaging in a business which he did not understand he considers a great mistake, but it is one which many others have made. Being now out of funds, he was obliged to work again on a salary as a superintendent. This he did for a number of years.

In 1863 he rented a small mill in North Wilbraham. His capital at that time was very limited. In about a year and a half the mill was burned. His loss was considerable, but he had quite an amount of funds remaining wherewith to commence a new business. This fire afterward proved a blessing rather than a disaster. He then bought the water-privilege and erected a larger and more modern mill, which has steadily made money since.

In 1868, in conjunction with Julius Converse, Esq., of Stafford, Conn., he purchased the Orcuttville mill in Stafford, at the same time continuing his business in Wilbraham. This venture was quite successful.

In 1870 he purchased the water-privilege, tenements, etc., in South Monson, and built a new mill in place of one which had previously been burned. This mill, like the others, yielded good returns.

Mr. Ellis has improved South Monson greatly. He has recently erected a fine residence there, which he occupies, and has constructed other buildings. Being somewhat out of health, he recently sold his interest in his Stafford manufactory and associated himself in business with a brother at Wilbraham and a son at Monson.

Mr. Ellis has never held any town or State office, or allowed his name to be used as a candidate for such, believing that division of one's time and energy injuriously affects his business prosperity.

Mr. Ellis is one of the most successful business-men in Hampden County, and has, perhaps, made a larger percentage on capital invested, during the last fifteen years, than any of them. He attributes his success to practical knowledge and reliance on his own judgment. At different times he has lost heavily by fire, freshet, and bad debts, but he looks upon these as natural occurrences, resulting in the thorough discipline of the man.

In March, 1849, Mr. Ellis was united in marriage with Mary, daughter of George Puffer, of Brimfield, Mass. The fruits of this union have been four children,—Arthur D., aged twenty-eight, now associated with his father in the manufacturing business at Monson; Frank P., who died at the age of twenty-three; Frederick W., aged twenty-two, now in attendance upon the Harvard Medical School; and Milton G., who died at the age of three years.

WILLIAM NORCROSS FLYNT

is a lineal descendant of Thomas Flint, the ancestor of the family, who is supposed to have come from Wales to this country as early as 1642. He was one of the first settlers of Salem village, now South Dana, Mass., and is first mentioned in its records in 1650. He died April 15, 1663, leaving six children. In the third generation from him the orthography of the name became changed to Flynt.

Rufus Flynt, the father of William N. Flynt, and in the sixth generation from Thomas Flint, was born in Hardwick, Mass., June 22, 1775, and removed to Monson from that place about 1790. For more than forty years he was a prominent merchant and leading citizen of the town. He was one of the corporators and early trustees of Monson Academy, and held the office of treasurer of that institution for twenty-three years. He was appointed postmaster of Monson by President Madison, and filled the position until his death, June 15, 1836. He was a gentleman of the old school, of high character, and quiet and dignified manners. Nov. 30, 1800, he married Sarah, daughter of William Norcross, of Monson, by whom four children were born to him.

Of these, William N. Flynt was the fourth, born March 14, 1818. He received his education at Monson Academy, and subsequently entered his father's store as a clerk, continuing in this employment under his father's successors in the mercantile business after the death of the former.

In 1839 he began to open the Monson Quarry, the first stone from which had been taken out by his father in the year 1825. The character of the stone, the value and importance of the enterprise, and the prominent place which it holds among the industries of the town and State are referred to at length in the notice of the "Industrial Pursuits" of Monson contained in this work.

To the development and management of the quarry Mr. Flynt has for many years devoted his time and attention, manifesting in its control rare executive ability, enterprise, and perseverance. Finally, overcome by constant and unremitting labor, he has been compelled to retire for a time from the active management of the enterprise, which is now chiefly under the control of his son, William K. Flynt, the firm being known as W. N. Flynt & Co.

During his long and active life, Mr. Flynt has filled many offices of trust and responsibility, discharging their various duties with great acceptability. For thirty years he was treasurer of the town of Monson; in the years 1848, 1849, 1860, and 1861 he represented the town in the Legislature, and was an active and leading member of the House, receiving high encomiums from the public prints of the day. He was a member of the Executive Council of the State in the years 1865 and 1866, under the administrations of Govs. Andrew and Bullock. He was the first president of the bank in Monson, a trustee and treasurer of Monson Academy for many years, has filled the office of president of the savings-bank at Palmer, Mass., and has filled other positions of honor and usefulness.

In his religious convictions he is firm and decided, and actively identified with the Congregational Church of his town, and a prominent mover in its benevolent and philanthropic enterprises.

Mr. Flynt is eminently a domestic man, and his warmest affections have ever clustered around his own fireside. He has been twice married, having seven children,—four sons and three daughters,—all of whom are now residents of Monson. His eldest son, William K. Flynt, is the present treasurer of the town, and the successor of his father in that office.

Mr. Flynt's house at Monson is one of the most tasteful in the town. A large attractive residence, surrounded by handsome grounds, ornamented with a fine fountain, it occupies a prominent location and adds greatly to the many beauties of the place.

LUDLOW.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

THIS town is situated in the northeast corner of the original town of Springfield, and is bounded on the north by the towns of Granby and Belchertown, in Hampshire County; south by Wilbraham and Springfield; east by Belchertown; and west by Chicopee.

Its northern, eastern, and western boundaries are straight lines, with the exception of a break of a quarter of a mile in the line between it and the town of Chicopee. The southern boundary follows the devious course of the Chicopee River. Its dimensions are about four and a half by six miles, with an area of 27 square miles, or 17,280 acres, of which a large proportion is unimproved or forest land.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of the town is generally comparatively level, with the exception of a few important elevations. The most prominent of these are what have long been known as the "Facing Hills," in the northern part of the town, which attain a considerable altitude, and afford, from their summits, an excellent view of the surrounding country. "*Minnechaug** Mountain" is a landmark of great interest, located southeast of the geographical centre of the town. "Jefferson's Peak" is the name bestowed upon a detached elevation lying south of the "Facing Hills."

The soil is good, and has afforded rich returns to the inhabitants, who are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Numerous small ponds of water diversify the landscape, of which the most important are "Pickerel" and "Second" Ponds, in the northern part of the town, and "Chapin," "Wood," and "*Minnechaug*," in the southern part.

The principal affluents of the Chicopee River are Broad Brook, which drains the larger part of the town lying east of the highlands; Chapin Brook, in the south, and Higher Brook (so called), which drains the central and southwestern portions, and discharges into the Chicopee about a mile west of the town line in the town of Chicopee. The northwestern corner of the town is drained by Stony Brook, which discharges into the Connecticut in the town of South Hadley, in Hampshire County.

The Chicopee River forms the southern boundary of the town, and in its course of three or four miles furnishes excellent water-power, the best of which is at the falls of Wallamanumps and Indian Orchard. At the former place the water descends along a narrow, rocky channel 42 feet in a distance of 100 rods, and at the latter, less than a mile distant, there is a fall of 63 feet from the top of the dam to the still water below.

Just below the falls of Wallamanumps the river in its tortuous course forms a little peninsula of a few acres of land, formerly densely wooded, and elevated about 80 feet above the water, the extremity of which has long been known by the name of "Indian Leap." The story, which is purely legendary, and of which there are several versions, is that a party of Indians, being surprised in this secluded spot, and finding no other way of escaping their enemies, sprang over the precipice in fearless desperation, and all of them save one perished in the seething waters and among the rocks below.† In this place, on the high bank of the river, is supposed to have been the encampment of 600 of King Philip's warriors the night after they had burned Springfield, in 1675, since those who went in pursuit of them the next day found here 24 camp-fires and some of their plunder left behind. The railroad-bridge spans the river at this point.

The abrupt extremity of this strip of land is composed of red sandstone, the quarrying of which constitutes an important branch of industry on the part of neighboring corporations. The nature of this deposit, and its uses, are fully treated in a general chapter.

The town has been noted for the longevity of its inhabitants.

RAILROADS.

The Springfield, Athol and Northeastern Railroad passes in an easterly direction through the southern border of the town, touching at Jenksville, Collins' Depot, and Red Bridge, and thence following the course of the Chicopee River into Palmer. It crosses the Chicopee at "Indian Leap," where also the

AQUEDUCT,

which supplies the water for the city of Springfield, crosses. The reservoir from whence this supply is obtained is located in Ludlow, in the region formerly known as Cherry Valley, and was constructed in 1873 and '74. The number of acres in the bed of the reservoir is 445, to which must be added a marginal area of 360 acres. Of this entire territory 280 acres were woodland. Six and three-eighths acres of swamp have been covered with 13,924 cubic yards of sand, and a little over one-half as much have been sanded between the south dam and the filter. The land was purchased of Benjamin Sikes and sons, Reuben Sikes, S. Billings, A. L. Bennett, C. S. Bennett, J. L. Banister, Mrs. Margaret Sikes, M. King, and C. W. Alden. A ditch of a mile in length turns Higher Brook into the reservoir, and one longer and larger taps Broad Brook, just north of the town line.

EMINENT CITIZENS.

Rev. Joel Chapin was born in Ludlow soon after its original settlement. He served in the Revolutionary war, and afterward received a collegiate education at Dartmouth College.

Hon. Chester W. Chapin, widely known in connection with the railway, manufacturing, and commercial enterprises of the valley, and as a representative in Congress from the Springfield district, is a native of Ludlow, where he passed his early years.

Hon. Gordon M. Fisk, editor of the *Palmer Journal*, an enterprising newspaper published at Palmer Depot, in Hampden County, who is well known as a former member of the State Senate, and in connection with various other official positions, is also a native of the town.

Other prominent citizens of the town have been Hon. S. Bliss Stebbins, of Boston, Hon. Edwin Booth, of Philadel-

* The word is variously written *Mauchoag* and *Monowchoag*.

† The prevalent unbelief of later years has caused this legend to be doubted, and modern iconoclasts have presumed to assert that, had the Indians varied a few feet from the alleged course, they might have reached the river by an easy path. The tribe to which these Indians belonged are said to have been called the *Onghmanggats*, and their chief "Roaring Thunder."

phia, Hon. Dexter Damon, of Willoughby, Ohio, Hon. Chas. L. Miller, and a number of prominent Christian ministers.

INDIAN OCCUPATION AND RELICS.

The history of this region before the white man appropriated the lands is preserved only in tradition. The territory comprised within the town of Ludlow, and indeed of all the towns lying along the Chicopee River and in the eastern portion of Hampshire County, constituted one of the principal hunting-grounds of the Indians, and through its entire extent these wild denizens of the forest were accustomed to roam at will in the pursuit of game, and when preparing for the darker deeds of the war-path. The names "*Monnechaug*"* and "*Wallamanumps*" bear evidence of Indian familiarity with this region, and the relics of their savage warfare and rude agriculture abound to this day throughout the town. Numerous sharp and irregular fragments of stone,—porphyry, quartz, chalcedony, and sandstone,—the chippings thrown off by the Indians in fabricating their implements of warfare, of the chase, and for their domestic use, are found in various places. Thousands of arrow-heads of various sizes, hatchets, chisels, gouges, mortars, and pestles have been picked up within a few years, and a large spearhead, of great value as a curiosity, and also a remarkable gravestone were lately found, the latter wrought somewhat into the human form, being about 3 feet in height. It is supposed to have marked the burial-place of some distinguished chief.†

Of the Indian lore of the neighborhood two incidents have been already given. A precipice on "Facing Hills" is said to have been the theatre of another thrilling adventure. Two women, connected with a small hamlet somewhere in the valley of the Chicopee, were surprised by savages during the absence of the men in the fields. One of them successfully concealed herself under a tub in the cellar. The other was carried off, and when the Indians, closely pursued by the settlers, found their prisoner a burden, they put their victim to a savage death at the spot indicated.‡

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first distribution of land within the present territory of Ludlow was made to avoid the reversion of what were known as the "outward commons" of Springfield to the English crown. To avoid such a catastrophe the Springfield colonists voted in town-meeting, Feb. 3, 1685, that after reserving 300 acres for the ministry, and 150 acres for schools, on the east side of the Connecticut River, and due proportions for like purposes on the west side, the remainder should be divided among the 123 heads of families or legal citizens, adding to the latter class the names of all male persons under age.

The "commons" east of the "Great River" seem to have included two sections, bounded by a line running north and south; the line on the east side, commencing at Newbury Ditch, so called, on the boundary of William Clark's land, extending from the hill west of the Norman Lyon homestead, and passing southward near the present residence of Ezekiel Fuller, past the rear of Mr. Haviland's house, and near the crossing of the Springfield, Athol and Northeastern Railroad with the Three Rivers road, across the river and near the Stony Hill road, in Wilbraham. The land thus described was the outward commons eastward of this line. Each of the 125 took a share in the three sections east and the two west of the Great River. The northern section of the east "outward commons," and a small portion of the middle section, are within the present territory of Ludlow. In the north section, east, the school- and ministry-lots ran through Cedar Swamp, near the centre of the present town, and over the north end of Minnechaug Mountain. The south boundary must have passed not far from the south shore of Wood Pond, and past the Miller Corner school-lot to the river. The original proprietors of Ludlow, under this division, were Jonathan Burt, Jr., Eliakim Cooley, John Warner, Geo. Colton, Samuel Stebbins, Samuel Marshfield, Ebenezer Jones, Benjamin Knowlton, James Petty, Joseph Ely, Increase Sikes, Sr., Obadiah Miller, Sr., Widow Sikes, Sr., James Munn, David Throw, Widow Bedortha, John Burt, Sr., James Stephenson, and Col. Pynchon.

The middle section was the first settled, but the name of the first to locate there remains in doubt. Tradition awards the honor to Aaron Colton, whose home was situated on the bluff, above the Chicopee River, where Arthur King now lives, and who is supposed to have settled prior to 1751. James Sheldon, Shem Chapin, and Benjamin Sikes are said to have lived in the town at the same period. James Sheldon is supposed to have lived on the site now occupied by the house in which Reuben Keith resides; Benjamin Sikes, at the place next north of the George S. Page farm, on his allotment of commons; and Shem Chapin, near the home of James M. White. These four are presumed to have been the earliest white settlers of Ludlow, although it is rumored that a man named Antisel occupied a log house on the edge of "Facing Hills," subsisting on game, and that he antedated all of these settlers.

In 1751, Joseph Miller settled with his family where Elihu J. Sikes now lives. The friends in their former home, West Springfield, mourned them as dead, and it is said that a funeral sermon was preached over their departure into the wilds of that unknown region.

A little later, in 1756, Ebenezer Barber sought a home for himself near Shem Chapin's, in the inward commons.

Jonathan Lumbard commenced to clear a farm in the upper part of Cherry Valley, in 1757.

Joshua Fuller cleared a spot on the Dorman place, at the centre, in 1767.

James Kendall came from Ashford and located May 2, 1769.

In 1770, Jonathan Burr moved in an ox-cart from Connecticut, and settled between Mary Lyon's and the mountain.

In 1772 came Joel Willey, to Miller Corner; while a young man from Wilbraham, Isaac Brewer, Jr., married a daughter of Capt. Joseph Miller, and established himself in Ludlow.

Of the other families who came to town and settled about this time a few may be mentioned:

Northward of Colton and Miller, and toward the present centre, lived Benajah Willey, afterward the first district "clark." Next south of him was a Mr. Ainesworth. Benjamin Sikes, the father of Benjamin, Abner, and John, occupied the farm afterward owned by J. Mann, north of the centre. The son, Abner, settled three miles to the eastward, near the present Alden District school-house. The Hitchcock home, occupied by Josiah and his son, Abner, with families, now forms the homestead of Lucius Simonds, while another son, Joseph, lived next west, and probably Ezra Parsons and John Hubbard not far away. Beriah Jennings was near the present site of the late Ezekiel Fuller's house. Shem Chapin's neighbors were Aaron Ferry, Jacob Cooley, at the Torrey place; Noah Bowker, on the Samuel White farm; Israel Warriner, a little below, and farther to the south. At the mill-privilege were Ezekiel Squires, who built the first grist-mill, and, hard by, Oliver Chapin and the Zachariah Warners,—father and son.

These settlers came from divers places,—from West Springfield, Ashfield, Wilbraham, Shutesbury, Ellington, Glastonbury, Somers, Brookfield, and Bridgewater,—until finally the rough places of "Stony Hill," as the region was formerly called, were made smooth. Forest and swampy dell were

* This name was applied by the Indians to the whole eastern portion of Wilbraham and Ludlow, and signifies "Berry-land."

† It is more than probable that these relics belong to a much older race than the Indians, and one greatly superior to them in civilization.—[Ed.]

‡ This incident bears some resemblance to the account of the massacre of the Wrights, at *Skipmuck*, July 26, 1708, as detailed in Holland's Western Massachusetts, Vol. I., p. 158

made productive fields, and the rocks and hills of Ludlow resounded with the glad acclaim of those who had successfully established themselves.

The first roads laid out in the town were rough bridle-paths, marked by blazed trees. After the incorporation of the town, the first mentioned are those from the present west schoolhouse to Ludlow City, and from L. Simonds' to Jenksville. The old Cherry Valley road, through to J. P. Hubbard's, was laid out in 1782, and that from J. L. Mann's to W. G. Fuller's in the same year. A highway from the east cemetery to Miller Corner was projected in 1784, and the same year another across Cedar Swamp. The road from the Congregational Church, northward, was laid out in 1800. In 1793 a petition was sent to the county officers to lay out a road corresponding to the route from Collins' Depot to Granby, as part of a line which shall "commode the travil from the eastern part of Connecticut to Dartmouth Colledge in New Hampshire."

A pound was erected near Elisha Hubbard's in 1776, 30 feet square. Sixteen years later it had fallen into decay. Soon afterward a new one was erected of white oak, near Oliver Dutton's house.

The first reference to guide-boards is in 1795, when it needed a committee of nine to erect "way-posts."

MERCHANTS.

One of the first stores kept in the town was by Elisha Fuller at Ludlow Centre, on the corner opposite the Fuller tavern stand. The exact date of his opening the store is not known, but his book of accounts contains charges against the Rev. Antipas Steward, who was the first pastor of the town, and who was ordained in 1793. Mr. Fuller kept the store probably as late as 1840. During the latter part of the time one was kept in the L of the hotel building. About twenty years ago, Lucien Cooley traded in the Fuller store for a short time. Some time afterward Homer and Arthur King carried on the market and grocery business for a short time.

The first store at Jenksville was established by Benjamin Jenks and partners, probably as early as 1814. After the failure of the Jenks manufacturing enterprise in 1848, Ephraim Jenks & Son are supposed to have traded there for a while. Jerre Miller carried on business in the same building in 1855, and was succeeded by his son Austin. Next, Hezekiah Root & Son traded there; then Walter Miller, followed by Eli M. Smith. Later, David Joy kept store in the same building for several years. Howard & Beckwith, who are still in trade there, commenced in the spring of 1878.

About 1830, Harmon Booth kept a store at Jenksville for several years. He was succeeded by Henry Jenks, and he by Walter Miller. James Jenks and others followed for a short time, and were succeeded by Edmund Bliss, who kept it for several years, and then removed to his present store. Hezekiah Root, after disposing of his old store, established another at Jenksville, and is still in business, in connection with his sons.

TAVERNS.

The oldest tavern kept in Ludlow, it is said, was on the Dorman place, south of the centre. A tavern, called the "Old Ark," stood at the "west middle" part of the town in 1787, and was kept by Ezekiel Fuller. Amos Kendall afterward resided there. Another tavern was kept at the Jennings place by John Jennings, at an early date. One was also kept near the Ezekiel Fuller place by a man named Wright, about the same time. It was a place of popular resort and the centre of terpsichorean festivities.

The next tavern was kept at the centre by Ely Fuller for a number of years. He was there in 1833. This place was long known as the old "Fuller tavern stand," and was also a place of public resort, the town clerk's office being kept there for many successive years, Ely Fuller filling that office. After the death of Mr. Fuller, the tavern was kept by his family for some time, Isaac Plumley succeeding them as proprietor for a few years.

The first tavern at Jenksville was kept by Calvin Eaton. He was succeeded by a man named Sawin, and Ashley Haydon, in turn. It was afterward kept by Jerre Miller. Erasmus Rood kept the last one at Jenksville. There are none in town at the present time.

PHYSICIANS.

The first physician to practice in Ludlow was Dr. Aaron John Miller, who was born Jan. 11, 1750. He married Esther Burr, and died at Ludlow, Nov. 4, 1838. "He was a very tidy man, distinguished for wearing the highest-priced black broadcloth he could find, and always eating molasses instead of butter on his bread, drinking clear tea, and a very little old New England rum and water. He was a rapid talker, made his fever-powders of camphor-gum and loaf-sugar, and was never known to hurt his patients with his medicines. He usually walked on his visits to patients, always accompanied by his little yellow dog. He was intolerant of others' opinions, and emphasized his own with frequent thrusts of his cane." He was a surgeon in the Revolutionary war, and is reliably reported to have been a member of the original Boston Tea-Party.

The next physician appears to have been Dr. Francis Percival. Dr. Benjamin Trask practiced in 1777. A Dr. Wood lived down in "Miller Corner," and practiced about the same time. Dr. Simpson Ellis and Dr. David Lyon followed next in turn; also Dr. Sylvester Nash, who married a daughter of Rev. Antipas Steward, the first settled minister. Dr. Philip Lyon next engaged in practice about 1802. Drs. Taintor, Sutton, Munger, Hamilton, and Estis Howes followed. Dr. Elijah Caswell practiced for many years, until his death, March 4, 1844. He lived west of the centre, his residence being known as the "Caswell place." Dr. Washington B. Alden lived at Ludlow Centre, and practiced somewhat later. Dr. Bassett engaged in practice about 1840. He was followed by Dr. R. G. English. Dr. William B. Miller resided at Jenksville for a time and engaged in the practice of his profession. He subsequently removed to the city of Springfield, where he is now practicing. Dr. Henry M. T. Smith and Dr. C. B. Smith practiced in turn at Jenksville. Dr. Robert Wood commenced practice at Jenksville about the same time as Dr. William B. Miller, and continued until the year 1875, when he died. Dr. King practiced for a short time contemporaneously with Dr. Wood. Dr. Benjamin K. Johnson married a daughter of Dr. Caswell, and engaged in practice near Ludlow Centre. Dr. T. W. Lyman resided at the centre at the breaking out of the Rebellion, and pursued the practice of his profession. Dr. Robert Wood was the last regular practicing physician in the town, there having been none since his death, in 1875.

ATTORNEYS.

John Jennings is said to have been the only lawyer who ever practiced in the town, and that at a very early date. He is believed to have lived at one time near the residence of Ezekiel Fuller, where he had an office. His usefulness continued for many years. It is not definitely known whether he was a regularly licensed practitioner. His name does not appear in the roll of attorneys in the county of Hampshire, from 1786 to 1826, nor on the roll of Hampden County attorneys. His principal business seems to have been the drawing of papers and the giving of wholesome advice.

ORGANIZATION.

In the year 1774, the population of the town having increased to 200 or 300, measures were taken to establish a separate corporate organization, and a petition to that effect was presented to the royal Governor, Thomas Hutchinson, and the General Court. No good reason appearing why the application should not be granted, an act of incorporation was

passed by the Legislature, Feb. 23, 1774, and became a law by the signature of the Governor on the 28th day of the same month. By this act that part of the township of Springfield called "Stony Hill" was erected into a separate district by the name of Ludlow, being "invested with all the powers and privileges" which towns in the province enjoyed by law, "that of choosing and sending a representative to the General Assembly only excepted."* This latter privilege was only to be exercised in conjunction with Springfield.

The boundaries of the new district of Ludlow were as follows:

"Bounding southerly on *Chicabee* River; east on the east line of said Springfield and west line of Belchertown; northerly on the north line of said Springfield, or partly on Belchertown and partly on Granby, and extending westward so far as to include all that part of the outward commons, so called, that lies in the northeast corner of the township of Springfield, and extending also in a line parallel with the west line of said outward commons one mile and three quarters farther west, into the inward commons, so called, in said Springfield, north of *Chicabee* River."

Provision was also made for including the farms of Zachariah Warner, senior and junior, Oliver Chapin, and Ezekiel Squire, for the calling of a district meeting by warrant, and in regard to the ministry and school lands, the distribution of public funds, and general matters relating to the setting off of the district.

The warrant for the first district meeting was issued by the "Honorable John Worthington, directed to some principal inhabitant," and in the language of Benajah Willey, the first clerk of the new municipality,—

"The first town-meeting was held at the house of Abner Hitchcock, March 16, 1774. Moses Bliss, Esq., of Springfield, was chosen Moderator; Benajah Willey, Clerk; Aaron Ferry, Abner Sikes, and Joseph Miller were chosen Selectmen; Joshua Fuller and Jacob Kendall, Wardens; Joseph Jones, John Hubbard, Jr., and Joseph Hitchcock, Assessors; John Sikes and Jacob Cooley, Constables; Joseph Miller, Treasurer; Beriah Jennings, Joel Willey, and Noah Bowker were elected Surveyors; James Chapin and Oliver Chapin, Tithingmen; Israel Warriner and Isaac Brewer, Fence-Viewers; Isaac Warriner and Ezra Parsons, Hog-Reeves; Ezekiel Squires, Aaron Colton, and Jonathan Lombard, Deer-Reeves."

Of the origin of the name of "Ludlow,"† bestowed on the town by the act of incorporation, no positive information can be obtained. Investigators have been forced into the region of conjecture, and several theories have been advanced, some of them more or less plausible, but none of them bearing the indelible stamp of authenticity. The more probable theory in regard to the matter is that the town may have been named after Edmund Ludlow, who lived previous to and during the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, in England, was a member of Parliament, and a popular leader of the people in those stormy times, and who, though one of the king's judges, was a consistent republican and an earnest supporter of the bill for the abolition of the House of Peers. It is not unreasonable to suppose that his name, associated as it was with genuine republicanism like that of John Hampden, his contemporary, whose name was afterward bestowed on the county, should, for like reasons, have been previously joined to one of its towns. Another suggested origin of the name is from one Roger Ludlow, a prominent citizen in early New England colonial history, who was a candidate for Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1634, and who afterward removed to Windsor, Conn., and drew up for the people a code of laws long known as "Ludlow's Code."

The bounds of the town were changed in 1805 so as to include more of the territory of Springfield, extending from the mouth of Higher Brook northward to the South Hadley line. In 1813 the original line had evidently been restored.

Nearly every highway east of the mountain was either laid out or relaid before 1811. In 1817 was established the highway from Joy's store to Plumley's, to accommodate travel from Jenksville to the Three River factories in Palmer. The only prominent highway constructed since 1848 has been the road from Eaton's Mills to Indian Orchard, including the iron bridge spanning the Chicopee River at that village, which was built by order of the county commissioners in 1866.

In earlier times only the most primitive methods of crossing the Chicopee River were employed; these were "riding-places," or fords, at Wallamanumps, and where Collins' bridge now spans the river. As early as 1781 a committee from Ludlow was to meet another from Springfield to see about the construction of a bridge at Wallamanumps. Seven years later, £50 were granted for a like purpose in April, and in November a committee on subscriptions was appointed, possibly to secure a better bridge than the town felt able to construct unassisted. In 1792 the bridge had either been carried away or become unfit for use, for the town petitioned the county authorities for another. In 1794 the Putnam's, or "Put's," bridge was erected, and stood until 1801, when another is said to have taken its place, and remained until about 1812, when the bridge known as Cooley's bridge was erected by Ariel Cooley. This having been worn out or carried away, measures were taken to build another, resulting in 1822 in the completion of the present substantial structure, at a cost of $3347.30.

The first bridge erected at Collins' Depot dates beyond 1850, but was carried away by a flood. The present structure was erected in 1851. The Red bridge was thoroughly overhauled and repaired in 1873.

TOWN OFFICERS.

The following persons have filled the principal offices of Ludlow, the figures designating the number of years of service:

SELECTMEN.

Aaron Ferry, 2; Abner Sikes, 12; Joseph Miller, 6; Joseph Hitchcock, 2; Joshua Fuller, 1; John Hubbard, Jr., 2; Benajah Willey, 1; Jonathan Bartlett, 2; John Sikes, 3; Moses Wilder, 1; Timothy Keyes, 2; Jeremiah Dutton, 1; Joel Nash, 6; Israel Warriner, 7; James Kendall, 2; Samuel Arnold, 1; Isaac Brewer, 1; Jonathan Burr, 9; Samuel Frost, 6; Dr. Francis Percival, 4; Aaron Colton, 3; Ephraim Chapin, 2; Benjamin Sikes, Jr., 9; Plynn Sikes, 1; Eli Putnam, 1; Lieut. Joseph Munger, 2; Sherwood Beebe, 6; Job Pease, 1; Timothy Nash, 14; Jonathan Sikes, 4; Gad Lyon, 2; Ezekiel Fuller, 1; Gates Willey, 7; Joseph Miller, 1; Joshua Fuller, 5; Daniel Sprague, 2; Nathaniel Lyon, 2; Titus Hubbard, 1; James Sheldon, 1; Ashbel Burr, 13; John Dorman, 10; Elias Frost, 5; Asahel Rood, 5; Gordon B. Miller, 3; Theodore Sikes, 4; Elam Wright, 1; Chester Sikes, 8; Elijah Fuller, 1; John Town, Jr., 1; John Gates, 7; William Ray, 11; Waterman Fuller, 3; Dan Hubbard, 5; Daniel King, 1; Artemas H. Whitney, 12; Edmund W. Fuller, 2; John Miller, 6; Elijah Plumley, 3; David Lyon, 2; Alva Sikes, 2; Elisha T. Parsons, 2; Jerre Miller, 5; Henry Fuller, 3; Willis Keyes, 1; Homer Lyon, 1; Aaron Davis, 2; Seth J. Bennett, 1; Simeon Jones, 2; Elijah G. Fuller, 1; Benjamin Sikes, 7; Gilbert E. Fuller, 6; Roderick Collins, 4; Jacob S. Eaton, 2; F. F. McLean, 3; Henry Charles, 1; John P. Hubbard, 2; Samuel White, 9; Eli M. Smith, 3; Reuben Sikes, 3; John Ray, 2; Chauncey L. Buell, 1; David C. Jones, 1; Ambrose Clough, 4; Edward E. Fuller, 1.

TOWN CLERKS.

Benajah Willey, 1774–75; Jeremiah Dutton, 1776–79; Dr. Aaron J. Miller, 1780–82; Samuel Arnold, 1783–85, '88; Elisha Fuller, 1786; Solomon L. Fuller, 1787; John Jennings, 1789–92, '94–96, '98–99; Plynn Sikes, 1793–97; Increase Sikes, 1800–8; Eli Fuller, 1809–29, '31; Theodore Sikes, 1830, '33–35, '39–41; Dr. Washington B. Alden, 1832, '36–38; Samuel S. Bucklin, 1842; Dennis Knowlton, 1843–45; John P. Hubbard, 1845–53, '56–61, '64; George Booth, 1855; Albert Fuller, 1862–63; George E. Root, 1865; Benjamin F. Burr, 1866–78.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1784–85, Capt. Joseph Miller; 1787, John Jennings; 1800, Elisha Fuller; 1801–2, Dr. Aaron J. Miller; 1806–8, '10, Gad Lyon; 1807, Increase Sikes; 1809, John Jennings; 1811, Sherwood Beebe; 1812–15, '27, Ely Fuller; 1829, Rev. Alexander McLean; 1830, Dr. A. J. Miller; 1831–36, Theodore Sikes; 1837–38, Joseph Bucklin; 1840, '42–44, Dennis Knowlton; 1845–47, Artemas H. Whitney; 1848, Eli M. Smith; 1849, Alva Sikes; 1854, John P. Hubbard; 1855, Jerre Miller; 1856–57, Elisha T. Parsons; 1859, Albert Fuller; 1862, Hezekiah Root; 1865, Jacob S. Eaton; 1872, Reuben Sikes.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

The principal village in the town is what is known as

JENKSVILLE,

situated in the southwestern part of the town, on the Chicopee River. It was formerly known as "Put's Bridge," after the

* Ludlow did not send a representative of its own until 1784.

† Ludlow is said to be a Saxon word, Low or "Hlaw" signifying a hill or tumulus, and "Lud" or "Ludo" may be the name of a person. The word Ludlow may thus mean "the grave or burial-hill of the people."

bridge which was erected at that point by a man named Putnam. This village is of comparatively modern date, and has grown up around the flourishing industrial enterprises which the excellent water-power attracted there. The Ludlow Manufacturing Company now have several mills in the village. Besides these there are about fifty dwelling-houses, a boarding-house, several stores, and a church building, which was erected by the manufacturers of the village, and is now used as a union house of worship.

Post-Office.—The post-office was established about 1815. The mail-route for a while was through the town from north to south, a cavalier with drawn pistols carrying the precious bag. The first postmaster was Benjamin Jenks. His successors have been S. B. Stebbins, Jerre Miller, Walter Miller, Louis Harrington, Eli M. Smith, and David Joy.

LUDLOW CENTRE

is the oldest village of the town, where the first meeting-house was erected, the first measures for town organization adopted, and around which are to be found the most ancient landmarks.

Some fifteen or twenty neat dwelling-houses, a Methodist and a Congregational Church and chapel, comprise the village.

A post-office was established at the centre June 17, 1874, the date of the centennial celebration of the town, and in recognition of the progressive spirit of the age. Mrs. Susan A. Chapin was appointed the first postmistress, and still fills that position.

"LUDLOW CITY"

is a name bestowed upon a small collection of houses in the northwestern corner of the town. The inhabitants devote themselves assiduously to the cultivation of the soil.

MOODY CORNERS is a small hamlet near the western border of the town, at the crossing of two roads, and marked by a small collection of houses.

MILLER CORNER is a name early bestowed on the southeastern corner of the town because of the first settlement in that locality of the Miller family. Quite a settlement has grown up on the Ludlow side of the river, opposite Collins' Depot, or North Wilbraham, and some of the most energetic and substantial citizens of the town reside there.

SCHOOLS.

The earliest reference to education in the town records is in 1777, when in troublous times, and with an inflated currency, the town voted £400 for the support of schools. A little later came an appropriation of £20, which in 1794 had increased to £35. In 1800 the amount raised was $133.

The management of school affairs seems to have been given at first to the selectmen, but not always to the satisfaction of the citizens, for in 1788 they voted to accept their arrangement of districts, "Except Eight Families East of Capt. Joseph Miller's; and two Families North of Zephaniah Rood's." A committee for districting, appointed the next year, did their work successfully. District No. 1 included the present 1 and 2, very nearly. No. 2 was about the same as the present No. 3. No. 3 of that day was the Miller Corner of 1878; No. 4, Cherry Valley; and No. 5, the existing No. 9. The selectmen were to hire the school-masters and maintain six months' schooling in Nos. 1 and 3.

In 1791 a committee to locate and build school-houses were intrusted with £90 for the purpose. In 1794 the school management passed into the hands of a committee from each district. The town appropriated £6 for a singing-school in 1791, and appointed a committee to hire a singing-master. The Alden District was set off in 1808, the Centre in 1809, Wallamanumps in 1814, and the Lyon District in 1822. The first reference to the West Middle District was in 1822.

Among the early school-teachers of the town may be mentioned Theodocia Howard and Mary B. Newell.

There are at present nine school districts in Ludlow, which, by a two-thirds vote of the town, are still conducted upon the district system, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the Legislature of 1870. The number of scholars in attendance is about 180. About $2000 is annually devoted to the use of the schools.

CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONAL, LUDLOW CENTRE.

One of the earliest matters which received attention after the incorporation of the district of Ludlow was the establishment of stated religious services. The efforts to that end were more or less impeded by the unsettled condition of the times, and a long period elapsed before the religious affairs of the town assumed a definite shape.

Previous to Nov. 27, 1793, no regular pastor was employed. The first to officiate was Rev. Pelatiah Chapin, as a supply, who was hired for that purpose in accordance with a vote of the town, passed April 22, 1774. In 1779, Rev. Mr. Davenport was hired for one month. In 1783 the Rev. M. Hutchings seems to have supplied the pulpit for a time. The next year Rev. David Haskill received a call to be the regular pastor, but declined. Other persons who seem to have preached for the people in those days were Rev. Stephen Fuller, Rev. Allen Pratt, Rev. William Stone, Rev. Aaron Woodward, and the notorious Stephen Burroughs for one day.

On June 1, 1793, the town voted to give the Rev. Antipas Steward a call, and that gentleman was duly ordained the first regular pastor of Ludlow, Nov. 27, 1793. His compensation was £60 annually, with an addition of 30 cords of wood. Mr. Steward was born at Marlboro', Mass., in 1734, and was graduated at Harvard University in 1760. He continued pastor of the church until 1803, when he was duly dismissed by council. The latter part of his ministration was attended by unseemly controversies in the church.

After the departure of Mr. Steward, Rev. Laban Thurber, a Baptist, supplied the pulpit in 1805 and 1806, and Rev. Abner Phelps in 1808. In 1810 or 1811, Rev. Elijah Hedding, then presiding elder of the New London district of the Methodist Episcopal Church, resided in Ludlow, and supplied the pulpit with great acceptance for a year. Rev. Alexander McLean, also a Methodist, was the next minister employed. He commenced his labors in 1813, and continued until 1816, when, denominational differences having arisen, he was compelled to retire, as the Congregationalists would no longer affiliate with the town's minister. In 1819 the town and society united in calling to the pulpit Rev. Ebenezer Burt Wright, who was duly ordained pastor on December 8th of that year, and continued to exercise the office with especial acceptance and benefit to the town until his dismissal, because of failing health, in October, 1835. A colleague, in the person of David R. Austin, of Norwich, Conn., had been previously settled in 1833, and continued pastor until the winter of 1835, when he assumed the principal-ship of the academy at Monson. The First Parish in the town of Ludlow was organized Dec. 9, 1835. The organization grew out of a controversy regarding the ministry fund, which occasioned much trouble and litigation for a time, but which the courts finally adjudged to belong to the Congregationalists.

The Rev. Alonzo Sanderson was the next regular pastor. He was settled in 1839, and continued his ministry four years, being dismissed May 11, 1843. Rev. Jeremy W. Tuck was ordained and installed Sept. 6, 1843, and was dismissed Dec. 7, 1859. Rev. Warren Mayo next filled the pastorate until 1862, when he was dismissed. An interim of two years was followed by the settlement of Rev. Chester Bridgman, whose service extended from May 18, 1864, to July 24, 1866. Rev. Chester L. Cushman was settled Nov. 2, 1866, and continued his ministry until his dismissal, Sept. 1, 1874. Rev. Samuel V. McDuffee is the present pastor, and was duly installed in

1875. The church is in a prosperous condition, the membership large, and an interesting Sabbath-school is connected therewith.

At the formation of the church, in 1789, it was presented with a heavy communion-service from the mother-town, inscribed "Springfield, First Church, 1742," which was continued in use until 1846, when it was replaced by a more costly set, the bequest of Abner Cady.

The first meeting-house was erected in 1784, and was at first merely inclosed with rough boards, without floors, plastering, or doors. On Oct. 23, 1783, the town voted "that the building committee procure a sufficient quantity of rum for raising the meeting-house frame." The second meeting-house used by the society was erected in 1840, but was destroyed by fire Jan. 15, 1859. The same year the present commodious house of worship was erected. A small but neat chapel is also owned by the society, which is located nearly opposite the church. The deacons of the church down to 1878 have been Jonathan Bartlett, Timothy Keyes, Jonathan Clough, David Lyon, Job Pease, Stephen Jones, Benjamin Sikes, Oliver Dutton, Joseph Miller, Ashbel Burr, and Alva Sikes.

METHODISTS.

The advent of Methodism in Ludlow occurred in the last decade of the last century. The first itinerant who visited the town was probably George Pickering, and the second George Roberts, whose efforts antedate 1793. The first prominent layman in town was Samuel Frost, familiarly known as "Master Frost." In 1793 he invited the itinerants to visit the town and preach at his house. Nathaniel Chapin responded, and two men, Uriah Clough and Joel Farnum, are said to have accompanied him.

In 1795 the Tolland circuit itinerants from Wilbraham supplied statedly. The most prominent of these were Menzies Rayner, Lemuel Smith, Zadoc Priest, Daniel Ostrander, and Laban Clark. In the fall of 1801, David Orcutt, perhaps the first class-leader in the town, removed there, and for seven years meetings were held at Samuel Frost's. The circuit preacher who organized the class was Henry Eames, and the date March 29, 1802. There were about a dozen members. Augustin Jocelyn, the next circuit preacher, established a Sabbath appointment in Ludlow, and spent a considerable portion of his time there. The movement progressed with more or less success until the year 1828, when, through the personal efforts of Rev. Wilbur Fisk, the principal of Wilbraham Academy, a church 40 by 50 feet was erected, and dedicated July 5th of that year. Methodism was now fairly established in the town, and Rev. Isaac Jennison and Noah Perrin supplied the charge that year. About this time the itinerant ministers began to visit Jenksville. Rev. Mr. Foster, another principal of the Wilbraham Academy, was probably the pioneer, and made his first visit on invitation of John Miller. Samuel Davis was in charge in 1831, and through his efforts the interests of the denomination throughout the town were greatly advanced, and many persons were converted. The meeting-house was repaired and remodeled in 1858, and still stands at the centre, and the society is in a prosperous condition. A second Methodist meeting-house was erected in 1848, at Jenksville, but owing to the failure of the manufacturing company there the society languished, the house was sold for a nominal sum, and removed to Warren, Worcester Co., where, remodeled, it still does duty for the denomination in whose interests it was erected.

The following has been the succession of Methodist ministers at Ludlow Centre:

1826, Wilbur Fisk, D.D.; 1827, Isaac Jennison; 1829, Aaron Wait; 1830-31, Samuel Davis; 1832, Salmon Hull; 1833, Paul Townsend; 1834, Charles D. Rogers; 1835, Anmsa Taylor; 1836-37, Philo Hawks; 1838, Charles Virgin; 1839-40, James Nichols; 1841, William Campbell; 1841-42, John W. Dadmun; 1843, William A. Clapp; 1844, William Fleming; 1845, Asa Barnes; 1846, Ephraim Scott; 1847, Luther B. Clark; 1848-49, John Caldwell; 1850-51, Moses Stoddard; 1852-53, James W. Mowry; 1854-55, Kinsman Atkinson; 1856, Nathan A. Soule; 1857-58, Franklin Fisk; 1859-60, George Prentice; 1861, Wm. G. Leonard; 1862-63, Daniel K. Banister; 1864-66, William J. Pomfret; 1867-68, Levin A. Bosworth; 1869, Jonas M. Clark; 1870, John W. Lee; 1871-72, John W. Merrill, D.D.; 1873-74, Alfred Noon; 1875-77, N. H. Martin; 1878, Charles H. Vinton.

UNION CHURCH, JENKSVILLE.

Religious affairs at Jenksville have partaken more or less of a union character from their earliest inception. In 1845 and 1846, Daniel E. Chapin was preacher in charge of the Methodist Society. Under his popular ministry, a successful effort was made to erect a church, resulting in the edifice now standing, which was built principally by the manufacturing corporation. Rev. Dr. Holdrich, afterward connected with the American Bible Society, preached the dedicatory sermon. A question of privileges in the house arising between the Methodists and Congregationalists, the former erected for themselves the house that has been referred to. The Congregationalists had meanwhile organized a church, June 24, 1847, and called Rev. William Hall, who was settled in 1848; but, in consequence of failure of the manufacturing enterprise at Jenksville, and the loss of population, he felt compelled to resign, and was dismissed the same year. Both religious societies suffered greatly because of this failure, and it was a long time before they recovered from its effects.

An interesting revival occurred in 1857, which resulted in the coming of a Conference preacher the following spring, who, with annual successors, occupied the desk of the church until 1863. Four years later a union church was organized, which, composed of the members of both societies, has since been provided with a common pastor,—sometimes Methodist, and sometimes Congregational. Such is the present status of ecclesiastical affairs at the village. The following persons have officiated as pastors there, the letters at the end of each name indicating the denomination to which each one belonged:

1841-42, B. F. Lombard (M. E.); 1846, Daniel E. Chapin (M. E.); 1847, David Sherman (M. E.); 1848, Z. A. Mudge (M. E.); 1848, William Hall (Cong.); 1857, W. H. Daniels (M. E.); 1858, David K. Merrill (M. E.); 1859, L. R. S. Brewster (M. E.); 1860-61, George E. Chapman (M. E.); 1862, John Noon (M. E.); 1863, J. A. Kilbe (M. E.); 1868, A. Gardner (Cong.); 1872, H. E. Crocker (M. E.); 1873, J. A. De Forest (M. E.); 1874, Timothy Lyman (Cong.). The present pastor is Rev. C. L. Cushman.

BURIAL-PLACES.

The oldest place of burial in the town is located about a mile northwest of the centre, near the residence of Truman Hubbard. This piece of land was presented to the town by Benjamin Sikes, and a suitable acknowledgment of the gift is thus noted in the town records:

"Received a deed of Gift from Mr Benjamin Sikes of a Certain piece of land, in order to or as a place to bury our Dead. Voted also that the Thanks of the Town be returnd for the same to the said Mr Sikes for his Benevolence."

A board fence was ordered to be put around it in 1782, and in 1825 it was repaired. The present fence was erected in 1866. The ground is in a good condition and is still in use. Many of the earliest settlers of the town are there interred. Among the inscriptions on the various tombstones is the following:

"In memory of Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Timothy Root, who died Mar. 3, 1785, in her 44 year. Also an Infant buryed by her side.

Other persons buried there are Lieut. John Sikes, who died July 27, 1807, in his sixtieth year; Hannah Sikes, wife of Benjamin Sikes, who died April 17, 1790, aged eighty-four years; Mrs. Hannah, wife of John Sikes, who died June 9, 1772, in her twenty-third year; Abner Sikes, who died June 24, 1800, in his seventieth year; and Beriah Jennings, who died May 12, 1776, in the forty-fifth year of her age.

What is known as the *East burying-ground* was laid out about 1801, and is situated on the extreme eastern border of the town. It has been recently enlarged. The ground is still in use, and contains the remains of many persons who have been early and prominently associated with the affairs of the

town. Among others are David Paine, who died July 2, 1807, aged seventy, as the inscription says, "by a cart-wheel running across his breast; he expired instantly," and Nicholas Daniels, who died April 26, 1827, aged sixty-five.

The Centre burying-ground is located near the Congregational Church, and was presented to the town by Elisha Fuller in 1801. A substantial fence was placed around it in 1805, which was repaired in 1817 and 1825. Great excitement was occasioned about this time by a proposal to remove all the bodies previously interred there. Some of the stones indicate that it must have been in use as a place of burial some time before the formal ceding of the ground. It was probably laid out in 1786, the first burial taking place in that year. Among the inscriptions upon its various tombstones are the following:

"In memory of Doc^{r} Philip Lyon, who died July 26, 1802, aged 10 years, who, after having experienced the sweets of connubial bliss, died, leaving no family. His amiable consort died at Randolph, Oct., 1801."

"Sacred to the Memory of Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Leonard Miller, who died in Childbed, June 6, 1790, in the 38th year of her age. Besides a birth, and she left 8 small Children to mourn her untimely fate."

"In memory of Chester, the son of Mr. Asa & Mrs. Sarah Dodge, who Died Sept^{m} 11th, 1805, aged 3 years 4 months and 18 days"

"With dysentery and with worms,
God did Death hence give,
To take my precious Soul away,
And say I should not live."

Among the oldest inscriptions are those of two children of Capt. Joseph Miller, who respectively died Oct. 13, 1786, and Dec. 10, 1787; Cyprian and Lucy Wright, who died, Jan. 7, 1779, in his forty-fifth year, and she, Aug. 22, 1794, in the thirty-seventh year of her age; and Capt. Joseph Miller, who died April 3, 1803, aged seventy-nine years.

"Praises on tomb's are
Titles vainly spent,
A man's good name is
His best monument."

What is known as the *New cemetery* is situated southwest of the centre, and was purchased and opened in 1842. It comprises 3 acres of land, which were originally a part of the farm of Increase Sikes, and contains many handsome monuments. It is in constant use, and is neatly fenced.

The Jenksville cemetery is situated a little northeast of the village, and was laid out probably about 1830. The first reference to it contained in the records of the town is on May 30, 1842, when the town is asked to enlarge it. It contains the remains of many persons who have been prominently associated with the growth and development of that section of the town.

NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

In 1804 the town magnanimously appropriated $25 "to the present singers, on condition they sing well and still continue to sing, to the Edification of the Inhabitants of s^{d} town;" and two years after, a committee was again empowered to hire a singing-master.

The voters of the town seem to have indulged in all the privileges of American citizenship. At one time they solemnly and with full assurance "voted that James Bowdoin, Esq., be governor."

In the year 1817 a man named John Annibal went from Belchertown to Connecticut to peddle wagons for one Filer. On his return he was seen to enter Ludlow about sundown. Afterward his horse, with bridle cut, was seen in Granby, near Asa Pease's house. His portmanteau and saddle were found near Ezekiel Fuller's, and blood was discovered in the road between these points. Great excitement prevailed, as every one thought he had been robbed and murdered. A vigorous search was made for the body, a pond covering an acre of land being drained; but all to no purpose, and the mystery remains unexplained to this day.

About 1830, one Wright, a deaf-mute, residing over the mountain, disappeared quite suddenly. He was supposed to have had an altercation with one of the citizens living in another part of the town, and foul play was suspected. A melancholy interest was added to the affair by the finding of a skeleton in an outlet long afterward, which bore unmistakable signs of identity with the missing man.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The principal occupation of the inhabitants of Ludlow has been agriculture. At the present time, although several prominent manufacturing industries have become established in the town, the majority of the population devote their time and energies to tilling their excellent farms, finding a ready market for their products in the adjoining city of Springfield.

Attempts at manufacturing were made in the latter part of the last century. In the laying of a road reference is made to "the saw-mill of Jonathan Burr and Company," afterward with the water-power known as the McLean privilege. A mill of some kind was also in operation in the extreme north part of the town, at the "city." At the southwest corner there was also a saw-mill.

Early in the present century Rufus Calkins had a little chair-shop a mile up Higher Brook from the centre post-office. Here were made many of the old chairs now to be seen in the more ancient houses of the people. At one time he also adjusted a spindle, by means of which he could spin flax or wool. His was the first manufacturing of the kind in the town.

Farther down, below Warren Fuller's privilege, was, in 1814, a little fulling-mill, operated by Gustavus Pinney. Near the bank, at two different places successively, Elisha Fuller carried on an ashery, the last location being opposite the present Methodist Church, on the lot now owned by the society. Harris' mill-privilege was under improvement in 1805, under the name of the "Continental Mill."

On Broad Brook were two privileges, now unused, where were located Thornton's saw-mill at the foot of Burying-Ground Hill, and Alden's sash-and-blind shop, a few rods above. At Ludlow City was at one time a distillery. Tar-kilns were set up here and there, traces being still discernible on Facing Hills and elsewhere.

Near the old Sikes place, south of the brook, a mile north of the centre churches, is still shown the ruins of the once-famous Ludlow Glass-Works, the wonder of the region. Here stood a small building, partly masonry and partly wood, in which were ponderous furnaces. The article made was green glass, mostly in the shape of bottles. It existed a few years, but finally suspended operations.

The falls of Wallamanumps early attracted attention. In 1788 reference is made to "Deacon Timothy Keyes' mill-dam" at this point. About the opening of the present century Abner Putnam came from the east, and improved the privilege by erecting a shop for the manufacture of scythes, which developed into a considerable business.

About 1840, Plumley's saw-mill at the mouth of Broad Brook utilized the fine water-power at that point, while the Alden Mills above turned out large numbers of farm-forks and rakes. Fisk's mill, at the "city," manufactured a durable and handsome woolen fabric, well known in this region. Here, too, were brought fleeces from the neighboring farms for carding. Jacob S. Eaton also had a share of this trade at his mill, near Indian Orchard, where wool was carded and satinet manufactured.

The principal manufacturing enterprise at the present time is that of the

LUDLOW MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The beginnings of the present important operations of the company date back to the year 1812, when Benjamin Jenks, then of Smithfield, R. I., ignoring the opportunity to purchase the present site of the city of Rochester, N. Y., with its splendid water-power, at the same sum, bought the privilege at Wallamanumps (Jenksville) of Capt. Abram Putnam.

A company was formed in 1811, and did a limited business in the manufacture of cotton warps, which were sent into families to be made into cloth with woolen "fillings."

On the 31st of December, 1821, the proprietors met and organized, according to the act of incorporation, as the Springfield Manufacturing Company. This company carried on a large business in the manufacture of cotton goods until July 14, 1848, when it failed for a large amount. In 1840-46 it manufactured gun-barrels for the United States Government at the upper privilege.

After the failure of the Springfield Manufacturing Company, the firm of Wood & Merritt carried on the business from 1848 to 1856, when it was merged into the first Ludlow Manufacturing Company. The power was for a number of years leased to George H. Doane, who fitted up the stone mills that had been erected by the old company for the manufacture of jute goods, and the upper mill for the manufacture of wadding. After the expiration of the lease, Mr. Doane purchased the property and formed the Ludlow Mills Company, which, after carrying on business for a while, sold out to the present Ludlow Manufacturing Company, of which L. H. Brigham is agent.

The enterprise is now in a prosperous condition, and new additions and improvements are being made by the company. Besides the large stone mill erected by the first company, and the mill at the upper privilege, the company erected during the past summer (1878) an extensive and elegant brick mill, near the stone mill. A canal has also during the same time been dug, at great labor and expense, across the company's site, with a view of increasing the facilities.

The goods now made are, at the stone mills, gunny-bagging, various kinds of crashes, plain and figured, and all kinds of hardware-twines and linen warps; and at the upper privilege are made cotton warps and seamless grain-bags of the same material. The company employs about 400 persons, paying monthly about $10,000 in wages. The number of employés will be greatly augmented when the new mill is completed.

MILITARY.

The town of Ludlow was barely established before it was called upon to pass through the trying times of the Revolution.

In 1774, Joseph Miller was appointed to represent the town in the several conventions which were held at Concord, Salem, Cambridge, and Watertown, and in the fearful struggle that followed, one in every seven of the town's inhabitants left, for a longer or shorter time, their homes and loves "for a life in the tented field." The records make evident the fact that every burden imposed by the war was cheerfully borne, every tax paid, and every responsibility met. The following inhabitants of the town served in the war of the Revolution:

Ichabod Barker, Ezekiel Beebe, Cæsar Begory (colored), Noadiah Burr, Reuben Burt, Joel Chapin, Charles Chorley, Aaron Colton, Solomon Cooley, Edward Cotton, Oliver Dutton, Ezekiel Fuller, Lothrop Fuller, Jabez Goodale, Joseph Hitchcock, Joseph Jennings, John Johnson, David Lombard, Jonathan Lombard, Dr. Aaron J. Miller, George Miller, Jr., Leonard Miller, David Paine, Tyrus Pratt, Samuel Scranton, Thomas Temple, Moses Wilder, Cyprian Wright.

In 1786-87 occurred the Shays rebellion, in which Ludlow had her share, furnishing, it is claimed, recruits to both parties.

The Shays column of malcontents is supposed to have passed through the town on its way to Springfield, and also in its retreat. On its passage through South Hadley, Isaiah Call, a Ludlow man, was killed by a chance shot from a house. The others in the Shays forces whose names are preserved as being from Ludlow were Titus Pratt, John Jennings, and Samuel Olds.

The war of 1812 received no special notice on the records of the town, although Ludlow was not backward in furnishing her quota of men. The citizens who participated in the service were

Henry Acres, Gideon Cotton, Samuel Gates, Chester Kendall, Amos Root, Charles F. Wood, Benjamin Ainsworth, Lemuel Gardiner, John Howard, Reuben Parsons, Veranus Shattuck, Gordon B. Wood, Harvey Wood.

The Mexican war fever reached Ludlow, but only took effect in one case, Joseph Rood, who is supposed to have been wounded in one of the frays in the land of the Aztecs.

In the days of the great Rebellion but one sentiment was manifest in Ludlow. Few towns were more active, and none more loyal. As early as April 27, 1861, the citizens met and appropriated $2000 as a bounty to those who would enlist. In August of the next year $100 was offered to each of the 17 men who enlisted. Throughout the entire war the people were equally earnest and patriotic. Out of a population of 1200 souls, Ludlow furnished 120 men to the army, of which the following is a list. Those who fell are designated by a *.

Philo W. B. Alden, Preston Alden, Hiram W. Aldrich,* Wilson Allen, Dennis Anderson, George Ashton, James Bagley, Leonard Baker, Lemuel Bennett, Lyman Bennett,* Warren D. Bennett, Sumner Bodfish, Lyman Brewer, John H. Bines, Edward F. Brooks,* James Buckley, Joseph A. Bugbee, Amaziah E. Burcham, Francis A. Burcham, Henry Bushey, Andrew Carpenter, James Chapin, Augustus Chapman,* William F. Christian, Benjamin F. Clark, William Clements, John Coash,* Charles B. Comstock, Calvin Cooley, Thomas Cowan, Daniel D. Currier,* Caleb Crowningshield,* John B. Dunn, Benjamin C. Davis, John B. Davis, Wilbur Davis, Cornelius Dugan, Elisha Dutton, Charles B. Fay, George Feathers, Edward E. Fuller, J. R. Fuller, Horace Gates, Marvin Gibbney, Austin C. Gove, Thomas Higgins, Isaac T. Hines, Henry Hobson, John Hobson, Jr., Henry A. Hubbard,* James B. Kellams, Andrew Kenney, James D. Kenney, Henry Keyes, Arthur King, Homer K. King, Samuel King, Francis R. Lemon, Dexter Lombard, Isaac Lowry, Thomas I. Lyndes, Ebenezer Lyon,* John Mack, Julius M. Marshall, Harry Martin, John McCutcheon, John McDonald, Charles McFarland,* Charles McKenney, Charles Mesheney, Wilbur F. Miller, Edward Morrill, Michael Munsing, Charles M. Nash, James L. Nash, Stephen O'Holloran, David M. Olds, Robert Parsons,* Henry M. Pease,* Levi L. Pease, Lyman Pease, James E. Perry, Anthony O. Pott,* Daniel Pratt,* Edwin Price, Flavius J. Putnam,* Michael Rembart, Andrew Renny, Wilson Rogers, Joseph Rood, William Sanderson, Daniel R. Sanger, Peter Scott, John Shaughnessey, Alexander Shaw, Charles Sikes, Charles Simonds, Francis F. Simonds, Franklin R. Simonds, Josiah Stephens, Edward H. Stewart, George L. Streeter, Addison Wade, George Wallace, Charles S. Washburn, William E. Washburn,* Abram W. Watson, Lovanski White, Loren Wood.

The war over and some of the men returned, measures were taken in 1866 to erect a monument to the memory of the fallen. The memorial was constructed of Monson stone, and cost $1025. It was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in the summer of 1867. It stands near the Congregational Church at Ludlow Centre,—a worthy testimonial to the bravery of the dead and the patriotism and public spirit of the living.

In preparing this history of the town, assistance, for which the writer is grateful, was cheerfully furnished by Benjamin F. Burr, Ambrose Clough, Hezekiah Root, and other citizens. Great aid was also afforded by the excellent Centennial History published in 1875, and compiled by Rev. Alfred Noon.

LONGMEADOW.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

This town is situated centrally on the southern line of the county, and is bounded north by Springfield, south by the towns of Enfield and Somers, in Hartford County, Conn., east by Hampden, and west by Agawam, in Hampden County, from the latter of which it is separated by the Connecticut River. Its average length, east and west, is about seven miles, and its average width a little more than three and a half miles, with an area of twenty-five square miles, or 16,000 acres.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The western half of this township is comparatively level. The lowest level is the famous "long meadow" on the river. Back of this at an average distance of about three-fourths of a mile is an abrupt rise of some sixty or eighty feet to the second "terrace" of the Connecticut River, which is on the same level as the armory in Springfield, and constitutes the principal plain of the great valley. On this plain is situated the old village of Longmeadow. Between this village and East Longmeadow lies a comparative wilderness covered with an extensive growth of forest-trees, conspicuous and important among which is the "lofty pine."

The eastern portion of the town is considerably broken by a chain of hills, many of which reach a considerable altitude. This region was formerly designated as "Poverty Hill," in allusion to its supposed sterility, but in later years, under improved systems of cultivation, it has fully redeemed itself from this stigma, and now contains the largest portion of the town's population.

The streams are quite abundant. In the western section, starting from the north and proceeding southward, Pecowsic Brook, Cooley's Brook, Wheelmeadow Brook, Longmeadow Brook, and Raspberry Brook each flow into the Connecticut River. The most important of these streams are Pecowsic Brook and Longmeadow Brook, each of which has its rise in the eastern part of the town, and both have been utilized to a greater or less extent for industrial purposes. Long Dingle and Entry Dingle Brooks are small affluents of Pecowsic Brook in the northwestern part of the town.

In the eastern section are only two streams of importance. Watchaug (sometimes written Oatchoag) Brook flows southerly into Connecticut, and, uniting with the Scantic, from Wilbraham, finds its way into the Connecticut River at East Windsor. The South Branch of Mill River rises near the eastern border of the town, and flows northerly into Springfield.

The soil of the town is quite variable. In the western part it is good and productive, yielding satisfactory returns to those engaging in agricultural pursuits. The bottom-lands along the Connecticut River are abundantly fertile. The central part of the town is sandy, and cannot be cultivated with any degree of success. In the eastern part the soil is good, and, although it requires careful cultivation, is reasonably productive. Red sandstone, which forms so prominent a geologic feature of the valley, abounds in the eastern part of the town, and is quarried to a considerable extent for building purposes.*

* See general chapter on geology.

RAILROADS.

The town enjoys an abundance of railroad facilities, each section being fully provided for. The New Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad passes through the western part of the town, between the village and the river, having a station at Longmeadow. It was first opened for traffic on the 9th of December, 1844. East Longmeadow is accommodated by the Connecticut Central Railroad, which passes through the town just east of the geographical centre. It has a station at the village of East Longmeadow, and was opened in the spring of 1876.

EMINENT MEN.

Longmeadow has produced her full share of men who have risen to positions of prominence in the world of religion, letters, and politics. Among these are included a large number of clergymen of eminence. Others of her citizens have achieved success in other walks of life, among whom mention may be made of Hon. Wm. Ely, a native of Longmeadow, subsequently a resident of Springfield, and a member of Congress.

INDIAN OCCUPATION.

The town of Longmeadow was without a doubt occupied by the Indians in the early days of the settlement of Springfield. Local evidences still remain, and these are supplemented by the pages of history. After the settlement of the town its territory was frequently the highway of the Indians as they passed north and south on their predatory and hostile excursions. Its forests also afforded a convenient hiding-place to the savages during the terrible events of King Philip's war. March 26, 1676, the town was the seat of a tragedy which involved the death of one of the first settlers and principal inhabitants. It was a Sabbath day, and a party of eighteen persons—men, women, and children—started from Longmeadow to attend public worship at Springfield. They had proceeded as far as Pecowsic Brook, accompanied by a small guard, when they were assaulted by a band of eight savages, and John Keep, his wife, and their infant child were killed, and several others wounded. Mr. Keep was a prominent man in the town, and held the office of selectman, Longmeadow being then a part of Springfield. Other incidents attending the occupation of the town by the Indians will be found referred to in the general history.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement of the town of Longmeadow is said to have been made about the year 1641, eight years after the settlement of Springfield. Among the earliest settlers were Benjamin Cooley, George Colton, known in the records by the name of "Quartermaster Colton," and John Keep. These were probably the first three to establish themselves in the town, although tradition says there was still a fourth, who is supposed to have been a Burt or a Bliss. At any rate, families of both these names were early settled in the "long meadow." The Ely family probably settled as early as 1650 or 1660. They are descended from Nathaniel Ely, who came from England, and was one of the first settlers of Connecticut, but who finally removed to Springfield, where he died, Dec. 28, 1675. The Stebbins family, represented in the persons of Jonathan and Samuel Stebbins, were also early settlers

of the town. They were there as early as 1717, and possibly very much earlier.

The first settlers located on the meadow which borders the Connecticut River, and were probably attracted to the town by those rich bottom-lands which, throughout the entire valley, had afforded the principal inducements to early settlement. The country was then young, the emigrants who sought its shores were poor and largely dependent upon the soil for support, agricultural implements were comparatively unknown, and they naturally selected the richest and most easily tilled soil for the establishment of their New-World homes. Here, then, about the year 1641, the fathers of Longmeadow located themselves, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. But they were soon annoyed by the annual rising of the river, which not only greatly interfered with their farming enterprises, but at times of special floods occasioned them serious alarm.

Finally, in the year 1695, a freshet of unusual magnitude occurred, which not only overflowed the lands of the settlers, but drove them in fear from their homes. The Cooley family, who had located at the north end of the "meadow," near the mouth of the brook which bears their name, fled to Springfield. The Burts and Blisses, who had established themselves near the present site of the railroad station, secured a boat, and, in their haste to escape from the angry waves, overturned it, and, crawling out upon the banks, were compelled to pass the night in the woods. The Coltons and Keeps, who were located between the two, proceeded northward, and, establishing themselves in the dwellings of the Cooley family, passed a comfortable and safe night, while the real owners of the dwellings were at Springfield, believing that their homes had been swept away.

The flood finally subsiding, the settlers returned to their homes; but the experience had been a wholesome one, and, still apprehensive of further calamities, they petitioned the town of Springfield, in 1703, for permission to move out of the meadow and build on the hill about a mile east of the river. The petition was granted, and the town voted to give them "the land from Pecowsic Brook to Enfield bounds, and from the hill eastward of Longmeadow half a mile farther eastward into the woods." The removal was not, however, immediately effected, although the street in the present village was laid out, thirty-five rods wide, in the year 1703, and probably other preparations looking to the contemplated change were made.

In the year 1709 the grand hegira to the new location took place, the inhabitants all moving at about the same time. The result was the settlement of the present village of Longmeadow.

The inhabitants scattered themselves along the wide street that had been laid out. George Colton located where David Booth now resides, near the south end of the green. The Elys established themselves at the north end of the village, opposite the present residence of Ethan C. Ely. Jonathan Stebbins located where David Hale lived, on the west side of the street. Joseph Cooley lived on the John Cooley place. Nathaniel Burt located opposite the Congregational meeting-house, and Samuel Keep about half a mile south of David Booth's. The Bliss family settled in the north end of the village, south of the Elys.

The descendants of the families bearing these names have constituted the leading inhabitants of the town for many years, and to this day are largely represented. The single exception to this is the Keep family, which has disappeared from the town. The Hale, Storrs, White, Pease, Wolcott, Taylor, Markham, Eaton, and McGregory families have also been long and favorably known in the town, some of them dating their settlement from the beginning of the eighteenth century. The original settlers of Longmeadow came for the most part from Roxbury and Dorchester, and were of good English extraction.

TAVERNS.

The first tavern or place of public entertainment established in Longmeadow is supposed to have been kept where Dr. Pynchon lived, probably by him. Simon Colton kept one in the red house still standing near the meeting-house in the village during the Revolutionary war, and perhaps earlier. About the same time, or a little later, Nathaniel Ely kept tavern on the spot where Ethan C. Ely now resides, and Nathaniel Burt kept one in the cottage now occupied by a Scotch family. Demas Colton kept one next to the post-office building, about 1802. Alpheus Colton, Stephen Chandler, Seth Steel, and others, each kept tavern in turn at a later date.

The east part of the town was not settled much anterior to the year 1748, when an enterprising genius went into "Poverty Hill" (as it was then called) to cut brooms. The first tavern is supposed to have been kept by Daniel Porter, in the early part of the present century, on the George Hunt place, in the northeast corner of the town. A tavern was erected at East Longmeadow village, about the year 1829, and was kept by Willis Phelps for about ten years. Lyman Lathrop succeeded him and kept it two or three years, and then died. A man by the name of Morrison then kept it for a year or two, and was followed by John Ives and John and Henry Crooks in succession. There have been none kept at East Longmeadow for a period of about twenty years, and there are none now in the town.

MERCHANTS.

Of the early stores, Samuel Colton, called "Marchant Colton," probably kept the first. He began business on a small scale* about the year 1749, and kept his store in his dwelling-house, now standing the third house south of the residence of David Booth. He continued business until about 1776, when, owing to his refusal to accept Continental money for his wares, the people took his goods from him by force. It is said that he barred his door against their assaults, and when his wife remonstrated and declared that his assailants would break the door down, he said "Let them break." It is said that he never spoke aloud after this assault upon his rights and privileges. He is said to have been a man of enterprise and spirit, and was the first child born in the village of Longmeadow after the removal from the "meadow." It is alleged that he built two vessels on the river at Longmeadow, and sent them to Bristol, England. His old account-books, now in the possession of David Booth, a descendant of the Colton family on the maternal side, show many interesting charges against the early settlers, among which charges for rum, brandy, sugar, and molasses preponderate. Tradition says that at the time "Marchant Colton" kept his store, there was one at Springfield and one at Enfield, Conn., and that they each did about an equal amount of business.

Calvin Burt was the next storekeeper at the village of Longmeadow. He first traded nearly opposite David Booth's, then near the meeting-house in the middle of the street, and finally he built the present store about 1806, and kept one there, either alone or in connection with his sons Solomon, Roderick, and Francis, for a number of years. His sons probably succeeded him.

Wm. White succeeded Burt & Sons, and kept the store for many years. Several parties followed him for short periods. Edwin K. Colton has carried on the business the last ten years.

Of stores in the east part of the town, Andrew McIntosh kept one in the "Baptist neighborhood" about 1820. Seth Taylor kept one at East Longmeadow from 1826 to 1833. William Lathrop, his son-in-law, succeeded him, and kept the store four or five years, in the same building now occu-

* It is said he kept his entire stock in a few drawers.

pied by C. F. Russell, although it did not stand in the same place. Willis Phelps kept a store next door to his tavern as early as 1830. Crooks Bros. established a store at East Longmeadow about 1838–40, and were succeeded by George W. Callender, who kept it for eight or nine years, and then died. Henry Crooks followed, and finally sold out to Cortez F. Russell, who was in the Phelps store, but moved into the Lathrop store, and still keeps it. After C. F. Russell left the former store, Prescott Billings kept it about a year; then Edward Lathrop, William H. Dickinson, and James L. Pratt kept it in turn. The latter sold out to Henry Hall, who has been in business about two years.

PHYSICIANS.

Of the physicians who have practiced in Longmeadow, Dr. Charles Pynchon is believed to have been the first, and is mentioned in the precinct records as early as 1747. He lived in what is known as the "John Coomes place," and practiced as far as Enfield, Conn. Dr. Joshua Frost practiced about the year 1800, and lived where the Widow Warham Colton now resides. He left town for Springfield about 1804. He was succeeded by Dr. Oliver Bliss, who resided in the same house and continued in practice until about the year 1840, when he died. Several physicians succeeded for short periods, and, finally, Dr. Thomas L. Chapman settled here about the year 1843, and is still in practice.

In the east part of the town, Dr. Edwin McCray practiced about 1828–30, and lived where Dr. Beebe now resides. He finally removed to Agawam, and was succeeded by Dr. Real Strickland, who resided in the same place, practiced for a number of years, and removed to Enfield, Conn., about 1860. Dr. R. P. Markham engaged in practice for a number of years in the northeast corner of the town. Dr. Eleazer S. Beebe came to the town about the year 1862, and is still in practice at the centre.

ATTORNEYS.

The only lawyer who ever settled in the town was Asa Olmstead, and he for a short time only.

The first road laid out in the town was the one on the river-bank, from Hartford to Springfield. It was laid out by the old "Court of Sessions."

ORGANIZATION.

The present town of Longmeadow was long a part of Springfield, and it was not until the year 1713 that, the population having increased to nearly 40 families, a petition was presented for incorporation as a precinct, which was favorably considered, and Longmeadow became the "Third Parish of Springfield." The reasons which led to this action upon the part of the inhabitants are presented in the opening of the act of incorporation, as follows:

"Province of the Massachusetts Bay: At a session of the Great and General Court or Assembly, held at Boston, Feb. 10, 1713, it being represented that the portion of that part of the town of Springfield commonly called Longmeadow (although not fully up to the number of forty families) is of good and sufficient ability to maintain a minister, and sometimes can not, with any convenience, attend the public worship of the meeting-house that now is in said town, by reason of the great distance from it: Ordered that the prayer of the petition be granted; with the provision, however, that in due season the petitioners should provide themselves with 'a learned and orthodox minister, and agree to raise and pay the sum of £50, at least, annually, for his support.'"

The original bounds of the precinct were as follows:

"To be bounded northerly by a line to be drawn from the mouth of Pecowsic Brook, so called (where it falls into Connecticut River), to the province land, parallel to the southern bounds of the said town of Springfield; westerly, by Connecticut River; southerly, by the town of Enfield; and easterly, by the province line."*

The object of the incorporation having been the more convenient worship of God, one of the first enterprises of the new organization was to establish a meeting-house and a minister among them. In April, 1714, the people voted "to proceed in building a meeting-house," and Nathaniel Burt, Samuel Keep, Thomas Colton, Samuel Stebbins, and Thomas Hale were appointed a committee to superintend its erection.

The first church edifice was not ready for occupation before the early part of 1716. It was a square structure with hipped roof and central bell-tower, occupying a site on the green just south of the second one, which was built in 1767,† and removed at a quite recent date, the timbers of the latter structure being in the present church.

The question of religious worship was no sooner disposed of than the necessity of securing a school-master agitated the public mind. The first school-house was finally erected, and stood in the middle of the green in the present village of Longmeadow, a little north of the old church. The second school-house, a quaint and venerable brick structure, was built in 1791, and stood in the green thirty-five rods south of the old church, and was destroyed by fire in 1851.

The old burying-ground was laid out ten rods in length and four rods in breadth, by virtue of a vote of the parish, passed Jan. 23, 1718.

Longmeadow remained the "Third Parish of Springfield" until the year 1783, when, having become strong in numbers and prosperous in condition under the fostering care of Springfield, an ambition animated the inhabitants to become a town, and Oct. 13, 1783, it was incorporated as a town by virtue of an act of the General Court, with the following bounds:

"West, on Connecticut River; south, on the towns of Somers and Enfield; east, on Wilbraham; and north, beginning at the mouth of *Pecowsic* brook, so called, and running east on the parish line to the town of Wilbraham."

These are also the present bounds of the town. The reason alleged in the petition for asking for incorporation as a town was "that they [the inhabitants] labor under great burdens by reason of their situation, and the separate interests in the said town."

The name of the precinct was adopted as the name of the town, the origin of which is readily found in the "long meadow" which extends along the east bank of the Connecticut River, and where the first settlement in the town was made. This was originally known by the Indians as *Masacksick*. A change of the name of the town has been several times proposed, but never carried into effect. Nov. 2, 1812, the town voted to petition the General Court to change the name to "Lisbon;" but the discovery of the fact that another town of that name already existed in the State effectually disposed of the movement. May 2, 1825, the people voted to name the town "South Springfield," but this vote was reconsidered May 15th.

The first town-meeting convened Nov. 13, 1783, by virtue of a warrant issued by John Bliss, a justice of the peace of Wilbraham. Col. Gideon Burt was chosen moderator, and the following officers were elected: Jonathan Hale, Jr., Clerk; Nathaniel Ely, Treasurer; David Burt, Moses Field, and Jonathan Burt, Selectmen; Gideon Burt, Moses Field, and Jonathan Burt (2d), Assessors; and the minor officers of surveyor of highways, a tithingman, fence-viewers, a deer-reeve, a sealer of leather, a hog-reeve, and a surveyor of clapboards were chosen.

The work of town organization now proceeded, and a committee was appointed Nov. 20, 1783, to supply the pulpit, and were desirous to engage Stephen W. Stebbins "to preach with us a further time," at £200 settlement and £100 salary.‡

March 23, 1784, it was voted to apply to the General Court to enjoy the same privileges as when connected with Spring-

* By "province line" was undoubtedly meant the eastern limits of the Connecticut River colony or plantations.

† This house was not finished until 1769, although the parish voted to build it in 1766. The posts to support the galleries were to be 25 feet high, the steeple 54 feet high and 14 feet square.

‡ These seemingly large amounts it will be recollected represented nominally so much Continental money, which was passed at a great discount.

field, respecting the reservation of the stone-quarries and the laying out and confirmation of highways. These rights were duly conferred by an act of the General Court, passed in the month of July, 1784.

Oct. 5, 1784, the following roads were laid out and confirmed: "Beginning at Somers' line by a lot formerly Jacob Pratt's, running by Wm. Stebbins' to Springfield line; also one running from Moses Hill's to the road by Elijah Burt's; also one from Hezekiah Cooley's to Somers' road near *Watchoag* Brook; also one from Wilbraham north road along by Thomas Hancock's to Somers' road; also one from the northeast corner of Capt. Gideon Kibbe's field along by Jabez Hancock's to Springfield line; also one from *Watchoag* Brook to Leache's mill; also one from Springfield line by Elijah Dwight's to Mound Pond; also one from Jona. Brown's toward Sixteen Acres to Springfield line; also one from Pelatiah Bliss' by the mills to the road into the woods by Aaron Bliss'; also one from Jonathan Stebbins' field to Wm. Stebbins' meadow."

May 11, 1790, the town consented that a general field might be inclosed on the plain east of the street, provided the proprietors should make and maintain good gates where roads were included.

In 1792 it was enacted that no more clay should be dug at Wheel Meadow Brook for the purpose of making brick, or otherwise, without the consent of the selectmen. The same year a bounty of six pence for old and three pence for young crows was offered, if killed within the limits of the town.

In 1793 the town was divided into three fire wards, and in each of these a fire-master was appointed. His general duty is prescribed in a set of rules contained in the town records. This was principally in case of fire to summon all the men in his district to assist, and superintend operations at the fire. In the same year the town gave their consent that the Court of Sessions might grant to certain persons who would undertake to build shops for the use of mechanics a tract of land seven rods in length and eight rods wide, near Samuel Coomes' home-lot.

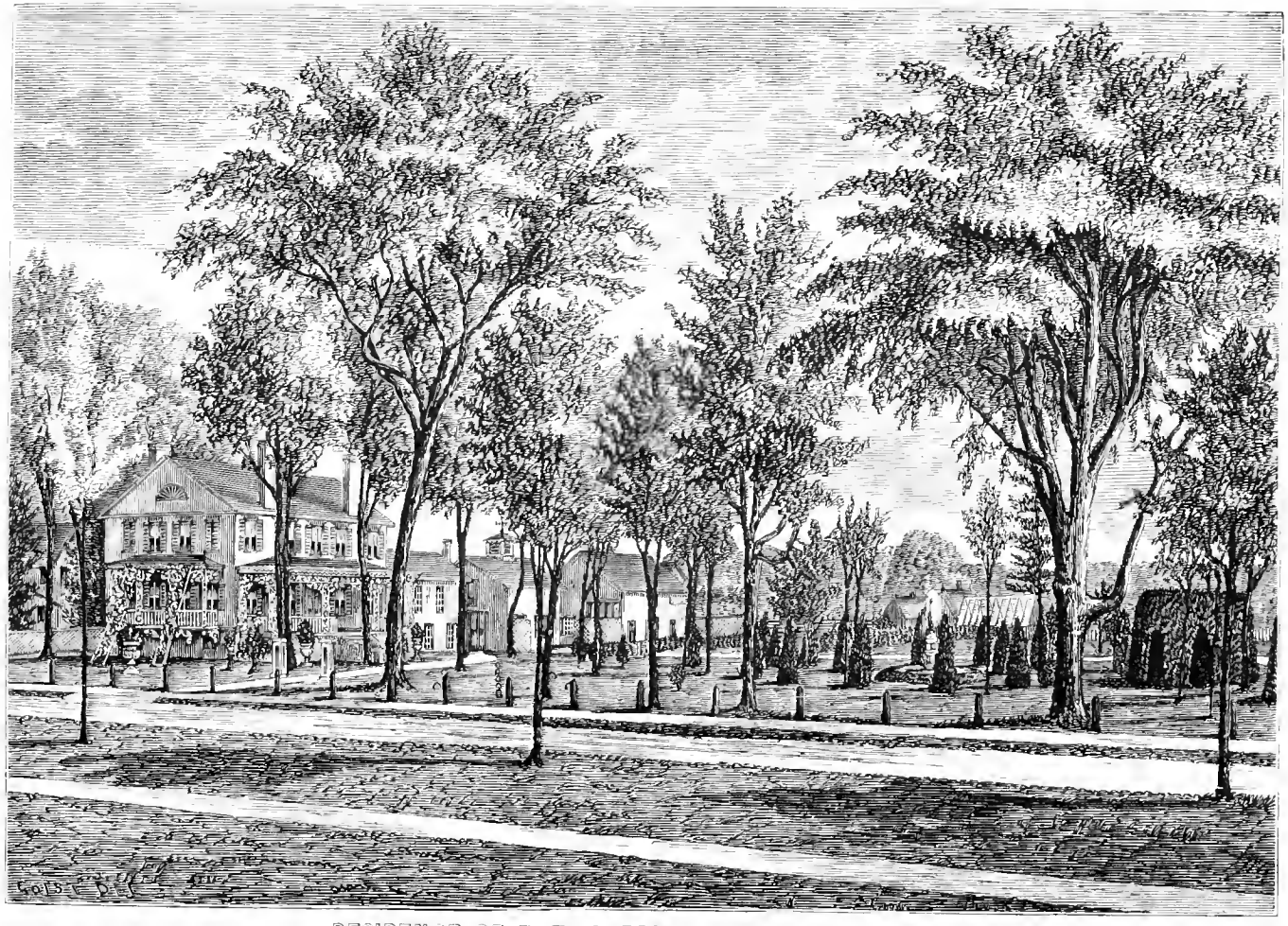
The following persons have filled the principal precinct and town offices of Longmeadow, and served as representatives from the town:

SELECTMEN.*

1714.—Col. Pynchon, Capt. Colton, Joseph Cooley, Nathaniel Burt, Geo. Colton.
1715.—Col. Pynchon, Capt. Colton, Nathaniel Burt, Jr., Samuel Keep, George Colton.
1716.—Col. Pynchon, Sergt. Cooley, Corp. Burt, Samuel Keep, Thomas Bliss (2d).
1717.—Col. Pynchon, Thomas Colton, Nathaniel Bliss, Ephraim Colton, Joseph Cooley.
1718-19.—Ephraim Colton, Joseph Cooley, Thomas Bliss (2d).
1720.—Joseph Cooley, Samuel Keep, Samuel Stebbins.
1721.—Ephraim Colton, Thomas Hale, Samuel Stebbins.
1722.—Lieut. Colton, Ensign Keep, Samuel Stebbins.
1723.—Thomas Bliss (2d), Samuel Stebbins, Samuel Cooley.
1724.—Samuel Keep, Samuel Stebbins, Thomas Bliss (3d).
1725.—Nathaniel Bliss, Jr., Eliakim Cooley, Jonathan Ely.
1726.—Eliakim Ely, Nathaniel Bliss, Jr., Thomas Hale.
1727-28.—Eliakim Cooley, Jonathan Nash, George Colton.
1729.—Thomas Colton, Ehakim Cooley, Jonathan Ely.
1730.—Nathaniel Bliss, Jr., Wm. Stebbins, Samuel Cooley.
1731.—Thomas Bliss (2d), Thomas Bliss (3d), Ebenezer Colton.
1732.—Samuel Cooley, Thomas Bliss (3d), Timothy Nash.
1733.—Thomas Bliss (2d), Nathaniel Bliss, Jr., Thomas Colton.
1734.—Samuel Colton, Samuel Cooley, Timothy Nash.
1735.—Ebenezer Bliss (1st), John Colton, John Cooley.
1736.—Ephraim Colton, Thomas Colton, Ensign Stebbins.
1737.—Timothy Nash, Samuel Cooley, John Burt (2d).
1738.—Thomas Field, Thomas Colton, Simon Colton.
1739.—John Cooley, Thomas Bliss, David Burt (2d).
1740.—Jonathan Stebbins, Ephraim Colton, John Colton.
1741.—Isaac Colton, Nathaniel Bliss, John Cooley.
1742.—Henry Wolcott, Nathaniel Burt, Jr., John Colton.
1743.—Samuel Cooley, Joshua Field, Isaac Colton.
1744.—Wm. Stebbins, Ephraim Colton, Jr., Samuel Keep, Jr.
1745.—Ephraim and John Colton, Jonathan Stebbins.
1746.—Nathaniel Burt, Jr., Simon Colton, David Burt (2d).
1747-49.—Simon Colton, David Burt (2d), Nathaniel Burt, Jr.
1750.—Simon Colton, David Burt (2d), Nathaniel Ely.
1751.—Nathaniel Burt, Simon Colton, Nathaniel Ely.
1752.—Nathaniel Ely (2d), Josiah Cooley, David Burt (2d).
1753.—Nathaniel Ely (2d), Josiah Cooley, David Burt (2d).
1754.—Josiah Cooley, Nathaniel Ely (2d), Aaron Colton.
1755.—Moses Field, Nathaniel Ely, Aaron Colton.
1756.—George Colton, Simon Colton, David Burt.
1757.—Josiah Cooley, Jonathan Hale, David Burt.
1758.—Moses Field, Matthew Keep, Josiah Cooley.
1759.—Richard Woodworth, Eleazer Smith, Nathaniel Ely.
1760.—Josiah Cooley, Jonathan Hale, Eleazer Smith.
1761.—Nehemiah Stebbins, David Burt, Noah Hale.
1762.—Ebenezer Bliss (3d), Josiah Cooley, Abner Bliss.
1763.—Aaron Colton, Jonathan Hale, Moses Field.
1764.—Nehemiah Stebbins, Simon Colton, Eleazer Smith.
1765.—Moses Field, Ebenezer Bliss (2d), David Burt (3d).
1766.—Samuel Williams, Eleazer Smith, Nehemiah Stebbins.
1767.—Simeon Colton, Nathaniel Ely, Moses Field.
1768.—Nehemiah Stebbins, Aaron Colton, David Burt (3d).
1769.—Ebenezer Bliss (3d), David Burt (3d), Nehemiah Stebbins.
1770.—Samuel Williams, Ebenezer Bliss (3d), Jonathan Hale, Jr.
1771.—Samuel Williams, Ebenezer Bliss (3d), Jonathan Hale, Jr.
1772.—Samuel Williams, Aaron Colton, Nathaniel Burt.
1773.—Jonathan Hale, Jr., Samuel Williams, David Burt (3d).
1774.—Richard Woolworth, Samuel Colton, Aaron Colton.
1775.—Jonathan Hale, Jr., Ebenezer Bliss (3d), Aaron Bliss.
1776.—Nathaniel Burt, Caleb Cooley, Elijah Burt, Silas Hale, Stephen Keep.
1777.—Samuel Colton, Nathaniel Burt, Richard Woolworth, Ephraim Brown, Jonathan Burt (2d).
1778.—Nathaniel Burt, David Burt, Elijah Burt.
1779.—Samuel Williams, Henry Colton, Silas Hale, Nathaniel Ely, Ebenezer Colton.
1780.—Samuel Keep, Nathaniel Burt, Nathaniel Ely, Jr., Jonathan Burt (2d), Josiah Cooley.
1781.—Nathaniel Burt, Elijah Burt, Israel Colton, Josiah Cooley, Jonathan Hale, Jr.
1782.—Jonathan Hale, Jr., Josiah Cooley, Azariah Woolworth, Silas Hale, Abner Colton.
1783.—Festus Colton, Josiah Cooley, Samuel Keep, Elijah Burt, Abner Hale.
1783-84.†—David Burt, Moses Field, Jonathan Burt.
1785-86.—Moses Field, Jonathan Burt, Samuel Keep.
1787-88.—Moses Field, Wm. Stebbins, Jonathan Hale, Jr.
1789.—Jonathan Burt, Jabez Colton, Jonathan Hale, Jr.
1790.—Jabez Colton, Jonathan Burt, Nathaniel Ely, Jr.
1791-93.—Hezekiah Hale, Jonathan Burt, Nathaniel Ely (2d).
1794-96.—Jonathan Burt (2d), Hezekiah Hale, Gideon Burt, Elijah Burt *vice* Jonathan Burt deceased.
1797-99.—Hezekiah Hale, Elijah Burt, Nathaniel Ely, Jr.
1800-1.—Hezekiah Hale, Joseph W. Cooley, Gideon Burt.
1802-3.—Hezekiah Hale, Joseph W. Cooley, Nathaniel Ely.
1804-6.—Joseph W. Cooley, Calvin Burt, Ethan Ely.
1807-12.—Alexander Field, Ethan Ely, Joseph W. Cooley.
1813-14.—Alexander Field, Ethan Ely, Stephen Taylor.
1815.—Ethan Ely, Alexander Field, Joseph W. Cooley.
1816.—Ethan Ely, Alexander Field, Seth Taylor.
1817.—Ethan Ely, Alexander Field, Joseph W. Cooley.
1818.—Joseph W. Cooley, Ethan Ely, David Booth.
1819.—Joseph W. Cooley, Oliver Dwight, Ethan Ely.
1820.—Ethan Ely, Oliver Dwight, Elijah Colton.
1821.—Oliver Dwight, Oliver Bliss, Elijah Colton.
1822-23.—Oliver Dwight, Oliver Bliss, Alexander Field.
1824.—Seth Taylor, Elijah Colton, Joseph W. Cooley.
1825.—Seth Taylor, Elijah Colton, Wm. White.
1826-29.—Herman Newell, Burgess Salsbury, Joseph Ashley.
1830.—Elijah Colton, Ethan Taylor, Stephen Ashley.
1831.—Stephen Ashley, Burgess Salsbury, Elijah Colton.
1832.—Elijah Colton, Burgess Salsbury, Wm. White.
1833-34.—Burgess Salsbury, Gad O. Bliss, Oliver Dwight.
1835-36.—Burgess Salsbury, Gad O. Bliss, Lorin Burt.
1837.—Burgess Salsbury, Gad O. Bliss, Elijah Colton.
1838.—Gad O. Bliss, Elijah Colton, Ethan Taylor.
1839.—Oliver Dwight, Gad O. Bliss, Willis Phelps.
1840.—Gad O. Bliss, Simeon Newell, Stephen Ashley.
1841.—Gad O. Bliss, Simeon Newell, Willis Phelps.
1842.—Simeon Newell, Willis Phelps, Joseph McGregory.
1843.—Lorin Burt, Diumond Colton, Joseph McGregory.
1844.—Lorin Burt, Joseph McGregory, Simeon Newell.
1845-46.—Simeon Newell, Lorin Burt, Daniel Burbank.
1847-48.—Alfred Cooley, Warren Billings, Simeon Newell.
1849-50.—Alfred Cooley, Warren Billings, Oliver Dwight.
1851.—Alfred Cooley, Elias Coomes, Randolph Stebbins.
1852-53.—Alfred Cooley, Stephen T. Colton, Randolph Stebbins.
1854.—Randolph Stebbins, Stephen T. Colton, Wm. Higley.
1855.—Stephen T. Colton, Alfred Taylor, Sumner W. Gates.
1856-57.—Stephen T. Colton, Alfred Taylor, Lucius C. Burt.

* Called committee of the precinct down to 1783.

† There seem to have been two elections in 1783, and two sets of officers.



RESIDENCE OF F. T. CORDIS, LONGMEADOW, MASS.

1858-59.—Stephen T. Colton, Wm. Burt, Lucius C. Burt
1860-62.—Stephen T. Colton, David Lathrop, Abel H. Calkins.
1863-65.—Stephen T. Colton, David Lathrop, Horace Hills.
1866.—Stephen T. Colton, Charles S. Newell, George W. Gould.
1867.—Stephen T. Colton, Charles S. Newell, Randolph Stebbins.
1868.—George W. Gould, Charles S. Newell, Abel H. Calkins.
1869-70.—Charles S. Newell, George W. Gould, Ralph P. Markham.
1871-73.—Charles S. Newell, John C. Potter, Edwin Endicott.
1874.—Charles S. Newell, Edwin Endicott, Abel H. Calkins.
1875.—Charles S. Newell, Abel H. Calkins, Edward P. Tabor.
1876.—Charles S. Newell, Edward P. Tabor, Edwin Endicott.
1877.—Charles S. Newell, Edward P. Tabor, Abel H. Calkins.
1878.—Charles S. Newell, Edward P. Tabor, David Lathrop.

TOWN CLERKS.*

1716, Jonathan Ely; 1717, Samuel Stebbins; 1718-51, Jonathan Ely; 1751-75, Jonathan Stebbins; 1775-83, Jonathan Hale, Jr; 1783-91, Jonathan Hale, Jr.; 1791-May, 1793, Daniel Stebbins; May, 1793-1813, Jabez Colton; 1813-20, Chester Woolworth; 1820-51, William White; 1851-53, David Booth; 1853, Dimond Chandler; 1854-56, Henry J. Crooks; 1856, James L. Pratt; 1857-79, Oliver Wolcott.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1784, Nathaniel Ely; 1785-86, Gideon Burt; 1787, Elihu Colton; 1788-89, Wm. Stebbins; 1791-92, Jabez Colton; 1794-95, Gideon Burt; 1800, Hezekiah Hale; 1801, Gideon Burt; 1802-3, Nathaniel Ely; 1804, Hezekiah Hale, 1805-13, Ethan Ely; 1813-14, Calvin Burt; 1815-16, Alexander Field; 1818-19, Joseph W. Cooley; 1821, Oliver Bliss; 1826, Elijah Colton; 1827-30, Seth Taylor; 1830, Elisha Burnham; 1831, Elisha Burnham, Seth Taylor; 1832-33, Seth Taylor; 1834, Oliver Bliss; 1835-37, Burgess Salsbury; 1837, Elijah Colton; 1838, Calvin Burt; 1839-40, Gad O. Bliss; 1841-42, Ethan Taylor; 1843, Calvin Burt; 1844, Jacob Colton, Jr.; 1845-46, Lorin Burt; 1847-48, Alfred Cooley; 1849-50, Burgess Salsbury; 1851-52, Dimond Colton; 1853, Oliver Dwight; 1854, Rial Strickland; 1855-56, Stephen T. Colton; 1857, Roderick Burt; 1858, Randolph Stebbins; 1860, Thos. L. Chapman; 1862, Luther Markham; 1864, Erskine Burbank; 1866, Abel H. Calkins; 1869, Larone Hills; 1872, Oliver Wolcott; 1875, Thomas F. Cordis; 1878, Eleazer S. Beebe.

VILLAGES.

The principal village is situated about a mile east of the Connecticut River, and is known as

LONGMEADOW.

The name is still appropriate, for while the village is not located on the "long meadow" which borders the river, as in former days, yet the peculiar shape of the village is singularly illustrative of the name.

The buildings are situated on either side of a wide street, which extends north and south through the town, being about twenty rods in width through the village. In the centre of this fine street is a beautiful common or park, planted with numerous shade-trees and intersected by pleasant walks. The dwellings are generally commanding and substantial, neat and picturesque, many of them in modern style. Among these recent structures are still to be seen the homesteads of the older inhabitants, who rejoice in the ancient houses that have so long afforded their ancestors and themselves comfortable homes.

The village proper extends for about one mile, and its broad street is lined with pleasant and lofty shade-trees, principally maples and elms.

In "leafy June," when Nature puts on her wealth of green, a view of the village is most charming, recalling vividly to mind the lines of England's greatest poetess:

> "The stately homes of England! How beautiful they stand,
> Amid the tall ancestral trees, o'er all the pleasant land!"

The place is noted for the wealth and refinement of its citizens, and for high moral and intellectual culture. The leading thought of the fathers when they founded this beautiful farmers' village was undoubtedly social and religious intercourse,—to be where they could assemble conveniently for worship on the Sabbath, and where they could, as a community, provide for the education of their children.

It is a typical New England village of "ye olden time;" one which would delight the heart of a Hawthorne or an Irving; and its quaint but substantial dwellings of a past century and generation, and its grand old trees, bring pleasant memories of the quiet pastoral days of early New England, when every family owned its "home-lot" and its "meadow-farm," and when the conscientious people lived under rigid laws, wore plain garments, and believed in and defended vigorously a system of religion which, in the present day, would seem austere and illiberal, if not even bigoted and intolerant.

The great river-road connecting Springfield and Hartford was probably, next after the traditional "Bay Path," the oldest in the valley, and was originally marked by substantial mile-stones, one of which, standing in the northern part of Longmeadow village, still shows the time-worn legend, "22 *miles to Hartford*," though the upper portions, which recorded the distance from Boston, have crumbled away under the frosts of many winters. It is of the "red sandstone" of the valley.

Post-Office.—The earliest post-office at Longmeadow was established about 1810, the inhabitants previously going to Springfield for their mail. The first postmaster was Solomon Burt, who kept the office in the same building where it is located at the present time.

The next was Daniel Gates, although the business was transacted by Stephen Cooley. William White was postmaster for a great many years, and until his death during the late war. Horace Newell and Lester Noble next filled the position in turn, and were succeeded by Edwin K. Colton, the present incumbent.

EAST LONGMEADOW.

This village is situated near the centre of the eastern settlements of the town, no less than seven roads centering at that point like the spokes of a wheel. The village consists of only a few houses, the Congregational and Methodist Churches and the village school-house constituting the most prominent features of the place. Besides these there are two stores and a post-office. The latter was established during the administration of President Jackson. The first postmaster was Seth Taylor, who kept it in his store, and filled the position until his death in 1835. His successor was William Lathrop, who was succeeded by Henry J. Crooks. Alfred Taylor then filled the office for two years, and was succeeded by Cortez F. Russell, the present incumbent.

SCHOOLS.

The subject of education received attention about as soon as the establishment of public worship. No sooner had the question of a meeting-house been settled than the fathers of the precinct voted to secure a schoolmaster to teach "our children to read and write." This was the *summum bonum* of education in those early days. Reference has already been made to the first school-houses that existed in the town.

The records are replete with the various movements which were made in the successive stages of its history for the advancement of educational interests. In the year 1784 the sum of £40 was appropriated for the support of schools. In 1786 this had increased to £55, and in 1787 to £60. In 1788 a committee was appointed to consider the propriety of building a new school-house. In 1791, £120 was appropriated to the "middle" school district for the purpose of "building a house for the use of schools and other occasional purposes of the town." The same year £30 was appropriated to the "south" district to enable them to build a school-house; and the same amount was appropriated to the "north" district for the purpose of refunding to the inhabitants the expense of building a school-house in that district the preceding fall, and to enable them to finish the house. The sum of £23 was also appropriated to the "northwest" district, in the east part of the town, to enable them to erect a school-house; £20 was appropriated to the "northeast district," in the east part of the town, for the purpose of building a school-house, and £17 was appropriated to the "southeast" district to "defray the expense of their building a school-house of late," and to enable them to

* Precinct clerks to 1784.

finish the same. In 1795, £160 was appropriated out of the interest derived from the sale of school lands to finish the various school buildings. In 1798 the town appropriated £100 for school purposes. The appropriation in 1806 was £120; in 1807, £135; in 1809, £160; in 1815, $600; in 1817, $500; in 1840, $780; in 1844, $1000; in 1865, $2000; and in 1875, $3500.

At the present time there are in the town nine public schools, corresponding to as many districts, the district system having been abolished. The number of scholars in attendance is about 275. Two of the schools include a high-school department. The schools are under the general superintendence of a school board consisting of four persons, who are elected by the town. The sum last appropriated by the town for the support of its schools was $3500, for the year 1878. They are reported by the committee to be in a satisfactory and promising condition.

CHURCHES.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The first establishment of public worship in Longmeadow dates back to the incorporation of the parish, Feb. 17, 1713. In the month of April of the year following the people voted "to proceed in building a meeting-house; and that the said house should be built 38 feet square if the timber already gotten would allow it, or, if the timber should be too scant, to make it something less." The house was not ready for occupation before the early part of 1716.

In March, 1715, Rev. Stephen Williams, a son of Rev. John Williams, of Deerfield, was called to the pastorate of the church. He was to receive £200 settlement and £55 salary for five years, and then to have it increased by the addition of £5 a year until it should equal £70. Mr. Williams accepted the call, and was ordained Oct. 17, 1716, the council which conducted the ordination services including some of the most eminent clergymen of the period. Rev. Mr. Williams was born at Deerfield, May 14, 1693; subsequently suffered captivity with the Indians after the burning of Deerfield, in 1704, for a description of which see the history of Deerfield; was graduated at Harvard College in 1713; taught school in Hadley for a year, and went to Longmeadow, Nov. 4, 1714, to preach as a candidate. After his settlement he served as a chaplain in three campaigns in the old French-and-Indian wars. Dartmouth College bestowed upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1773. After a long life of great usefulness he died on the 10th of June, 1782, in the ninetieth year of his age and the sixty-sixth year of his ministry. An interesting diary kept by Dr. Williams, well illustrating the trials and difficulties which he had to meet in his pioneer ministry, and breathing the spirit of an earnest and truthful reliance upon divine guidance, is still extant in the town.

The successor of Dr. Williams was the Rev. Richard Salter Storrs, a graduate of Yale in 1783. He was ordained Dec. 17, 1785. He discharged the duties of the pastoral office with marked success and ability until Oct. 3, 1819, when he suddenly died. His ministry and that of his predecessor cover nearly a century of the history of the church. Rev. Baxter Dickinson, a native of Amherst and a graduate of Yale in 1817, succeeded Mr. Storrs, March 5, 1823, and was dismissed Oct. 20, 1829. The next pastor was Rev. Jonathan B. Condit, of Hanover, N. H., who was dismissed Oct. 4, 1835. Rev. Howard Beebe, of Richmond, Va., a graduate of Williams College in 1833, was ordained as the next pastor, Oct. 18, 1837, and dismissed March 21, 1843. Rev. Samuel Wolcott was ordained in 1843, and dismissed Dec. 27, 1847.

Rev. John W. Harding, the present pastor, is the son of Rev. Sewall Harding, of Medway, Mass., graduated at Yale College in the class of 1845, and was installed in the pastoral office at Longmeadow, Jan. 1, 1850.

The church is in a prosperous condition, and has a membership of 148. The number of Sabbath-school scholars is 102, and the library contains about 400 volumes. The present church edifice is the old church remodeled and renovated, and was completed March 17, 1874. It is a beautiful and tasteful building, and occupies a prominent position on the east side of the village green.*

The following first entry on the record-book of so old a church, in the handwriting of Dr. Williams, may be of interest:

"The Seventeenth of Octob^{r}, 1716, I was ordained, and we had a church gather^{d}. And those of us whose names are hereto suffix^{d} did give up ourselves to God, and to Jesus Christ, and did promise to walk together in a faithful attendance of all God's holy institutions in order to his glory and ye edification of our own souls and ye souls of our children."

(Signed) "Stephen Williams, Thomas Colton, Daniel Cooley, George Colton Nathaniel Burt, Jr., Nathaniel Bliss (2d), Jonathan Ely, Thomas Bliss, Samuel Bliss (1st)."

FIRST BAPTIST SOCIETY, EAST LONGMEADOW.

The formal establishment of Baptist worship in the town of Longmeadow occurred in the year 1807. September 19th of that year a petition was presented to the Second Congregational Church and the Baptist Church of Enfield by the inhabitants of the southeast section of the town, craving permission to have Elder George Atwell officiate with them as a "Preacher of Divinity" one-half of the time. The request appears to have been complied with, for, from that time to the year 1818, Mr. Atwell and Elder Alvin Bennett ministered to the religious necessities of that denomination, assisted occasionally by others.

May 16, 1818, the Baptists voted to present a petition to Enfield Church, of which it had previously been a branch, asking to be set off as a separate and independent church. The request was granted, and June 23, 1818, the First Baptist Church of East Longmeadow was formerly created and established with appropriate ceremonies. The First Baptist Society had previously been incorporated, Feb. 8, 1819.

Since the establishment of the church the pulpit has been supplied by various persons, whose names it is unnecessary to give. The regular pastors have been† Rev. George B. Atwell, from May 1, 1821, to Nov. 12, 1825, he having been ordained Sept. 11, 1822, while in charge of the church; Elder John M. Hunt, from June 6, 1835, to 1840; Rev. Moses J. Kelly, who was ordained pastor Sept. 12, 1842; Rev. F. L. Batchelor, in 1843; Rev. N. W. Minor, who was ordained Dec. 5, 1848, while in charge of the church; Rev. Mr. Farrar, July 5, 1846; Rev. Nicholas Branch, in 1853; Rev. A. S. Lovell, who became pastor in the spring of 1858, and continued several years; Rev. Levi H. Wakeman, who was settled in the spring of 1862; Rev. T. O. Judd, in the spring of 1867; Rev. H. G. Gage, who became pastor in May, 1873; Rev. Wm. S. Phillips, who was called in December, 1875; and Rev. O. R. Hunt, the present pastor, who was called March 17, 1877, and preached his first sermon April 8th of that year.

The church is in a prosperous condition, the present membership being 105. The Sabbath-school numbers 89 scholars and teachers, with an average attendance of 62; number of books in the library, about 300. The pastor of this church also serves the Baptist Church in the town of Hampden.

The house of worship occupied by the society was built about the year 1830, but has since been remodeled. It is located in the southeast corner of the town, in what is popularly known as the "Baptist neighborhood."

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This church was organized at East Longmeadow, the 22d of April, 1829. The parish was incorporated June 16, 1827. On the day of the organization of the church its first deacon,

* A fine and valuable town clock, the gift of an enterprising citizen, a descendant of the pioneers, adorns the tower of this church.

† The records of the church are so defective that this list is possibly erroneous in some minute particulars.

in the person of Ebenezer Burt, was chosen. The first meeting-house was erected in 1828, at a cost of $3500, and was dedicated Nov. 28, 1828. It stood on the hill at East Longmeadow, where the Congregational parsonage now stands. The present church edifice, an attractive structure, is located at the centre of the village of East Longmeadow. It is the old building remodeled, it having been raised up and a vestry put under it when it was moved down the hill, in 1859.

The first pastor of the church was Rev. Calvin Foot, who was installed April 15, 1831, and dismissed July 8, 1835. He was succeeded by Rev. Martin Tupper, of Stafford, Conn., and a graduate of Princeton College in the class of 1826. Rev. William E. Dixon, of Enfield, Conn., a graduate of Williams College in 1833, was installed over the church on Oct. 14, 1852, and was dismissed May 30, 1854. Rev. Joshua R. Brown was installed pastor Dec. 13, 1854, and died Sept. 7, 1858, at the age of forty-six. Rev. Alfred B. Peabody succeeded to the pastorate May 24, 1860, and was dismissed March 26, 1867. The church then listened to supplies for over two years, when the present pastor, Rev. Alfred I. Dutton, was installed, Dec. 8, 1869. The present deacons of the church are Roman A. Crane and Vashni Pease.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, EAST LONGMEADOW.

This church was organized in the month of June, 1853, with Rev. David K. Merrill as preacher in charge. He continued in that relation until October, 1854, when the church was supplied by Oliver Howe and other teachers from Wilbraham Academy. The following persons then administered to the church in turn: from August, 1855, to April, 1856, Rodney Gage; from April, 1856, to April, 1857, Jonas McClark; from April, 1857, to April, 1860, supplied by Rev. Miner Raymond, D.D., of Wilbraham, and Prof. White; from April, 1860, to April, 1862, Randall Mitchell; from April, 1862, to November, 1864, Thomas C. Pratt; from November, 1864, to April, 1866, William Rice, of Springfield; from April, 1866, to September, 1866, Henry T. Eddy. He died, and Guilford D. Brown preached two years, to October, 1868. From that date Joseph Candlin preached to April, 1871; J. W. Lee followed and preached one year to April, 1872; William Wignall then officiated until the month of April, 1874; N. F. Stevens succeeded until April, 1875; from April, 1875, to January, 1876, John Cadwell preached for the church. He died suddenly, and the church was supplied until the following April by John Cass. For the next two years Joseph Seeth filled the pastoral office. The present pastor, Rev. Jacob W. Price, was established over the church in April, 1878.

The society have a neat church edifice at the East Centre, which was dedicated in the fall of 1853; also a pleasant parsonage, which was built in 1860. The church is small in numbers, but strong in faith, and enjoys the rare experience of being entirely free from debt.

The church is in a prosperous and flourishing condition, the present membership being 104. The number of families attending the church is 50; average attendance on the Sabbath-school, 60; number of volumes in the library, about 300.

CATHOLICS.

The Catholics of the town hold stated meetings in a neat house of worship, erected by them about six years ago on the road running north of the old burying-ground in the village of Longmeadow. They have no settled pastor, however, but are supplied by the priests of the adjoining churches.

BURIAL-PLACES.

The town of Longmeadow contains four places of public burial. Of these, three are in the east part of the town. The oldest of these grounds is what is known as the "Old Burying-Ground," situated in the rear of the Congregational Church, at the village of Longmeadow. It was laid out in pursuance to a vote passed by the precinct, Jan. 23, 1718, "to fence and clear ten rods in length and four in breadth" for a burial-ground. Dec. 13, 1808, it was "voted to extend the new burying-yard in the meeting-house lane so far to the east as to come within twenty feet of the west side of the Widow Ann Field's dwelling-house." This seems to have been the first addition made to the yard. Another was made in 1845, and it has been fenced several times.

The ground bears evidence of its ancient character, and contains the remains of many of the oldest and most respected citizens of the town. It extends along the road passing east from the village by the meeting-house, and presents a mournfully pleasing appearance with its long rows of tombstones, many of them containing quaint and interesting inscriptions. Some of these are as follows:

"In memory of Rev. Stephen Williams, D.D., who was a prudent and laborious minister, a sound and evangelical preacher, a pious and exemplary Christian, a sincere and faithful friend, a tender and affectionate father and consort, and a real and disinterested lover of mankind: departed this life with humble and cheerful hope of a better, June 10, 1782, in the 90th year of his age, and 66th of his ministry.

"Softly, with fainting head, he lay
Upon his Maker's breast;
His Maker kissed his soul away,
And laid his flesh to rest."

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Richard S. Storrs, pastor of the church in Longmeadow. He was born at Mansfield, Conn., Aug. 30, 1763, graduated at Yale College in 1783, ordained Dec. 7, 1785, died Oct. 3, 1819. In the private relations of life he eminently illustrated the graces of the Christian. He was distinguished for his appropriate, perspicuous, and affectionate exhibition of evangelical truth, for propriety, richness, and fervor in social prayer, and for his instructive conversation, and Christian sympathy in pastoral duties. In testimony of their affectionate remembrance of his personal worth, and their regard for his ability, zeal, and usefulness as their Christian pastor, his mourning congregation erect this monument.

"Religion, her almighty breath,
Rebuked the winds and waves of death;
Amidst that calm of sweet repose,
To Heaven his gentle spirit rose."

"In memory of Capt. Isaac Colton, who died Jan. 23, 1757, in his 57th year. Capt. I. Colton had a military genius, commanded a company at *Louisbourg*, in 1745. Was respected & useful at home. Was a man of prayer.—Isa. 31, 3,—For behold the *Lord* doth take away the Captain."

"How art thou fallen in the midst of the battle! *O very pleasant hast thou been!* In memory of Lieutenant Nathaniel Burt, who was slain in the memorable battle of *Lake George*, Sept. 8, 1755, when his Colonel* and other *brave* officers fell, yet a signal victory was obtained over the enemy. Mr. Nathaniel Burt was a deacon of this church, an exemplary christian, a man of Public Spirit, & a good soldier; well beloved at home and in ye army. A concern for pure religion caused his going into ye military service. He died in his 45th year.—2 Chron. 35 and 25,—And Jeremiah lamented over Josiah."

"Mr. Nathaniel Burt, a respectable and worthy Father of the Town of Longmeadow, was born A.D. 1636, and died Septr 29, 1720.

"This Monument is erected to his memory by the inhabitants of said Town as a token of gratitude for donations in lands made by him to them for the support of the Gospel and public schools.—Isaiah 30, 8,—The liberal deviseth liberal things, and by liberal things shall he stand."†

The oldest cemetery in the east part of the town was laid out over one hundred years ago, the exact date not at present being known. It is located a short distance east of the centre, and comprises about one and a half acres of land. It is neatly fenced, triangular in shape, and has entrances from two roads. It does not contain very many graves, but among them are to be seen those of some of the earliest settlers of the east section of the town.

Another cemetery is located in the southeast corner of the town, in what is known as the "Baptist neighborhood." The yard is small, not comprising much over an acre of land, and contains stones bearing dates as early as 1769. It is situated at the intersection of two roads, and is entered from each. It is still in use.

The last remaining cemetery is situated in the northeast corner of the town, and contains about an acre of ground. It was probably laid out in the early part of the present century, very likely by a committee appointed by the town, in the

* Ephraim Williams.

† A peculiarity of this cemetery is that in the original burial-ground of 1718 the graves lie *north and south*.

When the pioneer colony came out on their first exploring expedition toward the "Quinnecticott," or "Great River," it is stated that part of them settled at what is now the city of Hartford; a part came farther north and located at what is known as Warehouse Point, and, according to some authorities, another portion reached a point in the southern part of Springfield, near Long Hill, where they stopped for a few days to examine the surrounding country and fix upon a proper place for settlement. This was in 1635. They finally selected a location on the Agawam side of the "Great River," in what has since been known as the "House Lot," where they erected a log cabin and remained for some time.

This account undoubtedly refers to the two men stated to have been sent out in that year to build a house for the colony. The two were Woodcock and Cable, who undoubtedly built the first dwelling in Western Massachusetts, within the present limits of Agawam township. The location is on the south bank of the Agawam River, about a half-mile from its mouth, on the low bottom-land, which frequently is overflowed. The spot chosen is said to have covered originally about 10 acres of land, but the river channel has changed so much that a large portion has either been washed away or now constitutes a part of the large island lying between the arms, or in the delta, of the Agawam. The place is probably included at the present time in lands owned by Leonard Clark & Son, of Springfield.

It is not definitely known whether the two pioneers remained through the winter of 1635-36 or returned in the fall to the eastern settlements; neither can it be ascertained whether the cabin was taken down and reconstructed on the Springfield side, or carried away by the overflow in the succeeding spring.

In the town records of Springfield occurs the following:

Jan. 3, 1638.—"It is ordered by ye plantation at a general meeting, that these six men undernamed shall set out the bounds of ye plantation on ye river on both sides of ye river, and to marke ye trees for ye cleering of it. Ye persons appointed are William Pynchon, John Burr, Henry Smith, John Cable, Richard Everitt, Thomas Mirrick."

Feb. 14, 1638.—"It was ordered it shall be lawful for any man to put over horse, cows, or younger cattell on ye other side of ye river till the 1st of November."

Jan. 26, 1642.—Henry Smith, Elizur Holyoke, Henry Burt, Samuel Chapin, Richard Titus, Thomas Mirrick were appointed a committee "by general vote and consent of ye Plantation," with full power to lay out, not to exceed 150 acres of land, to be divided among 30 families "on ye other side of ye grt river."

In the grant of lands made by the inhabitants of Springfield, in 1660, Thomas Cooper, Abel Leonard, and Thomas Merrick settled on the southwest side of the Agawam River; Cooper on the east branch of Three-Mile Brook.

The Coopers and Merrick owned large tracts of land on what was known as the "outward commons," now Feeding Hills. A part of the territory northeast from the Corners was known by the early settlers as "Brooksfield," from the fact of there being many small brooks running through it.

Judge Leonard, a son of Dr. John Leonard, was the owner of a large tract southwest from the Corners, on Feeding Hills Street.

About 1764, Abram Burbank, from Suffield, Conn., purchased the land formerly owned by Cooper and Merrick from the heirs, and twenty-nine deeds recorded in the clerk's office in his name give the description and dates. Mr. Burbank located where S. R. Johnson now lives.

In the first records of Springfield, referring to the assignment of lands on the west side of the Great River, including Agawam, it says:

"All rates that shall arise upon this towne shall be layed upon lands, according to every one's proportion, aker for aker, of house-lotts, and aker for aker, of meddowe, both alike on this side, and both alike on the other side; and for farmes that shall lye farther off, a less proportion, as wee shall after agree, except wee shall see meete to remit one-half of the rate from land to other estate."

In 1699, Springfield had within its boundaries a large amount of unappropriated and undivided lands; and later, when West Springfield was set off, a division of these lands was made through Agawam, constituting what are now the Agawam Parish (the "inward commons") and Feeding Hills Parish ("the outward commons), nearly the whole town above the meadows being occupied by the inhabitants of Springfield as pasture-lands, hence the name "Feeding Hills." A ditch was dug across the entire length to designate the dividing-line between the outward and inward commons. This ditch remains to this day, except in parts where it has been plowed up, and is probably nearly identical with the parish line. As late as 1783 there lived in Agawam Parish a few of the Stockbridge Indians, who obtained their living by making baskets and selling them in Springfield.

INCORPORATION.

The following is the act of the Legislature to incorporate the town of Agawam, May 17, 1855:

"SECTION 1. All that part of the Town of West Springfield which lies southerly of the line commencing at the north mouth of the Agawam River, so called, and running westerly by the course and centre of said river to the town-line of Westfield, is hereby incorporated into a separate town by the name of Agawam. And the said town of Agawam is hereby invested with all the powers and privileges, rights and immunities, and shall be subject to all the duties and requisitions, to which other towns are entitled and subjected."

The first town-meeting was called June 12, 1855, and the following is an extract from the warrant:

"To Lewis L. Whitman, an inhabitant, &c.: You are directed to notify and warn the inhabitants of said town of Agawam qualified to vote in elections and in town affairs to meet in the Meeting-House of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the parish of Agawam, to choose town-officers and transact such other business as shall properly come before the meeting.

(Signed) "SAMUEL FLOWER, *Justice of the Peace.*"

Orson Sweatland was chosen moderator of the town-meeting, and the following officers were elected: Alfred Flower, Clerk and Treasurer; Orson Sweatland, James S. Smith, and Ralph Adams, Selectmen. The next town-meeting was held in the hall of the Centre School-House, in Feeding Hills.

TOWN OFFICERS.

The following persons have served in the various town offices:

SELECTMEN, ASSESSORS, AND OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Orson Sweatland, James S. Smith, Ralph Adams, Samuel Flower, Justus R. Cooley, William Roberts, Grosvenor Marcy, Charles Colton, Horace E. Roberts, Isaac Roberts, Josiah Johnson, Frederick A. Johnson, Joseph Bedortha, John G. Freeland, Joseph L. Smith, Elijah D. Allen, James Henry Churchill, James H. Ferre, Edward K. Bodurtha, Asa Clark, Oscar A. Parks, John W. Freeland, Luke C. Sheldon, Reuben De Witt, Joseph V. Wolcott, Seth N. Bennett, Byron C. Roberts, Lewis L. Whitman, Edwin Leonard (2d), and Frederick N. Leonard.

TOWN CLERKS.

Ashbel Sykes, Joel J. Bailey, Josiah Johnson, Charles C. Wright, Samuel Flower, and Stephen H. Bodurtha.

The valuation of real and personal estate, as appears on the list taken May 1, 1877, was as follows:

Real estate	$913,240.00
Personal estate	228,182.00
Total real and personal estate	$1,141,422.00
Total number of polls	574
" " militia	348
" " scholars	376
" " houses	435
" " acres of land	13,592

Upon which taxes have been assessed as follows:

Town grant	$12,565.60
County tax	1,319.40
State tax	1,065.00
Overlayings	694.06
Total tax assessed	$15,644.06

Rate per cent., 12 7-10 mills. Poll tax, $2.

PARISHES.

The parish of Agawam was erected from the 2d parish of Springfield in 1757, as the 6th parish of Springfield.

In 1763, by reason of the organization of the 4th parish (Wilbraham) into a town, this parish was changed from the 6th to the 5th, and Ireland parish to the 4th; and upon the

Photo. by Moffitt.

Cyrus Bell,

CYRUS BELL, the tenth child, and fourth son, of James and Mary Percival Bell, was born in Chester, Mass., June 14, 1813. Of his five brothers, two became physicians.

He was but sixteen years of age when his father died, and, having for some time looked with longing eyes toward a career in the medical profession, he then set about furthering his ambition. One of his elder brothers was already a practicing physician, and with him, therefore, he began his medical studies, and, shortly afterward, entering the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, he graduated therefrom in 1839. After that he practiced six months with another brother, and Sept. 20, 1840, took up his residence in Feeding Hills, Mass.

Nov. 3, 1841, he married Miss Emma Chamberlain, of Austerlitz, Columbia Co., N. Y., one of the first pupils of Miss Mary Lyon, at Holyoke Seminary. Their children were five in number,—three sons and two daughters.

A devoted lover of his profession, Dr. Bell occupied a wide field of usefulness, and exemplifying in his daily walks the highest principles of Christianity, he has ministered many a time and oft to suffering minds as well as to suffering bodies.

In politics he is a Republican, and in 1865 represented his district in the General Court.

The most prominent trait in his character is his deep-rooted religious faith, and this he constantly strives to show by word and deed. Early in life he became a professed Christian, and was one of the first scholars of the first Sunday-school established in his native town, in 1825. His adherence to the cause he then embraced has since then not only remained true and steadfast, but it has strengthened with advancing years, and will continue to strengthen as the years roll on. Ever ready to offer the testimony of prayer, praise, personal labor, and bountiful charity on behalf of religion, his life has been one of rare consistency and Christian purpose.

For twenty-five years he has been senior deacon of the Congregational Church, for many years superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and, as a member of the town school committee, he has long been conspicuous for valuable labors. Of his efforts in the cause of education, one of his co-laborers says:

"Few men equal Dr. Bell in securing the love and respect of children, and in interesting them by apt address: none surpass him in a desire for the best possible education, in mind and heart, of every child in the community."

The residence which he now occupies was purchased soon after his settlement in Feeding Hills, and was built, about 1775, by the Congregational Society for Rev. Sylvanus Griswold.

RESIDENCE OF CYRUS BELL, M.D., FEEDING HILLS, MASS.

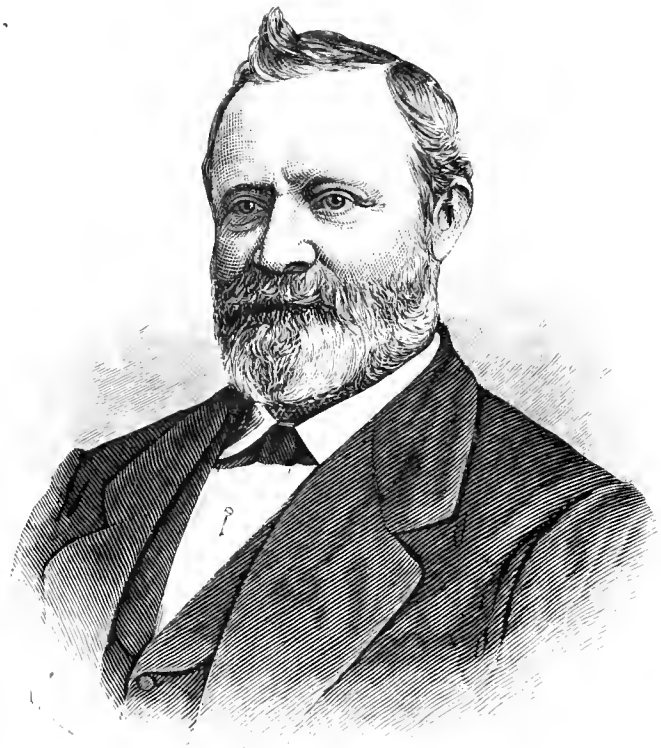


Photo. by Moffitt, Springfield.

L. L. Whitman

This family traces its genealogy back to the old English house of Wightman, and are lineal descendants of Edward Wightman, who was the last religious martyr burned at the stake in that country, put to death in 1612. About the year 1630 four male members of his family emigrated to this country and settled in Rhode Island, but subsequently removed to Connecticut. We have no authentic records in regard to the early generations in this country; but one Valentine, a prominent citizen of Groton, Conn., was the founder of the first Baptist Church in New England, at that place. He had a son, Timothy, who was the father of Jesse. The latter was born in Groton, Conn., Jan. 22, 1764, removed to Agawam in 1789, and was married, July 20, 1791, to Cynthia Button, a native of Agawam, who was born Feb. 7, 1770. He was in 1790 ordained a minister of the gospel, and was the first Baptist preacher in the town. He changed the spelling of his name to the present way about the commencement of the present century, which has been followed by his descendants. He had a family of six children, viz.: Jesse, Lyman, Asa B., Warren, Newbury, and Cynthia. The only one living at the present time is the fourth child, who resides at Westfield, Mass. Jesse died Sept. 20, 1817, and was followed by his wife, April 19, 1824.

Lyman, the father of the gentleman whose portrait appears above, was born in Agawam, May 20, 1794. He was a machinist by trade, and followed that business until 1830, when he engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods. He afterward opened a store for the sale of general merchandise in Agawam, and continued it until his death, June 12, 1869.

He was married, Dec. 17, 1829, to Mary Kendall, a native of Suffield, Conn., who was born Nov. 27, 1800. She enjoys the best of health, and is happy in being surrounded by loving relations and friends. Their family consisted of Lewis L., Mary F., and John L., the latter of whom died in early manhood.

Lewis L. was born in Agawam, March 24, 1831, and received his education at the district schools and at the academy at Mystic, Conn. Upon leaving school he entered his father's store as clerk, and remained until 1851, when, in company with his father, he commenced the manufacture of wall paper in Agawam. Being tired of active business life, he discontinued his manufacturing interest in 1867, and bought a farm, where he is now engaged as a tiller of the soil. He was married, Nov. 30, 1855, to Martha E., daughter of Thomas Hart and Laurette Pepper, of Southwick, Mass., where she was born Nov. 24, 1833. By this union he became the father of six children, viz.: Fred. L., born Feb. 17, 1857, and at present engaged in the study of law at Boston; Minnie A. K., born Aug. 28, 1859, and now the wife of Albert E. Worthington, of Agawam; John L., born Jan. 4, 1863, and died Jan. 14, 1874; Florrie L., born April 16, 1867; Bret Harte, born Oct. 16, 1869; and Carrie M., born Nov. 16, 1871, and died Nov. 19, 1872.

Mr. Whitman has been a life-long Democrat; has been one of the selectmen of the town for the last five years, and is chairman of the board. He has for a number of years been engaged with credit and honor to himself in the mercantile, manufacturing, and agricultural interests of the town of his birth.

organization of West Springfield in 1774, this became the 2d parish of West Springfield.

The following notes are from the Agawam parish register: The first meeting of the inhabitants of the 6th parish of Springfield was held Feb 25, 1758, Capt. Samuel Mirick, Moderator; Moses Leonard, Clerk.

"Nov. 1, 1758.—Voted to build a meeting-house in said Parish It was also further voted to provide Bords and shingles for the Lord's house."

"Mar. 21, 1759.—Voted to build a meeting-house in the senter of the present Inhabitants, or as near as may be."

"At a meeting Dec. 22, 1759, Voted to reconsider the vote of Mar. 21, 1759."

"May 29, 1760.—Voted that Rum and Cider shall be provided for the Raising of the Meeting-House in the Parish, at the cost and charge of the Parish."

"Voted that the meeting-house shall be set upon Esq. Reuben Leonard's land."

The first parish clerk was voted 50 cents a year for eleven successive years.

In the diary of Rev. John Ballantyne of Westfield, commenced in 1759, occurs this mention:

"Nov. 12, 1760.—Assisted in dedication of a new meeting-house in Agawam. Rev. Mr. Williams, of Springfield, preached Dec. 3d."

The first bell was the gift of Capt. John Porter, and cost $300. A chimney was added to the church in 1823. The church was painted by subscription of produce, chiefly rye and flax-seed, and the name and amount given by each are preserved.

"Nov. 19, 1793.—At this meeting a committee was appointed to oppose Elisphalet Leonard in the General Court against being annexed the 1st Parish."

"April 14, 1807.—A meeting was called 'to see if the Parish would vote to set of the 2d & 4th Parishes of West Springfield as a town.'"

CHURCHES.

BAPTIST.

In Benedict's history of the Baptists, when speaking of West Springfield, he says: "As early as 1727 some persons were baptized in this town by Mr. Elisha Calender, then pastor of the First Church in Boston. Their names were John Leonard, Ebenezer Leonard, Abel Leonard, William Scott, and Thomas Lamb. These Leonards are ancestors of the numerous family of that name now residing in Agawam.

The Baptists organized a society at once, and, as often as they could obtain a minister to come among them, sustained preaching until 1740, when they, with others who had joined them, were formed into a church, and Rev. Edward Upham became their pastor. Mr. Upham preached for this church nine years at first, when he removed to Newport, R. I., but returned to Agawam after twenty years' absence, and remained until his death, in 1795, at the age of eighty-seven years.

The place of meeting of this church was on the east margin of the large plain between the Feeding Hills and Agawam Districts. After the death of Mr. Upham the church declined, and finally ceased to exist. About 1790 a number of members of the Baptist Church in Westfield, residing in Agawam, formed a new church, and were dismissed from their Westfield connection for that purpose. Their names were John Porter, Stephen Bedortha, Jonathan Purchase, Earle Bancroft, Margaret Purchase, Abigail Palmer, Eleanor Bedortha, and Roxanna Bancroft. They met on the 23d of February, 1790, and adopted the covenant and articles of faith of the church from which they were dismissed.

On the 4th of March following the constitution of the church, Rev. Jesse Wightman was called to the pastorship, but delayed his acceptance until the request of the church was renewed several times, when on the 14th of August following he wrote them "that his mind was established, and he agreed to the request." Mr. Wightman (now written Whitman) was pastor of this First Baptist Church of Agawam twenty-seven years, from Sept. 29, 1790, to Sept. 29, 1817, when he died. The records say, in reference to that period of history of the church, that Elder Whitman "was a man of eminent piety, and was much esteemed among his people. For a period of twenty-seven years he had sedulously watched over the church, from its infancy to more mature years. His ministry was a successful one, and his end peace." From 1799 to 1814, 48 persons were added to the church.

In 1814 serious difficulties arose in relation to the singing, the introduction of new tunes having debarred many of the church members from taking part in that portion of the service. This disturbance was so great that many withdrew from the church, and the communion service was suspended for several months. In 1815, through the wise administration of Elder Whitman, they voted "to forget and forgive, for the sake of the suffering cause," and it was followed by a powerful revival which effected a full reconciliation.

In May, 1819, Rev. John Grant moved to Agawam, and performed the duties of pastor for a short time, but declined a call. Following him was Rev. B. M. Hill, who came from Stafford, Conn., who was called to the pastorate, but finally declined. In 1822, Rev. Thomas Barrett, a native of Belchertown, supplied the pulpit, until, at a meeting of the church, Jan. 27, 1823, it was "voted unanimously that they were satisfied with his improvement," and they wished him to be their minister. They were also, except one, in favor of having him preach to them every Sabbath day. He remained pastor of the church until October, 1829, and during the time the most extensive revival visited the people that ever occurred in Agawam, in 1825–26.

It was said of Mr. Barrett that he was a very able preacher and a man of earnest piety, but he was subject to frequent seasons of mental depression, in one of which, in August, 1832, he sadly terminated his own life, at the age of thirty-nine.

In August, 1831, Rev. John McDonald was ordained as pastor of the church. At a church meeting held Feb. 7, 1834, it was voted "to retain Elder McDonald for five years longer if the necessary funds could be raised to pay his salary, which has heretofore been $300 dollars a year." He remained, however, but one year, and was dismissed. His successors have been Rev. Pierpont Brockett, Rev. Mathew Bachelor, Rev. William A. Smith, Rev. Lester Lewis, Rev. John Cook, Rev. Asa A. Robinson, Rev. Thomas Dowling, Rev. Ariel Parker, Rev. George Cowlesworthy, Rev. E. P. Bond, and the present pastor, Rev. Alpha H. Simons.

This church has had during its existence eighteen different pastors, and there have probably been over 500 members at different periods. In 1813 the membership was 66; in 1860, 109; in 1878, 157. The Sabbath-school numbers 111, with Charles L. Bodurtha superintendent.

The present church edifice, located at Agawam Centre, was built in 1830. At some period in the history of the old church referred to above, which was organized one hundred and forty years ago, a tankard and two cups for the communion-service were presented to it by the First Baptist Church, in Boston. They were presented to the Boston church by a Baptist church in London, the same of which the famous preacher Spurgeon is now pastor. These pieces of communion furniture came into the possession of the present church of Agawam, and were a long time in use.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF AGAWAM

is located in the Feeding Hills Parish. It was organized Nov. 10, 1762, as the Sixth Church of Springfield. Afterward, in 1774, when West Springfield was set off, it became the Second Church in West Springfield, and again, in 1855, when Agawam was organized as a town, it became the First Church. It was organized with nine members, besides the pastor-elect, which was two more than enough to constitute a church at that time. The following were the original members: Samuel Merrick, Joseph Bodurtha, Benjamin Leonard, John Leonard, Reuben Leonard, Abel Leonard, Joseph Selden, Joseph Flower, and Jonathan Bodurtha. Twenty others united by letter eighteen days afterward. Part of these per-

sons were from the disbanded Baptist Church, who united with the understanding that those who preferred it should be baptized by immersion, and that infant baptism should not be insisted upon.

The house of worship first occupied by this church stood upon the plain, about halfway between what is now the Feeding Hills Parish and Agawam Parish. It was built by the parish in 1760, and was a commodious edifice, but possessed no great architectural beauty, and was never finished. In 1799 it was taken down, and removed to the spot now occupied by the Methodist Church at Feeding Hills, where it was re-erected, and remained incomplete until 1821, when it was neatly finished. It was first used by the Congregationalists, then, after the revival of the Baptist Church in 1772, by the two congregations uniting, and, after about 1802, when the Methodist Society was formed, by the three denominations conjointly. In 1834 the Congregationalists withdrew, and built their present house of worship, at a cost of $2000, furnished by individuals. In 1857 the church was re-modeled, and transferred from the proprietors to the society. The parsonage, adjoining the church, was built in 1842.

The first minister of this church was Rev. Sylvanus Griswold, who was ordained and installed over it just a week after its organization. The yearly salary upon which Mr. Griswold was settled was $225, with his wood, and a tract of forty acres of land. In consequence of the diminished ability of the society, resulting from the Revolutionary war, it is said, "they fell considerably in arrears, and the pastor agreed to release them from their obligations to him."

The following account of this first installation is from a Springfield letter to the *Boston News-Letter*, dated Nov. 17, 1762:

"This day the Rev. Sylvanus Griswold was (with the greatest unanimity of the people, and the high Satisfaction of the Ecclesiastical Council Convened on that occasion) ordained the Pastor of a Church newly gathered in this town, consisting both of Pedo-Baptists and Anti-Pedo-Baptists, The latter of whom were formerly of a distinct church, under the pastoral care of Rev. Edward Upham. Notwithstanding this difference of opinion, this people have with a truly Catholic spirit, united and agreed to worship and sit down at the Lord's table together, allowing to each other, without offence, full liberty to follow the dictates of their own private judgment, with respect to baptism; Mr. Griswold, at the Same time, readily consenting to administer baptism to Infants or the Adult, either by *aspersion* or *immersion*, according as each one shall desire. The candour with which this people have proceeded, the Christian Spirit with which they have united, and the Catholic foundation on which this Church is erected, give Singular pleasure to the Churches in this vicinity, and doubtless will be pleasing to every generous Mind."

Mr. Griswold remained pastor until his death, in 1819. No pastor was procured to succeed him until Oct. 17, 1821, when Rev. Reuben Hazen was ordained as its second pastor. He was to minister, however, but half the time to this church, preaching on every alternate Sabbath to the new church at Agawam Parish. His salary was fixed at $190 per annum, for ten years. He ministered to the two churches till 1830, when he relinquished his charge at Feeding Hills, and devoted himself exclusively to the church at Agawam. Rev. Hervey Smith succeeded Mr. Hazen, becoming the third pastor, Aug. 11, 1830. His successors have been Rev. Horatio J. Lombard, Rev. Calvin Foote, Rev. Dillon Williams, Rev. Stephen D. Ward, Rev. William M. Birchard, and the present pastor, Rev. Charles S. Sylvester, who was settled in May, 1866. The present membership of the church is 61; the number of Sunday-school scholars, 78. The officers of the church and society are,—Deacons, Cyrus Bell, M.D., and E. G. Gaylord; Superintendent of Sunday-school, Dr. Cyrus Bell; Society Committee, J. G. Freeland, W. H. Granger, and Edwin Leonard; Church Committee, C. C. Wright, E. A. Kellogg, and R. M. Taylor.

A METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was first organized in Agawam (Feeding Hills Parish) in 1802, by Father Washburn, but no record was kept from that time until 1844, when it was reorganized. The present church edifice was built in 1851, at a cost of $2000. The present pastor is Rev. Jonathan Neil; Superintendent of Sabbath-school, Frank Johnson; Trustees of the Church, C. L. Huntley, James Halladay, A. Halladay, C. L. Huntley, Jr., James S. Smith, and Willis Huntley. Number of church members, 54; of Sabbath-school scholars, 45.

THE SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

located at Agawam Centre, was organized Sept. 1, 1819. In 1800 the second parish was divided by an act of the Legislature into Agawam and Feeding Hills. The old meeting-house, which had been located between the two villages, was removed to Feeding Hills, and the Agawam Society built a house of worship in 1803, though no church was regularly organized until September, 1819, at which time the old society at Feeding Hills was reorganized, and both churches adopted the same confession of faith.

The meeting for the organization of the Agawam Congregational Church was held at the house of Capt. Timothy Allyn, on the 1st day of September, 1819. Rev. Richard S. Storrs, of Longmeadow, was moderator of the council. Rev. Luke Wood, who had been employed for several weeks by the Domestic Missionary Society of Massachusetts to perform the duties of a minister to the people in Agawam and Feeding Hills, made a statement to the council, from which it appeared that a distinct Congregational Church had never been organized up to that time in the Society of Agawam; and that "the church in Feeding Hills is so far reduced that they consider themselves unable to maintain a competent Christian teacher." On the 17th of October, 1821, Rev. Reuben S. Hazen was ordained as pastor of the Agawam and Feeding Hills Congregational Churches in conjunction, preaching at each place on alternate Sabbaths. Mr. Hazen was a native of West Springfield, and studied theology with Rev. Dr. Osgood, of Springfield. In 1830 he relinquished his charge of the Feeding Hills Church, and gave all his time to Agawam, where he labored with much fervor until May 17, 1843, when he was dismissed. He died in Canterbury, Conn., where he was settled in 1874.

The first deacons of this church in Agawam were Timothy Allyn and Bildad Fowler. Rev. Ralph Perry, of Manchester, Conn., was the second pastor, and was ordained over the church Jan. 3, 1844. He was dismissed, in 1846, in consequence of ill-health; but, having subsequently recovered his health by travel, he was re-installed pastor of the church, Dec. 28, 1847. He remained until Aug. 26, 1874, when he met with a severe accident at the Bridge-Street crossing of the New Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad, in Springfield, which has for a long time rendered him helpless. The relations of the pastor had been retained thirty years, when Mr. Perry sent a letter of resignation to the church, March 28, 1875. Rev. George H. Pratt, of Glastonbury, Conn., was invited to supply the church, Oct. 1, 1875, and was settled Sept. 27, 1876, and is the present pastor. The church membership is 170,—61 males, 109 females; Sabbath-school, 80; families connected with the church, 70. The deacons are Reuben De Witt and Charles Lewis Campbell. Superintendent Sabbath-school, Joseph Fisher.

The meeting-house of the Congregationalist Church of Agawam was at first a "Parish House," and was dedicated June 8, 1803. Rev. Dr. Lathrop, of West Springfield, preached the dedication sermon.

Deacon Timothy Allyn gave the Baptists $600 for their interest in the old meeting-house, and this placed its ownership in the hands of the Congregationalists. The frame of the body of the house was originally erected by the "Separatists" of Suffield, Conn., but was taken down and moved to Agawam. The belfry and steeple were built in 1833. The church was remodeled in 1846 and 1875. The parish has a fund of $4300, the gift of Capt. Timothy Allyn.

L. W. Fisk was born in Wales, Mass., Oct. 25, 1817. In 1820 his father removed to the town of Ludlow, and there the subject of this sketch passed his boyhood. His education was obtained solely in the district school, and he could only attend in the winter season. From his early childhood he was trained to those habits of toil and industry which are common to the homes of New England. He worked upon the farm, and also in the clothing-mill which his father carried on. He was but little more than ten years of age when he commenced working out in summer, returning home in the winter.

At the age of eighteen his father gave him his time. He then went to Palmer, and commenced work for a hotel at ten dollars a month. Like other hostler boys, he received some "scales," and at the end of six months was able to place sixty dollars on interest.

He worked at the same employment in Belchertown, Springfield, and Northampton. In November, 1839, when the cars commenced running on the Boston and Albany Railroad, Mr. Fisk was again in Springfield, and drove the first and only hack to the first train; but competition opened lively, for there were plenty of hacks ready for the second train.

Photo. by Moffitt, Springfield.

L. W. FISK.

From 1842 to 1850 he continued actively in the hack business, securing a large amount of patronage, and accumulating considerable property. He was able to purchase productive real-estate. His health failing, he bought, in 1850, a small place in Agawam, and somewhat later the pleasant farm upon which he now resides.

Mr. Fisk has never taken any active part in politics, but is a strong supporter of the institutions of religion, and a useful, consistent member of the church.

His success in life is due largely to industry, honesty, fidelity, and temperance.

The family of Mr. Fisk consists of himself, wife, and three sons. An infant daughter died at the age of six months.

RESIDENCE OF L. W. FISK, AGAWAM, MASS.

A METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH was built in the southern part of the town, near Gallup's Grove, in 1840, by the Conference. Rev. David Taylor, a licentiate, who lived near there, held meetings in this church a few years, but it has been abandoned for several years, except that the Second Adventists have had occasional meetings.

The Adventists built a small church or chapel on Feeding Hills Plains, in 1878.

THE FRENCH CATHOLIC CHURCH ("ST. WILLIAM'S"), in the Agawam portion of Mittenague village, was built in 1874, at a cost of $4000. It is a mission of St. Joseph's Church, Springfield, and is under the care of the Rev. L. G. Garnier. This church has a membership of 500, who are mainly Canadian-French families employed in the Agawam cotton-mills. The Sabbath-school numbers 49.

BURIAL-PLACES.

The oldest burying-ground in Agawam is in the north part of the town. It was first used by the Indians, and, although the inclosure is not a large one, it is supposed to have been the burial-place of many of the natives. In digging graves their bones are frequently found a foot or two below the ordinary depth, and the bodies are all laid with heads toward the east.

The oldest headstones in this cemetery having the names and date of death are:

Mrs. Kezia Cooley, 1742; John Leonard, 1744; Lieut. Lamberton Cooper, 1755; Mrs. Mindful Brown, 1758; Jonathan Bodurtha, 1764; Robert Corfil, 1770; Mrs. Capt. Timothy Barbank, 1773; Samuel Merrick, 1778; Isaac Stiles, 1785; Mrs. Hezekiah Warner, 1785; Samuel Leonard, 1786.

The old burying-ground at Feeding Hills, among others, has these inscriptions:

"In Memory of William McIntyre, Esq., Major under General Peperell, at the Reduction of Cape Breton, A.D. 1744; In whose life the Sincere Christian and Brave Soldier eminently appeared."

A low slab has this inscription:

"In Memory of Rev. Jonathan Law Pomeroy, for many years Pastor of the Church in Worthington."

Also stones bearing inscriptions;

"Rev. Sylvanus Griswold, born in Lyme, Conn., Feb. 14, 1730, ordained 1st Pastor of the Congregational Church in this place, Nov. 17, 1762."

"In Memory of Mr. Joseph Flower, who died Febr ye 20th, A.D. 1769, in the 63d year of his age."

The other cemeteries in town are of recent date and modern in their appearance. They are: one at Agawam Centre, one on the back street, Feeding Hills, and a new one east of Feeding Hills village.

EARLY ROADS AND TAVERNS.

Many traces of the early roads and turnpikes connecting with the upper and lower fords of the Agawam River are still to be seen. About 1750 there were two principal turnpikes running north and south through the town,—the Springfield and Hartford and the Hartford and Northampton roads. The former passed through Agawam Street, and the latter through Feeding Hills, and crossed at the bridge near the northwest corner of the town.*

On the east line were located three taverns, viz., one at the State line, called "White's Tavern;" Worthington's, at the crossing of the Three-Mile Brook; and Leonard's, at Agawam Centre. There was also a tavern on the river-road, kept by Ruel Warriner.

On the west thoroughfare were five taverns. The most southerly one was long known as the "Leonard Tavern." The oldest was erected at Feeding Hills about 1750. It stood on the south side of the street running east and west, and was long kept by Col. Morley. Another one, erected by Col. Samuel Flowers about 1750-61, stood where C. C. Wright now lives. Col. Flowers was a well-known landlord.

A fourth stood about three-fourths of a mile north of the last named, formerly kept by Azariah Lewis. At a later date it was known as the "Cochrane House," and still later was owned by the town, and used as a home for its paupers.

Within a half-mile of the town-line, on the north, stood the "Morley Tavern."

The bridge over the Agawam River, near by, was also known as the "Morley Bridge."

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND SCHOOLS.

Until 1874, town-meetings and all public assemblages were held in Bodurtha's Hall, or in the school-house at Agawam and Feeding Hills. The question of a town-hall caused considerable trouble, as Feeding Hills desired to have it located there, and Agawam District claimed its location at the "centre," until it was finally voted to erect one in each place, to be used for town- and public-meetings, and for the higher grade of the public schools.

Two handsome brick buildings were built in each place in 1874–75, the one at Agawam costing $15,000, and the one at Feeding Hills $13,000. They are well located, and ornaments to each village. Besides the schools occupying the town-halls, there are school districts with school-houses as follows: Feeding Hills Centre; Feeding Hills, East Street; North Feeding Hills, East Street, south; Feeding Hills, West Street, north; Feeding Hills, West Street, south; Agawam Centre; Agawam, north; Agawam, south; Agawam Falls; and Agawam River. The school statistics show 179 males and 167 females of school age. The town school committee and school visitors are Rev. C. S. Sylvester, Rev. A. H. Simons, and Dr. Cyrus Bell.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

In the first volume of the book of grants of the town of Springfield occurs the following record:

"There is granted unto Samuel Mashfield, Thomas Noble, Thomas Miller, & Elizur Holyoke, upon their desires, liberty for ye setting up of a saw-mill on a brook below Ensign Cooper's Farm, over Agawam River. Also there is granted them about 40 acres of land, where they shall choose it, near the place where the mill shall stand, not prejudicing any of ye Inhabitant's property on the Highway. Also there is granted them 30 acres of meadow within 2 or 3 miles of ye place, where they shall find it most convenient for their use, beginning at one end of the meadow and so proceeding till 30 acres are made up. These grants are on condition that they cause a saw-mill to be set up in the place above mentioned, and set to work in sawing by the 1st day of April, which shall be in ye year 1666. And in case the said undertakers, when they have set up such work, shall see cause to desert the work within three years from the said time, they shall yeld up the place and Lands hereby granted into ye hands of ye town, or such in ye town as shall carry on ye work; Provided these undertakers be paid no charges they shall be at about the work. Also they are not to be Restrained of the Liberty of the Commons for all sorts of Timber for their use for Sawing or otherwise."

This is supposed to have been on the site of the present Farrar Mills on Three-Mile Brook, as Thomas Cooper had grants of land on Three-Mile Brook and its east branch as early as January, 1659, and in 1660.

COTTON- AND WOOLEN-MILLS.

About the year 1810, Thomas Belden, of Hartford, came to this place and associated in partnership with Amos Ambrose, and Jonathan Worthington, John Norman, and Elijah Porter.

A cotton-mill was built on the site of an old saw-mill in the south part of the town, near the mouth of the Three-Mile Brook. Yarn was spun and sent out to the women in the neighborhood to weave. They were not very successful, but the mill continued to run at intervals until about 1825, when it was closed for several years.

Leonard & Parmenter, who were running the woolen-mill at Agawam Centre, on the same creek, about 1832, moved down to this place, and manufactured cotton for about two

* These turnpikes were surveyed and laid out under the superintendence of a Commission appointed by the Court of Sessions, about the year 1750, and milestones were erected along their courses, some of which are still standing. Earlier roads than these turnpikes had evidently existed, for they are frequently referred to in old deeds. The turnpikes were described by "metes and bounds."

years; but by reason of back-water from the Connecticut River for about two months in the year, they subsequently removed their machinery to Palmer.

The building remained empty until about 1840, when Lyman Whitman commenced there the manufacture of wall-paper, and continued about ten or twelve years, since which time the building has remained unoccupied. This is said to have been the earliest cotton-mill in Western Massachusetts. About the same time, one was erected in Suffield, Conn.

About 1840-41, or shortly after the building of the cotton-mill spoken of above, Justus and Calvin Bedortha erected a fulling-mill on the site of the present Agawam Company's mills, where they fulled cloth and carded wool-rolls, doing custom-work only. About 1812 they commenced the manufacture of broadcloth, and were successful until the close of the war, when business generally declined. From that time until 1840 the mill passed through many changes. At the last date Norton, Bedortha & Co. purchased it, removed the old building, erected the wooden building,—still in use,—and built up a good custom business; and May 12, 1857, the present Agawam Company was organized under the act of Legislature of 1851, with a capital stock of $10,000. Upon this organization stockinet machinery was introduced, and trade increased until it reached its present proportions.

During the war of the Rebellion the company could not supply the demand, and a factory was purchased at South Hadley to accommodate the increase of business. In 1875 the present brick building was erected. The old building is still standing.*

PAPER-MILLS.

The Worthy Paper Company† is located on the Agawam River, opposite Mitteneague, and is supplied with power from the dam that supplies the grist-mill on the other side of the river, which stands on the old mill-site of 200 years ago. The company's mill is supplied with 3 turbine water-wheels, having an aggregate of 60 horse-power. They have in their employ 50 hands, use daily 3500 pounds of stock, and manufacture daily 2800 pounds of paper. Blank-book and writing-paper are manufactured exclusively. The company was organized in 1872 with a capital of $100,000; working capital, $150,000. The present officers are J. L. Worthy, President; G. L. Wright, Treasurer; Isaac B. Lowell, Clerk; G. L. Wright, Jr., Traveling Agent.

THE AGAWAM DISTILLERY,

located in the south part of the town, was established in 1801, by E. Porter. At first it was used for distilling peppermint; afterward for manufacturing whisky from potatoes. It is now used for manufacturing gin and malt from rye and corn, and has a capacity of 312 gallons of gin per day. It is conducted by Harvey Porter and Albert Adams, under the firm-name of H. Porter & Co.

REMINISCENCES AND INCIDENTS.

Maj. Jesse McIntire, at Feeding Hills, before the Revolutionary war, had a good farm and the only brick house in town. It was about 20 feet square and one and a half stories high. It accommodated a family of 10 persons. The fare of the children was very plain. Sometimes, when the pot had been boiled and the meat taken up, the liquor was thickened with flour for the children's meal. Bean porridge was a common dish. Maj. McIntire and his wife were accustomed to sit beside each other, and to eat from the same plate at the table. The major was a man of wealth and high position. An anecdote is told of him to show his reputation for truthfulness: "A man was telling a story to a company where Rev. Dr. Lathrop was present, when some incredulity was manifested at the recital. 'It is true, every word of it,' said the man; 'I had it from Maj. McIntire.' 'Yes,' replied Dr. Lathrop, 'but we don't seem to have it direct from Maj. McIntire,'"—as much as to say, "If it had been told by the major himself, we would believe it."

The plains between Agawam and Feeding Hills furnished a supply of fat-pine stumps and knots, which served for a light in the great fireplace by which Nathaniel Leonard used to work out his problems in arithmetic, and, under the instructions of his pious grandmother, learned to read the Bible, which habit he practiced daily in after-life. In those days the sound given to some of the words in reading was as follows: "*Shoold* for should, *shault* for shalt, *would* for would, *coold* for could," etc. Mr. Leonard was the father of Squire Norman T. Leonard, of Westfield, and a man of learning.

The name of Flower is of French origin, taken from the word "Fleur." Joseph Flower came to this country from England about the year 1700, and settled in Weathersfield, Conn., where he married Sarah, daughter of "Brigadier" Samuel Wright. He removed to Feeding Hills in 1751, with eleven children.

Col. Samuel Flower, the third son and eighth child of Joseph, lived on the old homestead, and died here Oct. 28, 1815. He enlisted in the old French war at the age of sixteen, and was distinguished for daring service and narrow escapes. He also enlisted in the Revolutionary war as captain of an artillery company, receiving a commission signed by John Hancock, President of Congress, which is now in possession of his family descendants.‡

He was aid to Gen. Shepard in the Shays rebellion, and in the famous fight on Springfield Hill. It was said that he incurred the intense hatred of the Shays men, who made an attempt to capture him at his home, telling his son "they had a hundred bullets to put into him if he could be found." He held many prominent positions in the town of West Springfield [see history of that town], and was said to be a man of very commanding appearance, and of almost Herculean mold.

Deacon Alfred Flower, the third son of Col. Samuel Flower, was born in the town Jan. 6, 1780, and died here Oct. 14, 1873, in the ninety-third year of his age. He married a daughter of Samuel Leonard, and they lived together sixty-three years, the wife dying seven years before her husband. Alfred Flower was prominent in town affairs for many years. Represented West Springfield in the General Court, and settled more estates than any man in this vicinity. When the town of Agawam was incorporated he was chosen the first town-clerk. He was the father of Samuel and Alfred Flower, now living.

The Burbanks were quite noted in early days. Abraham Burbank was born in Suffield, Conn., in 1739. He graduated at Yale College at the age of twenty. About the year 1764 he moved to Feeding Hills, purchased a farm of 200 or more acres, and built a house near the Congregational Church, now owned and occupied by Sylvester Johnson, and in a good state of preservation. He married for his first wife Bertha Cushing, of Scituate, Mass., who died in 1768, and was buried here. His second wife was Sara Pomeroy, of Northampton, daughter of Col. Seth Pomeroy of Revolutionary fame. Abraham Burbank was a prominent Mason, receiving his certificate from Lodge No. 7, of a New York regiment, in 1762. This certificate, with many other documents belonging to him, is in possession of Henry M. Schmuck, Esq., his great-grandson, now living in West Springfield. One of these documents reads as follows:

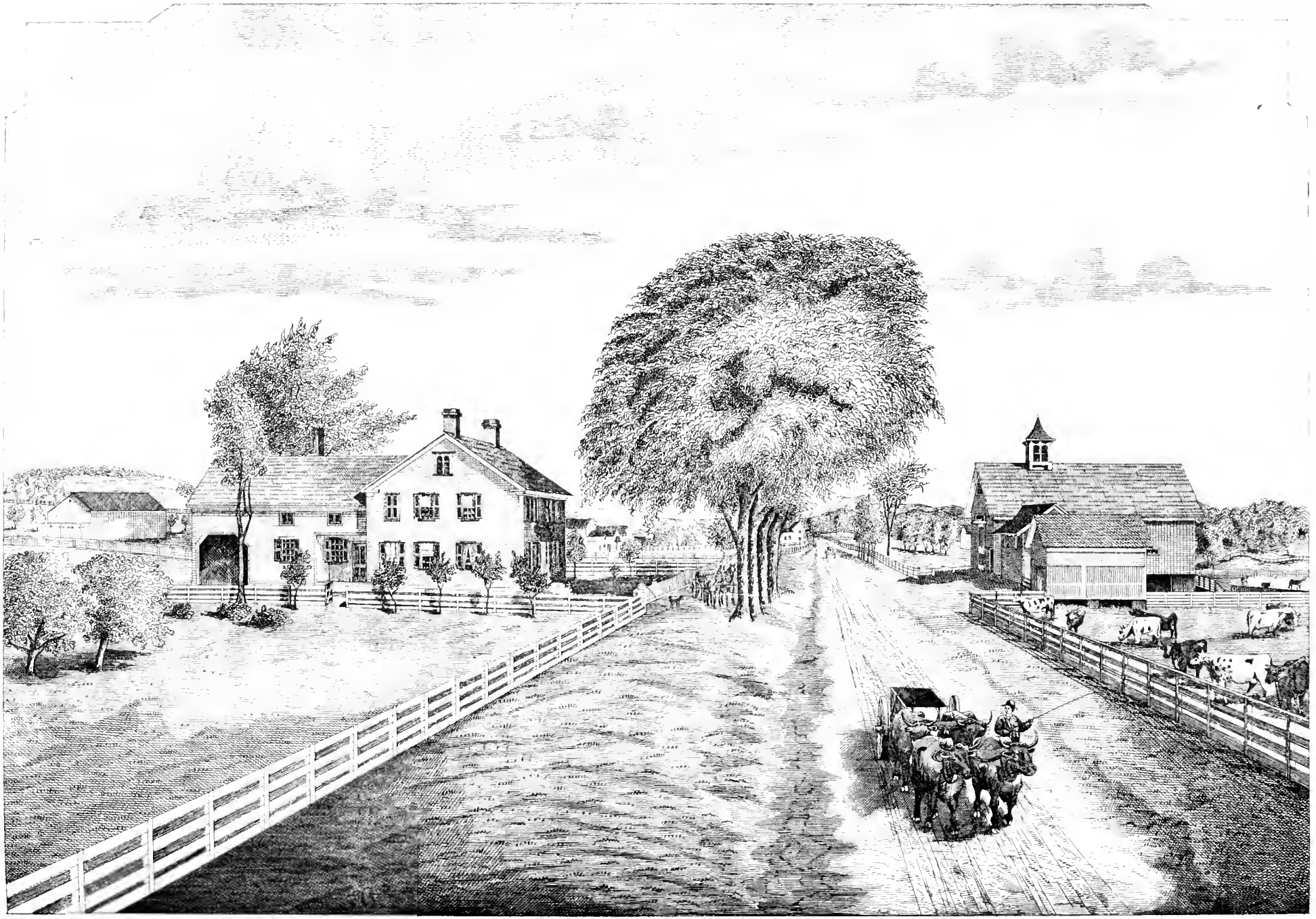
* The present capital of the company is $27,000, and the stockholders are Newbury Norton, Pres.; Henry Kirkham, Treas.; Norman Norton and James Kirkham, Directors; Roderick Ashley, Ashbel Sykes, Samuel Pyne.

† See view on another page.

‡ Probably the commission was signed when John Hancock was Governor of Massachusetts or President of the Provincial Congress.

"George the Third, By the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

J.L.WORTHY
FLOURING MILL



"Know ye, That we have assigned and constituted, and do by these presents assign, constitute, and appoint Our Trusty and Well Beloved Abraham Burbank, Esquire, to be one of our Justices to keep our Peace."

He was afterward commissioned as justice of the Superior Court by Gov. John Hancock.

Roland, son of Abraham Burbank, was born June 15, 1772. He had two wives, Sophia Coit and Henrietta Palmer, who both lie buried in the old Feeding Hills Cemetery. He was justice of the peace several years, and was a leading man in town affairs. Sara Burbank, daughter of Abraham, born Feb. 1, 1778, married Daniel Moore, of Hartford, Conn., and died there Dec. 25, 1868. Some of her descendants now live in West Springfield. George, son of Rowland Burbank, now lives in Cambridge, Mass.

The name of Leonard has been conspicuous from the early settlement of the town. One of the first was John, who had 14 children, the first of whom, Benjamin, was born in Springfield in 1641. Thaddeus Leonard lived in Agawam district, but most of the others of the name—Justin, Phineas, Elias, Rufus, Asaph, Reuben, and Apollos—resided in Feeding Hills district. Asaph lived to a great age, and was remembered in his last days as having an enthusiastic fondness for seine fishing.

Squire Leonard, of Westfield, from whom the above facts are recorded, relates an anecdote of a man by the name of Leonard, of Agawam: "A neighbor applied to him for a horse to make a journey. He made no direct reply. Three or four days after, meeting the applicant, he said: 'Horse! yes! Well, I don't care if you do take him.'" To which the reply was, "Mr. Leonard, I have been to Hartford and got back last night."

Justin Granger was regarded as a good musician for early times. He had a great fondness for music, a pleasant voice, and was to some extent a composer of music. A piece written by him, called "Repentance," was sung by the choir.

Dr. Timothy Horton, whose father was a physician before him, was a practitioner of considerable ability, and had a good reputation as a physician and as a public man. He was noted for the extremely small charges he made for his medical services. His regular fee in Agawam was 12½ cents per visit, rarely ever charging over 2s., no matter how difficult the case or the distance traveled. He was frequently known to go a distance of four or five miles, spending considerable time in holding a consultation with some brother-doctor, and charging for his fee 1s.

Dr. Cyrus Bell has for many years been the leading resident physician in Agawam. He settled in the parish of Feeding Hills in 1840, and has held various offices in the town and in the Congregational Church at Feeding Hills.

Dr. Edward G. Ufford is now located at Agawam Centre. He was for many years a practitioner at West Springfield.

Agawam points with pride to the fact that Hon. Benjamin F. Wade and Hon. Edward Wade, his brother, were natives of the town. They were born in what is known as "Shoemakers' Lane," near Feeding Hills, on the road southeast toward Col. Wolcott's. Their father, James Wade, was a native of Medford, Mass., born July, 1750; died at Feeding Hills, May, 1826. His wife was the daughter of Rev. Edward Upham. Their children, all born in Feeding Hills, were Martha, Nancy, Mary, James, Sidney, Theodore, Charles, Benjamin Franklin, and Edward. The father was a shoemaker and a common soldier in the Revolution; was at the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, and was confined for a long time a prisoner at Halifax, Nova Scotia. He removed with his family to Ohio, when it was a wilderness, in 1821, traveling, as was the custom for the emigrants of those times, with an ox-team and covered wagon. Benjamin F. and Edward claimed to have walked the entire distance, nearly one thousand miles. They settled on what was known as the "Western Reserve," in the town of Andover, Ashtabula Co.

The two sons referred to were "self-made" men as far as education was concerned. Both taught school and studied law, paying their own way in obtaining an education. Benjamin F. practiced law at Jefferson, the county-seat of Ashtabula; was admitted to the Bar in 1828; was elected a member of the Ohio Senate in 1837, and was chosen presiding judge of the third judicial district in that State in 1847. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1851, and held that office twenty-eight years; was made president of the Senate in 1867. In the Senate he was always known as an Abolitionist, the champion of freedom and civil rights, a terror to Southern "Fire-eaters" on account of his resolute character and inflexible fidelity to the cause of liberty. His name was frequently mentioned in connection with the Presidency. In the early days of the Rebellion he was appointed chairman of the joint committee on the conduct of the war. During his last days he was United States attorney for the Northern Pacific Railroad. He died at his home in Jefferson, March 2, 1878.

Edward settled in Cleveland, where he was a leading member of the Bar, and was identified with various improvements of that city, particularly in connection with the "Wade Allotments and Wade Avenue." He was a member of Congress for several years, and one of the committee on commerce from 1853 to 1861. He died at Cleveland in 1866. James settled in Watervliet, N. Y. He was a physician and had an extensive practice. His death occurred in 1868. Theodore, Charles, and Sidney became successful farmers in Ashtabula County, Ohio.

General Washington passed through Agawam twice, first in 1775, from Hartford to Boston, riding in a coach and four, under escort, fording the Agawam River near where stands the Agawam bridge, and again in 1789. An extract from his diary shows a favorable impression of the town and meadows. Burgoyne's army, after their surrender, passed through the town, and, as is well known, some of the stragglers fell out by the way and became the ancestors of some of our best citizens.

WAR RECORD.

Agawam furnished 172 men for the war of the Rebellion, which was a surplus of 10 over all demands. Four were commissioned officers. The amount of money expended, exclusive of State aid, was $17,077.55, and to aid the families of volunteers, $6719.14. The ladies of the town formed a Soldiers' Relief Society in October, 1861. They met once a week during the war, and made lint, bandages, and underclothing, which was sent to the front, and also sent about $1000 in money. The following are the names of the soldiers and the regiments to which they belonged:

Edson H. Todd, 46th Mass.
Lewis S. Pomeroy, 46th Mass.
William H. Worthington, 31st Mass.
Henry J. Worthington, 31st Mass.
Rollin C. Pomeroy, 31st Mass.
William C. Pomeroy, 31st Mass.
William Button, 31st Mass.
Stiles Edgerton, 31st Mass.
Charles Prince, 46th Mass.
Reynolds Austin, 46th Mass.
Thomas Akins, 37th Mass.
Henry T. Birge, 46th Mass.
Daniel F. Barnes, 37th Mass.
Patrick O'Brien, 37th Mass
Elihu Brown, 46th Mass.
Jesse D. Bowley, 46th Mass.
Enoch L. Cooper, 46th Mass.
John Callanan, 10th Mass.
Edward McCray, 46th Mass.
Charles Chace, 46th Mass.
Daniel Catin, 37th Mass.
Emerson Cowles, 27th Mass.
Oliver B. Cooper, 27th Mass.
Jeremiah Callanan, 5th N. Y. Cav.
Philander Dickinson, 31st Mass.
William Dickinson, 31st Mass.
Patrick Donnavan, 62d N. Y.
Nelson Ferrar, 46th Mass.
Joseph Fisher, 46th Mass.
Frank E. Frederick, 22d Conn.
Godfrey Fennimore, 16th Conn.
Giles A. Bailey, 37th Mass.
Ransford Worthington, 31st Mass.
William H. Wolcott, 46th Mass.
Reuben Dewitt, 46th Mass.
Dexter Winter, 46th Mass.

John Wood, 16th Mass.
Thomas E. Williams, 37th Mass.
Lewis Wessels, 16th Conn.
Herman Burgatting, 16th Conn.
Henry Bunker, 10th Mass.
John Carsey, 10th Mass.
Christian Lachester, 10th Mass.
Nevins Morse, 31st Mass
William Beebe, 27th Mass.
Charles L. Goodhue, 27th Mass
Thomas Gubderway, 27th Mass.
George Rowley, 27th Mass
Francis Gillett, 16th Mass.
Charles H. Hayden, 46th Mass.
Watson J. Hildreth, 46th Mass.
E. Monroe Johnson, 2d Cav.
Henry Knight, 10th Mass.
Edward E. Leonard, 37th Mass.
Jay Leonard, 37th Mass.
Seth Liswell, 27th Mass.
Edward O. Manley, 46th Mass.
James Walker, 37th Mass.
Dayton Morely, 38th Mass.
Joel Miller, Jr., 34th Mass
George F. Naughton, 46th Mass.
Carl Oljois, 22d Mass.
William Pyne, 46th Mass.
Frank E. Parker, 46th Mass.
Addison Parker, 46th Mass.
Alfred Le Ponce, 37th Mass.
Edward H. Packer, 37th Mass.
Byron C. Roberts, 46th Mass.
John Rogers, 16th Conn.
John Smith, 34th Mass.
Edward P. Smith, 10th Mass.
Alexander E. Smith, 10th Mass.
George M. Scott, 10th Mass.
William E. Stewart, 31st Mass.
George D. Street, 32d Mass.
Edward D. Taylor, 37th Mass.
Henry E. Woodman, 10th Mass.
David Worthington, 27th Mass.
Alfred Worthington, 27th Mass.
Frank Avery, 16th Mass.
Ham. Barnes, 16th Mass.
Michael Haley, 16th Mass.
Daniel Ham, 16th Mass
Arthur H. Ashling, 2d Cav.
Nicholas Lee, 2d Cav.
George D. Fisk, 46th Mass.
Samuel F. Siskron, 46th Mass.
Joseph Willett, 46th Mass.
Francis Leonard, 37th Mass.
Bennett Pepper, 34th Mass.
James Fry, 34th Mass.
Lucius Wright, 31st Mass.
Isaac Bowe, 2d Batt.
Edwin M. Billings, 4th Cav
James B. Durant, 4th Cav.
William W. Hitchcock, 37th Mass.
George N. Barnes, 37th Mass.
Jared C. Hunt, 10th Mass.
Nicholas Martin, Navy.
John D. Sullivan, Navy.
Samuel S. Burryman, 61st Mass.
John L. Daniels, 61st Mass.
Henry H. Prentiss, 30th Mass.
John H. Lord, 30th Mass.
Patrick Downing, 19th Mass.
Cornelius Flower, 1st Batt.
Alfred Barden, 2d Art.
John S. Thompson, 7th Mass.
Henry O. Davidson, 61st Mass.
James Carey, 61st Mass.
Bartholomew Donovan, 61st Mass.
Charles O. Carpenter, Navy.
George W. Flanders, Navy.
Patrick McCabe, 6th Mass.
George Wood, 6th Mass.
Charles Maguire, 6th Mass.
Thomas Poor, 58th Mass.
John Scully, 6th Mass.
Henry Dowd, 6th Mass.
Eugene E. Wilder, 61st Mass.
Charles E. Taylor, 61st Mass.
Augustus Oliver, 61st Mass.
Edward Fitzgerald, 61st Mass.
Albert F. Roberts, 61st Mass.
Robert Davis, 61st Mass.
Charles E. Adams, 10th Mass.
Sylvanus U. Rice, 10th Mass. Regt.
James Hayes, 10th Mass. Regt.
Edward Morrisey, 10th Mass. Regt.
Charles Blakeslee, 10th Mass. Regt.
Frank Cudney, 10th Mass. Regt.
William H. Clapp, 10th Mass. Regt.
George C. Daniels, 10th Mass. Regt.
James Hickox, 10th Mass Regt.
Russell Powers, 10th Mass. Regt.
Austin Williams, 10th Mass. Regt.
Robert Pettitt, 10th Mass. Regt.
Richard Ryan, 10th Mass. Regt.
Davis Hart, 10th Mass. Regt.
Franklin Long, 10th Mass. Regt.
John Jenkins, 10th Mass. Regt.
Richard Massey, 10th Mass. Regt.
Howard A. Havel, 31st Mass. Regt.
Edward P. Smith, 61st Regt.
Edward Beals, 61st Regt.

Among this list of soldiers,

Richard Ryan was killed in battle, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.

George M. Scott, severely wounded in 1864, and discharged in 1865.

Frederick Cudney, killed in battle at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.

Davis Hart died of wounds received in battle at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864

Russell M. Pervere was missing in battle of Spottsylvania, Va.; died in the service at Vicksburg, Miss., April 13, 1865.

Seth Liswell died in Andersonville, Ga., prison, in 1865.

Leander Woodworth, killed March 14, 1862, at Newbern, N. C.

Oliver B. Cooper died at Beaufort, N. C., Aug. 10, 1863.

William Beebe, Jr., died at Beaufort, N. C., Oct. 11, 1862.

James Hayes died in the service, Sept. 2, 1864.

George N. Barnes, killed May 10, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.

Charles Blakesley, killed April 6, 1865, at Sailor's Creek, Va.

Wm. W. Hitchcock, severely wounded and discharged from service in 1864.

James W. Burns died at New Haven, Conn., from effects of wounds received in battle, March 8, 1864.

Giles A. Bailey died at Brandy Station, Va., Dec. 20, 1863.

Albert R. Clark, killed at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., May 9, 1864.

Alfred L. Pyne, wounded (one arm shot off) in 1865.

Thomas Williams died in the service, Feb. 1865.

Albert E. Pelton died at City Point, Va., April 20, 1865.

William C. Pomeroy, killed at Plaquemine, La., Nov. 21, 1864.

Henry Dowd, killed at Laurel Hill, Va., July 12, 1864.

Ichabod S. Paddock, killed Aug. 29, 1862.

Edward M. Billings, died in the service, Sept. 5, 1864.

Francis Gillett died at Plymouth, N. C., Feb. 27, 1865.

Twenty-two men that went direct from the town of Agawam into the war of the Rebellion are known to have been killed or died in the service, while many others suffered from sickness in hospitals and camps.

CHESTER.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

CHESTER is a flourishing town of Western Hampden, and occupies the extreme northwestern corner of the county. It contains an area of 20,507 acres of hill, plain, and woodland. The boundaries of Chester are Worthington and Middlefield (in Hampshire County) on the north, Blandford on the south, Huntington (in Hampshire County) on the east, and Becket (in Berkshire County) on the west. The Boston and Albany Railroad passes through the southwestern portion of the town.

NATURAL FEATURES.

Located in a region of the country noted the world over for its natural beauty, in which the hills of Hampden are impressively picturesque features, Chester contains much to charm the eye and arrest the attention of the lover of the beautiful. The Agawam River, at Huntington, is fed by three branches, two of which, flowing through Chester, are called the Western and Middle Branches.

Save where the village of Chester nestles in a lovely valley, the surface of the town is generally hilly. The nature of the soil in the elevated districts is of a gravelly composition, but on the river lowlands sandy loam prevails. The well-stocked woodlands furnish a great variety of lumber, of which beech, birch, and maple are the chief products.

Minerals abound in greater variety, it is said, in Chester than in any other town in Massachusetts. Among the best known are emery-rock, mica-slate, soapstone, gneiss, quartz, magnetic-iron, and hornblende. Specimens of gold and silver are said to have been found.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

On the 2d of June, 1762, the colony of Massachusetts being in straitened financial circumstances, the General Court is-

sued an order for the sale of ten townships, and of these the one designated as No. 9 was sold to William Williams, for the sum of £1500. This township No. 9 embraced within its limits the present town of Chester.

Shortly after his purchase of the tract Williams transferred it to John Murray, Abijah Willard, Timothy Paine, and John Chandler, who were the original proprietors of the town.

The township included, besides the present area of Chester, a portion of what is now Huntington and a portion of what is now Middlefield, containing, in the aggregate, about 32,000 acres, of which 7500 acres had been disposed of in grants previous to the sale of the township.

In January, 1763, there being already 19 settlers in the town, the proprietors held a meeting and agreed to admit settlers upon the land on the following conditions:

"That each, within the space of three years from the first of June last, build a dwelling-house on his land of the following dimensions, to wit. 24 ft. long, 18 ft. wide, 7 feet stud, and have 7 acres of land well tilled and fenced, and brought to English grass or ploughed, and actually settle a family on the same and continue such family thereon for the space of six years, and shall also within three years from this time settle a Protestant minister of the gospel there and pay one sixtieth part of the Charge thereof. That each settler have one hundred acres of land as an encouragement."

One hundred lots were laid out to be settled on these conditions, and from the records it appears that shortly afterward there were 51 settlers in the town.

The names of these settlers are as follows: Asa Noble, Thomas Noble, Jr., John Gilmore, David Bolton, John Woods, Alex. Gordon, John Hannun, John Lyman, John Scott, Jr., John Smith, Benjamin Mathers, John Lacore, John Winterer, David Scott, Ebenezer Webber, Elias Lyman, James Black, Levi Woods, Gideon Mathison, William Kennedy, Glass Cochran, John Crooks, Abraham Fleming, Timothy Fairman, David Fleming, Jno. Webber, Jno. Crawford, Thomas Kennedy, Robert Blair, James Clark, Absalom Blair, Israel Rose, Samuel Fairman, Abner Smith, David Gilmore, William English, Nathaniel Mann, John Boyes, Andrew English, William Mann, Jonathan Webber, James Brown, Thomas Moreton, Samuel Elder, William Campbell, William Moor, Thomas Winterer, Nathan Rose, Paul Kingston, Jesse Johnson, John Woods.

The original grant, be it noted, contained about 24,700 acres, and in 1763, the proprietors claiming that they had received but little return for their investments, and that a large pond in the tract occupied 500 acres, received an additional grant of 1200 acres, west of the original grant.

As may be imagined, the dwellings of the pioneers were primitive in construction, and devoid of many conveniences known to a later period, but they were comfortable and substantial. Some of the houses were built of logs, but a majority of them were framed, according to the pattern required by the town proprietors. Few of them were ceiled, and, as to heating, the means were supplied by old-fashioned fireplaces, while cooking was effected on the hearthstone coals, or in large stone or brick ovens. Tallow-candles or pine-knots furnished the household light, the walls were devoid of paper, floors bare of carpets, while the absence of matches made it necessary to keep the fires constantly alive, for, should they go out, a relighting involved a journey to a neighbor for the aid of a burning brand. The garments and bedding of the household were all homespun, the good housewife being spinner and weaver as well.

Journeys to church were performed on horseback, and in some cases the family horse, mounted with a pillion, carried the goodman, his wife, and perhaps a child or two.

Committees were chosen early in 1763 to lay out highways, and to agree with some person to build a mill, but this mill was probably not built until 1766. The proprietors held their early meetings in Northampton, Rutland, Worcester, Boston, and Lancaster, until as late as 1765. The settlers upon the tract between the middle and east branches of Agawam River early in 1761 were Abijah Willard, John Chandler, John Murray, Timothy Paine, and Jas. Otis. The proprietors' records indicate that in this year the inhabitants were involved in legal controversies, and that the settlement became somewhat disorganized in consequence. The proprietors addressed the people a letter counseling them to harmony and peace, but what was the original cause of the trouble does not appear. An early record states that the population of Chester was 119 in 1790 (probably 119 families), and that in ten years it advanced to 1512. This statement would seem to indicate a wonderfully rapid growth for those days.

PROMINENT SETTLERS.

The Bell family were originally from Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and were staunch followers of John Knox. When the legions of Cromwell had cleared the rebellious Irish from Ulster, and the country became open to immigration, a branch of the Bell family migrated thither.

In 1723, James Bell, the grandfather of Samuel Bell, emigrated from Ballygauley, County Tyrone, Ireland, to America, and settled in Oakham, then a part of Rutland, Mass. Another branch of the family settled in Londonderry, N. H., and a descendant, Hon. Samuel Bell, represented that State, during Gen. Jackson's administration, in the United States Senate, and, at a later period, James Bell held the same position. Hon. Samuel D. Bell, one of the chief-justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, was also a member of the family.

Among the early settlers of Chester were Samuel Bell, Sr., and his brothers, William and Aaron, who removed from Oakham and settled in the northwest part of the town. The country was then a wilderness, and abounded in wild animals, among which wolves were the most troublesome and dangerous. Samuel Bell passed nearly a year alone in the new location, preparing his land for cultivation and erecting a dwelling. He had many thrilling adventures with the wolves, and encountered severe hardships, but he triumphed over every obstacle, and eventually found himself the possessor of a valuable and productive farm. He made regular trips to Boston or Hartford every year to dispose of his fat cattle and the products of his dairy, and became one of the prominent men of the town, taking active part in the local politics of the region. He died at an advanced age, full of years and honors, and mourned by all the people.

Samuel Bell, his eldest son, first mentioned, was born in Chester, in 1786, twenty-one years after the incorporation of the town. He was educated at the Westfield Academy, and adopted the profession of a land-surveyor, in which he was very proficient. He held many prominent positions in the town, and was for forty years a teacher of established reputation, continuing in that vocation until he was upward of sixty years of age. He was a devoted and efficient member of the Congregational Church.

His eldest son, Benjamin F. Bell, graduated at the Wesleyan University, and died in the prime of life, while officiating as principal of the Rhinebeck Academy, in Dutchess Co., N. Y. His second son has been a leading citizen of Middlefield, Hampshire Co. His grandson, Charles M., is also a prominent citizen of his native town.

Among the distinguished men of the Bell family may be mentioned Hon. James Bell, of Skowhegan, Me.; Dr. Reuben Bell, of Hadley, Mass.; Dr. William C. Bell, of Middletown, Conn.; Dr. Lester Bell, of Williamstown, Mass.; Dr. Cyrus Bell, of Agawam; Dr. Artemas Bell, of Southampton; and Dr. William O. Bell, of Westfield.

Rufus Tinker, commonly known as "Master Tinker," was a famous teacher from about 1770 to 1790, and the first, or among the first, in the town. He was a noted pedagogue, and remarkable for his elegant penmanship as well as his peculiar method of maintaining order and discipline in his school,

which he did with a long elastic rod, with which he was wont to take the boys all in a row at a single sweep.

His son, Rev. Reuben Tinker, graduated at Amherst, and was one of the earliest missionaries to the Sandwich Islands. He subsequently returned to the United States and was settled over a church in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., where he died. Another son, Deacon Rufus Tinker, lived and died on the old homestead.

Sylvester Bemis, a native of Lancaster, Worcester Co., was an early settler in Chester. He came in the spring, bringing his provisions on his shoulder, and worked through the summer preparing his land for cultivation, and at the approach of autumn had cleared and prepared 6 acres for planting, which was seeded with wheat, brought also on his back, and worked into the ground with a hoe. He also erected a log house the same season, and in the succeeding spring removed with his new bride to his home in the mountain wilderness.

In the course of years he became one of the substantial farmers and prominent men of the town, though he steadfastly declined official position. His son, Capt. Bemis, succeeded him in the occupancy of the homestead.

James Holland was a native of Ballygauley, County Tyrone, Ireland, who emigrated to America and settled in Oakham, where he married into the Bell family, and came with his brothers-in-law and settled in Chester, at what is called the "North End," on land since owned by George W. Holcomb. He was a man of strong and vigorous opinions, impatient of restraint or innovations, and a fast friend of civil and religious liberty, as then understood in New England. He was possessed of indomitable courage and perseverance, as the following incident, related by Mr. Quigley, well illustrates:

"It is stated that while residing in Oakham he resolved one day, while salting his sheep, to visit a noted rattlesnake den which existed on one corner of his farm, and exterminate the reptiles. With characteristic intrepidity he stripped off his shoes and stockings, and, being dressed in the customary short clothes of the period, the lower portion of his limbs was consequently left entirely naked. Grasping a stout stick, he resolutely commenced the attack, and was soon busily employed. But, while giving vigorous battle in front, he was stealthily assailed in the rear. A rattler of enormous size fixed his fangs deeply in the calf of his leg. Only waiting long enough to take vengeance on his crafty assailant, he quickly tied a cord around the limb between the wound and the knee, and with his knife exscted the bitten flesh, filled the cavity with salt, on which he placed a quantity of tobacco, and, closely binding his handkerchief over all, leisurely proceeded homeward. No inconvenience resulted from the bite, and he ever afterward entertained the opinion that rattlesnakes were but little account, any way."

On one occasion he attended a Methodist meeting then a curiosity among the staid Orthodox people, at which a Mr. Thrasher was the principal manager and speaker. His peculiar style and noisy manner disturbed the old gentleman's ideas of religious propriety, and greatly offended him. Listening for a time quietly, he at length arose and said, in words full of meaning, "Thrasher, you have said enough; sit down! If you don't, I'll sit ye down!" Thrasher sat down.

One of Mr. Holland's daughters married a merchant of Chester village,—Daniel Falley,—who afterward removed to Oswego, N. Y., of which he was an early settler. Thither Mr. Holland accompanied him, and was living with him at the time the British attacked the place, May 5, 1814. He was then nearly ninety years of age, but the martial spirit was kindled, and he became so uneasy that a strict watch was kept over him; but he managed to elude the vigilance of his son-in-law's family, and at the close of the day was found in the ranks with a musket in his hands, bravely doing his best toward defending the place. He was possessed of wonderful vitality, and it is said that at the time of his death his hair retained its original color, which was a jet black.

The Holland family have been noted for years in Western Massachusetts, and especially in the medical profession. Nearly all the sons of the first-named Holland entered that profession. His son James located in Westfield, and became celebrated; William, another son, practiced medicine in Belchertown, afterward in the Mamakating Valley, N. Y., and finally settled on the shores of the beautiful and romantic Canandaigua Lake, where he remained until his death; Dr. James Holland, of Westfield, is a well-known and skillful physician and surgeon, and a leading member of the profession in Western Massachusetts; Virgil Holland was a college graduate and an excellent scholar, but died young; Dr. Homer Holland was a noted scientist of his day, and died in North Carolina; Abram, George, and Aaron, sons of the elder James Holland, all entered the medical profession, and two of them settled in Weston, Middlesex Co., Mass. All three died young. Another son, Simon, became a merchant in Albany, N. Y.

Eugene Holland, son of Dr. Homer Holland, is a resident of Colorado. Henry Holland, a noted antiquarian and student of history, is a prominent druggist in Westfield.

Dr. Charles J. Holland, a grandson of James Holland, of Chester, died some years ago in Huntington, Hampshire Co.

Samuel Otis settled on the west bank of the west branch of the Agawam* River, about a mile below the line of Middlefield, and under the shadow of "Gobble Mountain." He was a deacon in the Baptist Church, a steady, sober citizen, and remarkable for his inoffensive and quiet life. His landed property was not extensive, and he often eked out a scanty subsistence by manufacturing shingles for market, in which mechanical employment he was unusually expert. Politically, he was a steadfast Democrat of the Jefferson school, "without variableness or shadow of turning." Party spirit in those days ran high, even among the quiet valleys of the Western mountains, and the good people of Chester did not escape the contagion. On one occasion, at the annual town-meeting, the river was at its spring flood and almost impassable, and, there being no bridge near, the deacon concluded for once to forego the privilege of the franchise rather than attempt to ford the swollen stream. But upon the first ballot the Federalists elected the moderator by one majority, which was a sinister omen for the Democracy, and forthwith Deacon Gamwell, another staunch Democrat, mounted his horse and rode after the recreant voter. Reaching the bank of the river opposite the dwelling of Deacon Otis, he made his business known, and urged his immediate attendance at the polls. But there was no bridge, and the deacon was not easily persuaded to venture into the swollen torrent. Deacon Gamwell insisted, and told him to strip himself and hold his clothing over his head and come on, and he accordingly did as he was commanded, and, reaching the other bank in safety, donned his clothes and saved his party.

The two political parties were very evenly balanced, and the winning of the moderator was considered almost equivalent to a victory. On one occasion there was great excitement. The place of meeting was at the meeting-house on the hill. The Federalists succeeded in electing their moderator, William Shepard, an able and popular man, and also, as clerk, Capt. Otis Taylor, another equally popular man, by a very small majority. But then they halted, and could make no further progress, and the day passed away without the election of the other town officers. At sundown the meeting adjourned over to the succeeding day.

Now began the grand strategy of the campaign. In the evening two Federalists were enticed into Whipple's tavern and made merry with copious libations of "flip" such as only Landlord Whipple could produce, "the secret of which, dying with him, has become one of the lost arts." When the luckless Federalists were well under the influence of the potent spirit they were placed in a retired room, and the door carefully fastened upon them. In the morning, upon mustering

* This stream and its branches are often called the Westfield River, but there would be the same propriety in calling it Russell or Chester River, or in calling the Connecticut Springfield River. It should ever retain its Indian name.

their forces, the Federalists discovered the absence of the two voters, and at once suspected its cause. To establish an equilibrium, Samuel Hamilton and Hugh Quigley, Jr., inveigled a couple of unterrified Democrats into a room in 'Squire Emmons' house and turned the key in the lock, while, to afford a reasonable solace in their imprisonment, the 'squire generously supplied them with Jamaica rum. This satisfied them, and they were quiet through the day. When it became known that two reliable Democrats were missing from the ranks there was a terrible outcry, and hot denunciations were poured upon the heads of the Federalists. In the mean time the balloting progressed, and each time ended in a tie, and so it kept on until about three o'clock P.M., when old Mr. Warfield, who carried the mail between Chester and Northampton, and who had been kept under guard by his friends, declared that he could remain no longer; that he was a day behind with his mail and must attend to his business, politics or no politics, and, breaking away, he left the Federalists in a hopeless minority of one, and the Democrats swept the field.

Deacon Parmenter, according to Mr. Quigley, was a native of Lancaster, and came to Chester about the same date as the Abbotts, to whom he was related by marriage.

He was one of the famous teachers of the early day, ranking with Bell and Tinker, and was intimately connected with the cause of education for more than twenty years. He was one of the substantial men of the town, prominent in the church, and was elected as representative to the General Court at a period when the position was an honorable one, before the days of demagogues and "ring" politicians.

Deacon Stephen Lyman was a native of Northampton, from whence he removed to Southampton, and subsequently to Chester. He was descended, in the fifth generation, from Richard Lyman, the progenitor of all bearing the name in New England. Richard Lyman was born at High Ongar, Eng., in 1580, and died at Hartford, Conn., in 1640. He was probably one of the first settlers of that place, about 1685.

Deacon Lyman settled on a fine piece of land about one mile west of the meeting-house, and several of his sons upon their arrival at manhood settled near him, so that in time it came to be called the Lyman neighborhood. The Lyman family were among the most worthy and influential citizens in the town, both in Church and State affairs. Two of Deacon Lyman's sons, Crispus and Chester, lived and died on farms near the homestead. A daughter, Nancy, married the Rev. Henry R. Hoisington, a missionary to Ceylon, where he and his wife labored for many years. Another daughter, Sophronia, married Dr. Lester Bell, of Williamstown. His youngest son, Samuel Lyman, remained on the farm with his father, and succeeded him in the church. There have been three deacons in this family.

Timothy Lyman, a brother of Stephen, also settled in Chester, on the farm next north, at the same time as his brother. His son Timothy lived on the homestead, and a daughter married Edward Taylor, of Montgomery. Julia Taylor, who died in Huntington, and was noted for liberal bequests to religious and charitable institutions, was a granddaughter, and Deacon Edward M. Taylor, a business-man of Saginaw, Mich., is a grandson. Timothy Lyman, a graduate of Amherst College, and a prominent minister of the Congregational Church, and Joseph B. Lyman, brother of the last named, a lawyer and able writer, recently connected with the *New York Tribune*, are also members of the family.

Zenas Searle, a native of Southampton, settled in Chester in 1787, about a half-mile south of the meeting-house. The greater part of his farm he cleared from the forest. He lost his life by a lamentable accident in middle age. He was yoking a young pair of cattle, preparatory to hauling in some hay, when they became frightened and ran away, dragging him after them by the chain, which had caught him in some manner so that he could not release himself. His injuries proved fatal. His son, Zenas, remained on the farm until about 1866–67, when he moved to West Andover, Ashtabula Co., Ohio. His daughter, Rachel, married Luther Edwards, of Southampton, who was the father of Rev. Henry S. Edwards. Another daughter married Strong Clark, also of Southampton.

Alexander Gordon, one of the early settlers, was of an ancient Scottish family, and migrated to the North of Ireland, from whence he came to America. He married a sister of James Holland, and settled in the northern part of the town, near the line of Middlefield.

"His son, John, possessed rare ability, was an excellent scholar, and filled various civil positions. In mechanical matters his skill and ingenuity were admirable. To beguile his leisure hours, with the commonest tools and no previous instruction, he made an eight-day brass clock and presented it to his cousin, Mary Holland, afterward the wife of Capt. Quigley. It marked time with great accuracy, and remained long in the family. He never married, and died in middle age."*

John Gordon once had a thrilling adventure with a pack of wolves. It was winter, and he was on his return—horseback—from assisting a neighbor who lived near the "Den," in Middlefield, in slaughtering his hogs. He did not start on his return home until after dark, when, fastening a piece of meat upon the saddle and selecting a fire-brand, he mounted and turned his horse toward home.

He had not proceeded far when the dread howling of the gray wolves, "long, lank, and devilish,"

> "With their long gallop, which can tire
> The hound's deep hate and hunter's fire,"

admonished him of danger in his path, and he gave free rein to his "gallant gray;" but the snow was deep and the enemy were soon upon him, galloping with open mouths and snapping jaws on either side. He waved his burning brand, and, detaching his meat from the saddle, cast it upon the snow before them, hoping to see them no more. But a second's wrangling and battling, and they were again upon him. Thoroughly frightened, the noble horse made the best speed possible through the deep snow. Fiercely the infuriated brutes, maddened by the morsel flung to them, now attacked horse and rider savagely from flank and rear.

Waving his blazing brand from side to side and cheering his panting steed, the race continued for two miles amidst a terrific howling of swift-footed demons, snuffing his blood, until at last he reached his home, where his faithful horse fell, utterly exhausted, at the cabin-door. It was a terrible experience, never to be forgotten.

Among the earliest manufacturers in Chester was John Stevens, who lived at North Chester, and built an oil- and grist-mill. In early times large quantities of flax were grown in the western portions of the county, and the seed and its oil became important articles of commerce.

The Stevens family was full of ingenuity, and introduced various kinds of manufacturing, including window-curtains, or shades, made from wooden splints. Hon. Thomas F. Plunkett, in his younger days, was associated with them, and learned many useful lessons, which he turned to good account in after-years. He married a daughter of Col. Taylor, and became so popular that he was sent as representative to the Legislature.

Jude Stevens built a factory a little below the village, but the stream burst its banks and carried it away, when, becoming disgusted with the hills of Massachusetts, he sold out and removed to Western Pennsylvania. Of the descendants of John Stevens were Aaron Stevens, of Worthington, and Washington Stevens, of Westfield.

The Campbell family. Three brothers, Matthew, James, and Robert Campbell, settled on the eastern slope of the highlands overlooking the valley of the middle branch of the Agawam, or, as it was sometimes called, the East River.

* Quigley

They were of the renowned clan Campbell, from the glens and rugged highlands of Argyleshire, on the western coast of Scotland. The head of their house was the great MacCallum More, duke of Argyle, and lord of Lorne, whom they considered of more importance as a man than the scion of the House of Hanover, George the Second, of England. Samuel Bell married into the family, and a double alliance was consummated by the marriage of Matthew Campbell with Sarah Bell. Ethan Campbell removed to Manlius, Onondaga Co., N. Y., where he became a prominent and respected citizen, filling offices of honor and trust. William Campbell was elected to the Legislature, and also Hector Campbell, the latter about the year 1840. A son of the latter, William B. Campbell, removed to California, where he accumulated a fortune in the fur trade. At the earnest solicitation of the latter, his father subsequently migrated to the Pacific coast, and settled in Clackamas Co., Oregon.

James Quigley was another pioneer settler in Chester, who located near the Holland farm, and not very far from the Worthington line. He was born in Stranorlan, County Donegal, Ireland, near Londonderry, near the head of Lough Swilly. The family had suffered from the dissensions of the times, and members of it had seen active service during the siege of Derry by James the Second.

The Quigley family did not long remain in Chester, the son of James selling out the homestead and removing to Oswego, N. Y. James Quigley, first mentioned, first landed at Boston, where he married Isabella Walker, whose father was in the colonial revenue service. Mr. Quigley after his marriage, which his namesake characterizes as a "runaway match," located in Worcester, about a mile from the court-house, where he remained until well advanced in years, when, for some reason, he sold his property and removed to the rugged hills of Chester.

Mr. Samuel Quigley, in his interesting sketches, says that after the old gentleman had cleared his farm and erected his buildings, and paid for everything, he had a half-bushel measure full of Spanish milled dollars left. He was generous in his contributions to church and charitable purposes, and was a valuable citizen. He and his consort rest in the cemetery in Chester.

One of his sons, John Quigley, was a member of the company which, under the auspices of Gen. Rufus Putnam, Gen. Arthur St. Clair, and other prominent leaders, made the first permanent settlement in the region now covered by the flourishing State of Ohio, at Marietta, situated at the mouth of the Muskingum River, on the 7th day of April, 1788. His father-in-law, Col. Oliver, accompanied him. Here he amassed a handsome property.

Another son remained in Worcester after the removal of his father to Chester, and was among the first to enlist in the American army at the outbreak of the Revolution. At the battle of Long Island, in August, 1776, he became separated from his command, but, dodging the British troops, he reached the banks of the East River, which he finally swam with three muskets—which he had picked up on the battle-field—lashed to his back, and joined the army under Washington, and was present at the battle of White Plains, in October following. He served through the war, and was present at the surrender of Yorktown, Va., in October, 1781.

Another son, Hugh Quigley, married Mary, the daughter of James Holland, and from him are descended the Quigleys of Chester.

An amusing incident, illustrating the character of Capt. Quigley,* is related by Samuel Quigley, which we give in his own words:

"It so happened that two ladies from the west side came to his house on a visit. Visits in those times were not confined to a few hours, but sometimes extended to days, and this particular visit, by the occurrence of a violent storm, was protracted to unusual length. The rain raised the water in the river, the foot-bridge was swept away, and, unless some means could be devised to enable them to cross, they would be under the necessity of remaining until the subsidence of the flood.

"After various plans had been considered and rejected, it was suggested that Capt. Quigley should ford the stream, carrying them in his arms. This was received with great favor by the ladies, who were impatient to return home, but the captain was averse to the proposal; he by no means relished the task, the water being deep and the current strong. Finally he consented to make the attempt; and, taking the smallest of the two in his arms, he succeeded in placing her in safety on the other side. The other was, in the vocabulary of the sporting fraternity, a 'heavy-weight,'—a widow of mature age. Lifting her with great apparent exertion, he staggered under the burden to the middle of the stream, when he informed her that he really believed he should have to take a new hold, a perceptible slip accompanying the remark. The lady was alarmed; she remonstrated; she entreated, but to no purpose. 'God help me, madam!' exclaimed the captain,—his peculiar expression in moments of excitement or anxiety,—'don't you see you are slipping from my grasp?' And slip she did, to the bottom, giving, at the same instant, a shrill and terrific scream. After sufficient purification, he took a new hold of the portly dowager, raised her from the cleansing element, and, without further mishap, landed her on the right bank. The ease with which the last part of the task was performed, but especially the sly twinkle of his eye when the subject was mentioned in his presence, authorized the grave suspicion that the washing of the widow in the pure waters of the Westfield River was not altogether involuntary or premeditated."

Among the most prominent men who have made Chester their home was Forbes Kyle, who came from New Haven, or vicinity, to take charge of a large tannery owned by his father-in-law, Benjamin Prescott, a wealthy citizen of New Haven. Mr. Kyle soon became a prominent man in his adopted town, and he was honored with official positions for many years, until at length he was chosen to represent the community in the State Senate,—a position which he had the distinguished honor of filling alone of all the citizens of the town. He had the office of local magistrate, and, in addition to his other duties, kept a country grocery-store. He was a mild-mannered and well-bred man, courteous and upright in all his dealings. One of his sons succeeded him upon the homestead.

Zadoc Ingell is supposed to have been the first person of the Methodist denomination who settled in Chester. He was a prosperous farmer, and his piety was so sincere and unostentatious that he received the *sobriquet* of "Bishop." His son William removed to Oswego County, N. Y., and became a prominent citizen. The youngest son lived and died on the homestead.

Jesse Johnson was another estimable and valued citizen, and a deacon of the church. One of his descendants, Artemas B. Johnson, is quite a prominent attorney of Hardin Co., Ohio. Another is Dr. Eldridge M. Johnson, of Williamsburg, Hampshire Co. The Ingell and Johnson families resided in the northwest part of the town.

Lieut. John Hamilton was from Worcester. He married Catherine, daughter of James Quigley. His oldest son, John Hamilton, Jr., removed some years since to Schenectady Co., N. Y. Another son, Samuel Hamilton, removed to Hartford, Conn., where he accumulated a large property.

Two sons of John Hamilton, Jr.,—John A. and Henry H.,—were graduates of Amherst College, and entered the ministry. A daughter married Rev. Francis Warriner, who was some time pastor of the church in Chester.

* Mr. Quigley leaves the reader altogether in the dark as to whether the Capt. Quigley here mentioned was the original James Quigley or Hugh Quigley

Amos Taylor is believed to have been from Hadley. He settled on the East River, a little above the village of North Chester. The Taylor family were among the most prominent and highly esteemed of the many estimable families who settled in the town. Amos, a son of the preceding, studied medicine and settled in Warwick; another son, Col. William Taylor, succeeded his father on the homestead. He married, for his first wife, a daughter of John Stevens, and for his second the widow of Dr. Abram Holland. Col. Taylor was highly esteemed. One of his daughters, Hannah, married the Hon. Thomas F. Plunkett, and another, Nancy, married the Hon. Charles B. Plunkett, of Hinsdale. Col. Taylor's son, Capt. Otis Taylor, was one of the prominent men of the town, and took a very active part in all political matters. He held various official positions, and was a member of the Legislature. His sons are enterprising business-men of New York and Massachusetts. John Taylor, son of Amos Taylor, lived in what was called the Kinney Brook neighborhood, in the eastern part of the town. Of his sons, Horace was long engaged in manufacturing in Huntington; William studied for the ministry, became a Methodist preacher, and settled in Ohio. Both represented the old town of Norwich in the General Court. Alfred Taylor, a son of Horace, became a lawyer, and located in the city of New York.

Any sketch of the early inhabitants of Chester would manifestly be incomplete without some account of Capt. William Toogood, who had been in early life an officer of the British army, but who appears to have been living in America at the commencement of the Revolution, for it seems that his knowledge of military affairs was utilized by the American government, who employed him as an officer of instruction to drill and prepare recruits for the active duties of the field, which position he filled with ability and credit. On the conclusion of peace he abandoned the profession of arms and betook himself to the cultivation of the soil, purchasing a farm and settling down to peaceful pursuits a mile north of the meeting-house in Chester. The standing of his family in England and the time and place of his birth have not been preserved, but he evidently belonged to a good stock, as the fact of his holding a commission in the British army is of itself sufficient evidence.

He was a great favorite among the people, who admired him for his cultivation and courtesy, as well as for his great fund of witticisms and pleasantries.

Great deference was always shown him in military matters; and, when in after-years, a military company was formed in the town, he was complimented upon muster-days with a temporary command, which he understood and fully appreciated.

On one occasion the company, under the command of Capt. Blackman, had a parade near the farm of Zenas Searle. After the drilling and general business of the day were over, the officers sat down to a bountiful repast, and Capt. Toogood, who was present, was assigned the post of honor. By degrees the company became unusually mellow, and the venerable captain, in particular, was wonderfully elated. At length, leaning back in his chair, his feelings found vent in words. "Gentlemen," said he, "no lord in his palace feels as happy as I do to-day, sitting in this log cabin, with its sheep-skin windows." Glass had not at that time come into general use in Western Massachusetts.

Capt. Toogood was a devout Christian and a member of the Methodist Church, which denomination had an organization, but no house for public worship, and their meetings were held in private dwellings. Habits formed in military life are not easily laid aside, and on one occasion the captain was complained of by some of his over-zealous brethren for an infraction of some portion of the discipline of the church; in short, rumor said that the doughty captain had ventured into too close proximity to a cask of cider-brandy of such stalwart age that he was worsted in the encounter. Here was a dilemma. The discipline of the church must be enforced, but the delinquent was one of its pillars, a man of property, and of marked influence. After due consideration it was resolved to choose a committee to wait upon him, receive his explanation, and report to the church. The names of only two of the committee have been preserved,—Woodruff and Smith. The gentlemen composing the "investigating committee" took hold of the matter with extreme delicacy and no small degree of tact and discretion. Procuring a bottle of the best brandy, they waited upon the captain, who received them with the greatest cordiality and hospitality, and entertained them so royally that tradition has forgotten whether they ever broached the subject upon which they came to consult. At the appointed time they reported that there was not the slightest foundation for the charge, which report was gladly received by the authorities, who congratulated themselves upon so lucky an escape from a troublesome difficulty.

Up to this time the accused had kept silent; but conscious that his honor and Christian character and standing had been in jeopardy, and feeling that the moment had come to justify himself before the world, he rose and questioned his fellow-members: "Brethren, is my moral and Christian character in your estimation as fair and spotless as it was before this charge was made against me?" He was assured that it was. "Is my standing in the church as good as it ever was?" They assured him it was. "Well, then," said he, "please to erase my name from your books." He had made his point, and withdrew from the organization with an untarnished reputation, leaving his brethren astonished at the abruptness of his leave-taking, and possibly a little chagrined at his successful manœuvre.

Capt. Toogood possessed a handsome estate, and he was ever considered one of the best citizens of the great mountain town where he so long made his home. His son, William O. Toogood, inherited his father's property and his good qualities, and, like him, possessed the respect and esteem of his fellow-townsmen. He married a daughter of Deacon Stephen Lyman.

William Moore settled on the hill in the north part of the town at an early period, and married a sister of Deacon Elder. He had a large and well-cultivated grazing-farm, and turned his attention principally to stock-raising. He reared a numerous family, and both he and his wife lived to a good old age. His son William remained upon the farm, and continued to cultivate the broad acres left him by his father. He was a man of the strictest integrity, and a most excellent neighbor and citizen. He was the first person to introduce the Devon cattle into Chester. He finally left his homestead to his eldest son, William E., and, purchasing the Daniel Smith place at the centre, removed thither and resided until his death, about 1867. Mr. Moore and his estimable wife lived together over sixty years in the greatest harmony, both being about ninety years old at the time of their deaths, which occurred only a week apart.

Appended will be found brief reference to the descendants of some of the early settlers:

Dr. Martin Phelps, prominent as a Democrat in the early political controversies of Chester, represented the town in the Legislature, stood high in the community as a medical practitioner, and, after a long life of usefulness, died in Chester in 1838, aged eighty-two years. He left a number of children, of whom were Sheriff Samuel Phelps, of Ware, and Mrs. Martha Mann, of Troy, N. Y., the latter widely known for her literary attainments. His son Martin, Jr., was for years sheriff of Chester, and died a few years ago. Martin, Jr.'s daughter, Mary, is now the wife of Dr. T. K. De Wolf, of Chester Centre.

Of the family of Rev. Mr. Bascom, three sons, Samuel Ashley, John, and Reynolds, graduated at Williams College. Samuel Ashley taught school in the South for some years, was

afterward in the book trade in New York, and subsequently removed to Ohio, where he died in 1830, aged fifty. John followed the ministry, settled in the State of New York, and died there in 1828, at the age of forty-three. John, a son of the latter, was appointed tutor in Williams College in 1852, and Mary, his daughter, was some years ago principal of the Girls' High School in Northampton. Reynolds likewise followed the ministry, and died in the South in 1828.

Asahel Wright, an early settler, married one of Mr. Bascom's daughters, and, after a life spent in the legal profession at Chester Centre, died there in 1830. His son Henry, a graduate of Yale, was a professor in Knoxville College, Tennessee, for many years.

Dr. Anson Boies, a native of Blandford, married two daughters of Mr. Bascom in succession, and was the physician of Chester for many years. He died in 1820. Dr. T. K. De Wolf, a native of Otis, removed to Chester in 1832, and for forty-seven consecutive years has practiced his profession in Chester Centre.

Rev. Timothy Lyman, a grandson of Timothy Lyman, one of the first settlers, graduated at Amherst in 1844, and subsequently removed to Iowa. Joseph, his younger brother, graduated at Yale in 1850, and afterward practiced law in Wisconsin. Hon. James Bell, of Monson, Me., Dr. William O. Bell, of North Becket, Dr. William R. Elder, a graduate of Berkshire Medical College, and Dr. Joseph C. Abbott, of the Castleton Medical School, Vermont, were all descendants of the early settlers of those names.

Joseph Abbott, who removed with his four sons, Abial, Ebenezer, Joseph, and John, from Andover to Chester, in the early days, located about a mile north of what is now Chester Centre, where (on the old farm now occupied by Abial K. Abbott, the great-grandson of Joseph, whose son, Abial, was the grandfather of the present Abial K.) a brother of the latter, Charles B., is the only other direct descendant of the Abbotts living in Chester. Other descendants are living in New York State and in the West. A dwelling-house and barn, erected by the Abbotts when they located in Chester more than a hundred years ago, are still standing in a good state of preservation.

The only descendants now living in Chester of the Quigleys and Elders are "Uncle Jim" Quigley and John Elder, both of whom live on farms north of Chester Centre.

Hiram Smith, who died in 1863, a bachelor, was the only remaining descendant of Joab Smith, one of the Chester pioneers. His sister, Isabell Toogood, who died in 1869, aged eighty-four, was the widow of William Toogood, another early settler. William Toogood left one daughter by his first wife. She is now wife of Nathan Samuels, of Buffalo, N. Y. Some of the direct descendants of other early settlers still resided in Chester, but the majority have either removed to the West or passed out of existence.

NOTEWORTHY INCIDENTS.

It is related that a party of prisoners taken by the Americans at Burgoyne's surrender halted at what is now Chester Centre, *en route* to Boston, and were confined in the Congregational Church for the night. Among the inhabitants who assembled for a curious glance at them was pretty Fannie Holland, from the north end, and it appears that her charms so smote one of the prisoners, David Cross, a Scotchman, that upon his arrival in Worcester he managed to escape from imprisonment by means of a forged pass, made his way back to Chester, sought out Fannie, became her suitor, and eventually won her for his bride. This couple subsequently removed to Washington, Mass., where they lived happily and respected to a good old age.

Concerning the family of Smiths, who were among the earliest settlers, and famed far and wide for their physical prowess, tradition records that one of them "came over from Northampton to commence a settlement here with a five-pail iron kettle and other utensils on his person, making his way on foot by means of marked trees." Another of them, it is said, was so strong that "by grasping the whiffle-tree in his hands, he could hold a horse of ordinary strength." Another of them, reaching Hartford, "astonished the people by taking a barrel of cider from the wagon and carrying into a cellar without assistance."

In 1766 two saw-mills and a grist-mill were erected, and, in 1767, Jonathan Clapp erected a corn-mill, but where these mills were located cannot be ascertained. The first birth of which there is a record was that of James, a son of John S. Clark, April 21, 1762; and the first marriage that of Stephen Lyman, of Murrayfield to Anna Blair, of Western, Aug. 25, 1770.

The first church-bell that ever rang out over the hills of Chester was placed in the belfry of the First Congregational Church in 1800. It was the gift of Mr. John Gordon, and did service for thirty years.

In July, 1774, the inhabitants of Chester resolved in town-meeting that "we will not purchase, buy, or consume any goods or wares that shall be imported from Great Britain after the last of August next until the meeting of the General Congress at Philadelphia." Chester was intensely patriotic during the war of the Revolution, and furnished men and money, to her own impoverishment. In 1774 it was voted "to enlist men to send to Boston to take the places of some already there," and in June, 1776, the people resolved that "it is the will of the town that the Continental Congress declare independence from Great Britain to a man in full meeting." About the same time the inhabitants voted to sign "an agreement or oath that the General Court put out to see who are the friends of liberty and their country, and who are not."

Timothy Fay, who served two years and nine months in the Revolution, returned to Chester from the service in 1799, and shortly thereafter was drowned while crossing the river at Chester Factories. The gun he carried during the Revolution—a flint-lock musket, made in Scotland—is still in the possession of his son, Erastus Fay, now residing at the village of Chester, aged eighty-seven.

Chester was opposed to the war of 1812, and sent Asahel Wright as a delegate to the anti-war convention at Northampton. None of the soldiers sent by the town into that war are known to be living.

The oldest house in town is doubtless the one now occupied by Dr. T. K. De Wolf as a residence at Chester Centre. This house was built by Rev. Mr. Bascom as early as 1769, and occupied by him until his death, in 1814. The first representative to the General Court was Enoch Shepard, who was chosen in 1775, and his pay for his own time and the time of his horses was made to him in work and grain.

Isaac Mixer was probably the first tavern-keeper, and to his inn the early town-records make frequent allusion, for the reason that town-meetings were held there. Stephen Lyman, who set up a grist-mill before 1800, must have kept tavern, too, as early as 1769, inasmuch as at the ordination of Mr. Bascom, in that year, he was called upon to furnish the rum and wine needed.

In 1775 it was voted that if it was thought best to confess judgment for debts, the town ought to have a justice of the peace, and Enoch Shepard was accordingly nominated for the position. In 1780 a girl called Becky Tyler, living in Chester, murdered her child to conceal her own shame, and for the crime she was, not long afterward, hung at Northampton. In 1790 another girl, betrayed by some early settler, committed suicide, and, according to an old English law, her body was buried on the public highway, in the old village of Chester, at the nearest cross-roads, and there, it is likely, her remains lie at this day.

Asahel Wright, who flourished in Chester shortly after

1800, was the earliest lawyer. Enoch Shepard was probably the first physician. He practiced as early as 1775, and perhaps earlier. He also kept tavern, it is said, in 1790. Anson Boies, who married two of Rev. Mr. Bascom's daughters in succession, was a physician in Chester about 1800.

The first storekeeper of whom there appears to be any present knowledge was a Mr. Kendall. In 1802 and 1803, Chester was sorely afflicted with sickness among the people, and in the first-named year sixty-two deaths occurred.

The oldest person living in the town is Oliver Watson, aged ninety-six, and a native of Blandford. Erastus Fay, aged eighty-seven, has lived in Chester about eighty years.

The great flood of December, 1878, laid a heavy hand upon Chester, and caused damages to the extent of $60000.

The road of the Eighth Turnpike Association of Massachusetts passed through Chester in 1800, and there was also, about that time, a turnpike connecting the towns of Russell, Blandford, and Chester.

ORGANIZATION.

On the 31st of October, 1765, the town was incorporated under the name of Murrayfield, in honor of John Murray, one of the town proprietors, who acquired it by purchase from ——— Williams.

It may be noted here that this Murray, having been a Tory through the war of the Revolution, was at its close compelled by the prejudices of the people to leave this section, whence he returned to England. The lands he left here were, of course, confiscated by the government.

A historical authority claims that the town was called Murrayfield in honor of William Murray (Lord Mansfield), but the statement is not susceptible of easy confirmation.

In 1775 the inhabitants voted to have the name of the town changed to Mount Asaph, and appointed a committee to present a petition to the General Court to that effect. As no mention is made in the records of the result of the committee's efforts, no reason can be given for the failure of the scheme. Why the name of Mount Asaph was chosen is not known; but the reason then for a change of name was doubtless that which prevailed when, in 1783, the inhabitants made another effort for the change,—because, it is said, of the odium which had attached itself to the name of John Murray. The reason given in the petition for desiring a change of name was that the similarity of the name of the town to that of Merrifield, in the county of Hampshire, frequently led to confusion in many ways. Three names were presented to the Legislature, —viz., Fairmount, Fairfield, and Chester,—and the latter was chosen, in compliment, probably, to Chester, England.

In 1783 a small tract in the northern section was transferred to what is now Middlefield, and, in 1853, Chester village was set off to what is now the town of Huntington, the new name given to the old town of Norwich. A list of those who served Murrayfield and Chester as selectmen and town-clerks from 1766 to 1879, save the period between 1811 and 1849 (the town records covering the interim being lost), is herewith presented:

SELECTMEN.

1766–67.—Timothy Smith, John Smith, Malcolm Henry.
1768.—Caleb Forbes, Wm. Miller, Timothy Smith.
1769.—Ebenezer Meacham, James Hamilton, Abner Smith.
1770.—John Kirtland, Timothy Smith, David Scott.
1771.—Timothy Smith, Samuel Matthews, Ed. Wright.
1772.—Malcolm Henry, David Shepard, John Kirtland.
1773.—Malcolm Henry, John Kirtland, David Shepard, Abner Smith.
1774–75.—Jesse Johnson, James Hamilton, David Shepard.
1776.—David Shepard, James Hamilton, Timothy Lyman.
1777.—Enoch Shepard, James Hamilton, Timothy Lyman.
1778.—Timothy Lyman, James Hamilton, John Blair.
1779.—Jesse Johnson, Timothy Lyman, John Blair.
1780.—Timothy Smith, John Blair, Jesse Johnson.
1781.—John Kelso, Samuel Jones, Samuel Bell.
1782.—John Blair, Wm. Campbell, Jabez Tracy.
1783.—Timothy Lyman, John Blair, Wm. Campbell.
1784.—Timothy Lyman, John N. Parmenter, Wm. Stone.
1785.—Wm. Campbell, Timothy Lyman, Gershom Rust.
1786.—Elijah Blackman, Timothy Lyman, Noadiah Seaward.
1787–88.—James Hamilton, Nathan Wright, Wm. Sizer.
1789.—Timothy Lyman, James Hamilton, John Elder.
1790–91.—David Shepard, Timothy Lyman, J. N. Parmenter.
1792.—Timothy Lyman, Ephraim Miller, J. N. Parmenter.
1793.—J. N. Parmenter, Timothy Lyman, Eleazer Wales.
1794.—Timothy Lyman, Abraham Day, J. N. Parmenter.
1795.—David Shepard, Timothy Lyman, Abraham Day.
1796.—John N. Parmenter, Timothy Lyman, Jason Wright.
1797.—David Shepard, Ozias French, Ephraim Miller.
1798.—Judah Willey, Elisha Wilcox, David Shepard, Zadock Ingell, William Toogood.
1799.—Samuel Bell, Jason Wright, Judah Willey.
1800–4.—Asa Slayton, Wm. Elder, Simon C. Holland.
1805.—Wm. Elder, Sylvester Emmons.
1806.—Asa Slayton, Jacob Day, Samuel Bell.
1807.—Samuel Bell, Seth Phelps, Silas Freeman.
1808.—Samuel Bell, Sylvester Emmons, Silas Freeman, Jr., Silas Kingsley, Daniel Smith.
1809.—Sylvester Emmons, J. N. Parmenter, Wm. Wade.
1810.—Sylvester Emmons, J. N. Parmenter, Wm. Taylor.
1811.—Sylvester Emmons, Wm Taylor, Horace Smith.

* * * * * * * * * *

1849–50.—Daniel Fry, David Cannon, David Smith, Jonas Parmenter, Ely Wilcox.
1851–55.—Abner Sampson, John Bemis, Ely Howe, Samuel Stebbins, David Smith, Alvan Rode, Henry Dewey, Adam Hamilton.
1856.—Albert E. Wright, B. B. Eastman, Silas P. Searl.
1857.—David Smith, O. W. Gibbs, Joshua Bemis.
1858.—David Smith, Charles W. Knox, Joshua Bemis.
1859.—David Smith, Charles W. Knox, John Carrington.
1860.—David Smith, Joshua Bemis, Samuel Stebbins.
1861–62.—Charles W. Knox, Jos. C. Kelso, E. D. Ormsby.
1863.—E. D. Ormsby, Charles W. Knox, A. S. Foote.
1864.—Charles W. Knox, A. S. Foote, Joseph Kelso.
1865.—Charles W. Knox, George C. Williams, B. B. Eastman.
1866–67.—Charles W. Knox, Charles M. Bell, George Taylor.
1868.—Charles W. Knox, Charles M. Bell, Amos S. Cone.
1869.—Charles M. Bell, Amos S. Cone, Ely Wilcox.
1870.—Charles W. Knox, David Smith, Joshua Bemis.
1871.—H. D. Wilcox, David Smith, Amos S. Cone.
1872.—Charles W. Knox, Charles M. Bell, Amos S. Cone.
1873.—James King, E. F. Pease, Amos S. Cone.
1874.—Charles W. Knox, Charles M. Bell, Amos S. Cone.
1875–76.—Charles W. Knox, Alpheus Willcutt, Amos S. Cone.
1877–78.—Charles M. Bell, Alpheus Willcutt, J. H. Fisk.

TOWN CLERKS.

John Smith, 1766–69; Stephen Lyman, 1769; John Kirtland, 1770; David Shepard, 1771–74; Samuel Matthews, 1774–77; David Shepard, 1777–98; Gideon Matthews, Jr., 1798–1806; Sylvester Emmons, 1806; Martin Phelps, 1807–9; Anson Boies, 1809–11; . . . H. D. Filley, A. C. Root, 1849; Otis Taylor, 1850–53; J. B. Elder, 1853; C. H. Babcock, 1854; J. B. Elder, 1855; Charles W. Knox, 1856; F. D. Richards, 1857; Otis Taylor, 1858; C. H. Babcock, 1859–61; C. C. Campbell, 1861–63; Timothy Keefe, 1863–72; George N. Cone, 1872–79.

REPRESENTATIVES AT THE GENERAL COURT.

Chester has been represented at the General Court from 1775 to 1858—when the town became a part of the Eleventh Representative District—by the following:

Enoch Shepard, Deacon Johnson, Timothy Lyman, Reuben Hatton, Elijah Blackman, Martin Phelps, Sylvester Emmons, Lewis Collins, Wm. Henry, Forbes Kyle,* William Shepard, Joshua Stevens, Thomas S. Wade, Nathaniel Elder, Hector Campbell, William Campbell, A. C. Root, Samuel Henry, Daniel Fry, Elizur D. Cook, Otis Taylor, Samuel Stebbins.

The names of the representatives who served from 1811 to 1849 are omitted for the reason that the town records between those dates have been lost.

VILLAGES.

The villages in the town are five in number, and, named in the order of their importance, are Chester (originally Chester Factories), Chester Centre (originally Chester), North Chester, Littleville, and Dayville.

CHESTER VILLAGE

is a station on the Boston and Albany Railroad, and is located, moreover, upon what is known as the western branch of Aga-

* Hon. Forbes Kyle was a member of the Senate, and the only one, according to Mr. Quigley, who was honored with that position from Chester.

wam River, whence manufactories derive fine water-power. The population of this village is perhaps 400, and in its pleasantly-shaded streets and neat-looking dwellings there is much to admire. Here are the town-hall, a graded school, a hotel, post-office, three stores, two emery-factories, a mica and porcelain factory, a tannery, two bedstead-factories, and two churches.

CHESTER CENTRE,

in the mountainous districts, is the scene of the earliest settlements in the town, and until 1870 was known as Chester, and was also to that period the seat of town government. The growing importance of Chester Factories led to efforts looking to the removal of the town records to that place, and in the year named the transfer was accomplished, the name of the latter village changed to Chester, and that of old Chester to Chester Centre. The centre suffered a decline in business interests, and has now but a collection of a dozen houses, a church, and a post-office.

LITTLEVILLE and NORTH CHESTER are peopled by agriculturists, and are small but thrifty settlements. At the former there is a Union meeting-house, and at the latter a Second Adventist Church.

DAYVILLE has two shoe-peg factories and a store, and is a flourishing little village. Littleville has a lodge of Good Templars, which was organized in 1872; and at Chester, an Odd-Fellows' lodge, organized in 1873, has a membership of 65.

"In olden times the centre was an important place. The turnpike from Springfield to Pittsfield passed through it, and was constantly thronged with teams. Dr. Boies was in full practice as a physician, and Asahel Wright expounded the mysteries of the law to those who required his services. . . . Sylvester Emmons, more familiarly known as 'Squire Emmons, kept a large country store, and dealt extensively in general merchandise. His store was the headquarters of the Federal party, while the Democrats mostly congregated at the tavern of Isaac Whipple. Eliphalet Coleman, than whom few, if any, better men ever lived in Chester, was the village blacksmith."*

CHURCHES.

In 1766 the town resolved to build a meeting-house 45 feet long and 40 feet wide, with 20-foot posts, but the edifice was not completed until 1770. During 1768 preaching was held during the winter at the residences of Jonathan Hart Webber, Reuben Walworth, John Lacors, and Israel Rose.

A Congregational Church was organized in December, 1769, and, at the same time, Rev. Aaron Bascom, a Harvard graduate, was ordained as the first pastor. The church building was erected in what is now Chester Centre, near the site of the present Congregational Church in that village. In 1794 the old church was torn down to give place to a more convenient and commodious structure, and this latter made way in turn, in 1840, for the building now used at the centre.

Previous to Rev. Mr. Bascom's time, one Simon Miller preached for the town, and for his bill for preaching the town voted £3 12*s.* in December, 1768.

In 1769 the town voted that the preaching thereafter should be held exclusively at the meeting-house, religious services having been—in 1768—held at four different places. While Rev. Mr. Bascom was preaching on probation, a vote was taken, in 1769, "to see if the town will discover how they approve Mr. Bascom's performances while he has been in town." In that year there was some discussion about "seating the meeting-house, and putting in two windows and glazing them." Shortly thereafter the meeting-house must have been seated, for a record about that time noted that "those who have no pews shall sit in any pews they find empty."

About 1812 politics ran high in Chester, as between the Democrats and Federalists, and, entering even into the church, began to show dissensions. Pastor Bascom, who, it appears, was also a warm politician, and the leader of the Federal party, was opposed by Dr. Martin Phelps, who led the Democratic hosts, and so warm was the controversy between the contending parties that Bascom and Phelps became involved in a personal difficulty, and thereupon Phelps and his followers, withdrawing from Mr. Bascom's church, organized a Baptist Church.

After serving the church as its pastor for forty-five successive years, Mr. Bascom died, May 18, 1814, in the sixth-eighth year of his age. He was a prominent personage in the early history of the town, and tradition says he was the object at the hands of the people of a reverential respect akin to awe, to which his knee-breeches and three-cornered hat largely contributed. Mr. Bascom's successors have been Revs. Samuel M. Emerson, Rufus Pomeroy, Saul Clark, Alanson Alvord, S. W. Edson, Francis Warriner, David Breed, Hugh Gibson, Henry A. Dickinson, and Loring B. Marsh, the latter being the present pastor. The church congregation, which twenty years ago numbered hundreds, includes now about sixty members.

THE METHODISTS OF CHESTER

numbered upward of 100 in 1800, and in that year classes were organized by Ebenezer Washburn and Billy Hibbard, who, in 1800 and 1801, provided the preaching, which was held at the house of Capt. Alexander, two miles south of Chester Factories. For some reason the classes began to decline after 1802; for several years previous to 1819 there was no preaching and the cause languished, but there was a revival in 1819, and occasional preaching was furnished by preachers attached to the Granville circuit, up to 1842. In 1843 the church was transferred to the Troy Conference, having been organized early in that year, and, in conjunction with certain Baptists, built a Union meeting-house at Chester Factories the same year, when Rev. A. A. Farrar was settled as the pastor. The church increased in membership after this, and in 1847 the Methodists built the house of worship now used by them at the village of Chester, the church having meanwhile been returned to the New England Conference. Among the early pastors after Mr. Farrar were Revs. Kinsman Atkinson, S. Mattison, A. C. Hand, I. B. Bigelow, A. S. Flagg, I. Marcy, Jarvis Wilson, and others. In 1854 the church building was damaged by a powder explosion, said to have been instigated by anti-temperance people as a retaliation upon the church members for their labors in the temperance cause. The building was promptly repaired and restored within six months. The present pastor is Rev. A. R. Nichols, and the membership about 80.

As already noted, the withdrawal of Dr. Martin Phelps from the First Congregational Church in 1812 resulted in the organization that year at Chester of a Baptist Church. Elder John Grant was the first minister, and he was succeeded by Elder Abbott. Rev. Silas Kingsley, who followed Elder Abbott, preached for the church upward of twenty-five years. About 1845 the church began to decline, and a few years later ended its existence, having been in 1845 transferred to North Chester. There was a Methodist Church at Chester village (now a portion of Huntington) in 1836, but it was not very prosperous in its early days.

THE SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized in November, 1844, at what is now the village of Chester, and in that year built a church edifice. Among the early pastors were Revs. Hubbard Beebe, P. K. Clark, Dillon Williams, and John C. Strong. Rev. C. H. Hamlin is the present pastor, and the church membership 75.

Besides the churches above noted, there is a Second Advent Church at North Chester (completed in 1878) and a Union meeting-house at Littleville.

SCHOOLS.

The attention of the people of the town seems to have been first publicly directed to educational matters in 1769, when, upon the question being presented at a town-meeting, it was

* Quigley.

HAMDEN EMERY COMPANY, CHESTER, HAMDEN CO., MASS.

L. H. Everts, Pub'r, Phila.

H. Rogers, Del.

Photo. by Moffitt.

T. K. De Wolf

THADDEUS K. DE WOLF, M.D., was born, May 18, 1801, in Otis, Berkshire Co., Mass., and was the fourth son, in a family of eight children, of Capt. James and Naomi (Ames) De Wolf. His parents were both natives of Becket, Berkshire Co., Mass. Matthew, his grandfather, was one of the first settlers in the town of Washington, Mass., having emigrated from Bolton, Conn., to that locality. His father being in limited circumstances, young Thaddeus' early education was only attained at the common district school. In his youth he was sent to live with his uncle, Thaddeus Kingsley, of Plattsburg, N. Y., and attended the academy in that town, receiving the benefits of a full course of studies. He commenced the study of medicine, in 1821, with Dr. Baruch Beckwith, of Plattsburg, with whom he remained about two years, and subsequently studied under Dr. Baleh, of Sandisfield, Mass. He graduated, in 1825, from the Castleton Medical College, at Castleton, Vt., and commenced the practice of medicine in the same year in the village of Hitchcockville, Litchfield Co., Conn., where he remained until Feb. 1, 1832. He then removed to his present home at Chester Centre, among the hills of Massachusetts. Being in the prime of manhood, and enjoying the best of health, he pursued the upward and onward path which, with energy and perseverance, always leads to success. His practice was not confined to the town, but extended over the nine adjoining ones, necessitating a large amount of night work; and, as he says, during this period of his busy life he was almost a stranger to his family, stopping at home only for a stray meal while journeying from one patient to another.

Dr. De Wolf has during his lifetime educated eleven students in medicine, some of whom have made their mark in the profession. He was married, June 28, 1829, to Cornelia, daughter of Lieut. Benham, a prominent citizen of Hartland, Conn. By this union he became the father of four children, one of whom died in infancy. His eldest son, Oscar C., was born in Chester, Aug. 8, 1835, and his father educated him for the medical profession. He was the last student that studied under Dr. De Wolf, and his subsequent career has proved he was not the least. He graduated from the Berkshire Medical College, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, and spent two years in the hospitals of France. Upon his return to this country he accepted a chair in the Berkshire Medical College, and has filled positions in colleges in other parts of the United States. During the civil war he was brigade-surgeon. He has for the last three years been health commissioner for the city of Chicago. Homer B., born in Chester, April 15, 1837; was educated at the college of Oberlin, Ohio. He turned his attention to the study of law, commenced practice in Cleveland, Ohio, has been district attorney, and is at present one of Cleveland's leading lawyers and most influential citizens. Sarah, born in Chester, March 31, 1840; received her education at the Holyoke Female Seminary, and resides at present at Westfield, Mass., being the wife of Dr. H. Gamwell. Dr. De Wolf lost his first wife Aug. 7, 1847, and was afterward married, Sept. 28, 1848, to Mary, daughter of Martin Phelps, of Chester, by whom he has had two children,—Henry C., born May 23, 1850, died Oct. 21, 1872; De Witt C., born Feb. 10, 1864. He has always been interested in the politics of his State, and is intimately acquainted with the different political leaders of both parties. During the days of Daniel Webster he was a strong supporter of the Whig party, but since its disbandment has been a member of the Democratic party, and also an active worker in their ranks. He is well known throughout this section of the State, and is a prominent public speaker. He has held various positions of trust and honor. Was a member of the State Legislature of Massachusetts in 1868, a justice of the peace for about forty-five years, twenty of which he was justice of the Quorum, and postmaster for thirty years. In religion he is a Unitarian.

Dr. De Wolf has for a long period of time been intimately identified with the social, political, religious, and material interests of the town of his adoption. As a citizen he has been foremost in every measure that would elevate the standard of civilization in Chester. As a political man he has always been true to his convictions of duty to a degree that, in the end, secured the confidence of his opponents in his honesty and integrity. In his social relations he has made life cheerful and pleasant for his friends and neighbors, and in his declining years he takes pleasure and happiness in the welfare and prosperity of his children.

resolved not to raise any money for schools, but at a subsequent meeting the same year the matter was reconsidered, and £4 were appropriated to hire a teacher. In 1773 education had been enjoying a fair measure of prosperity, and early in that year a committee was appointed to report upon "the best places for schools to be kept in the winter for reading and writing, and in the summer for women's schools." Rufus Tinker, who taught school in Chester from 1770 to 1790, was a famous pedagogue in those days, and was, perhaps, the first schoolmaster the town had.

There are now in Chester eleven school districts and twelve schools, for whose support $2094 were expended in 1877. Besides the public schools two select schools were taught at Chester village in 1877. The public school at the latter place is the most important, and offers to pupils superior educational advantages. The children in the town between the ages of five and fifteen numbered 259 in 1877.

BURIAL-PLACES.

The oldest burying-ground in the town, and the only one laying claim to ancient date, is the one still used in Chester Centre as the village graveyard. It occupies a site directly opposite the present church, and was laid out in 1770, or perhaps in 1769. It is full of ancient tombstones, bearing many almost effaced inscriptions, the oldest of which dates back to 1770. A majority of the old inscriptions are, however, still clearly legible, although the tombstones themselves have, in many instances, fallen to the ground, while others stand erectly as when first placed in position.

There of the early settlers lie buried Rev. Aaron Bascom, who died in 1814; his wife, Theodosia, who died in 1791; Alexander Gordon, who was buried in 1802, at the age of eighty-five; John Gordon, buried in 1799; Thomas Elder, in 1814; and his wife, Margaret, in 1786.

The tombstone of Nathan Mann seems to have been the first one erected in the ground, for it bears the date of 1770. Daniel Smith, aged seventy-eight, and his wife, Abigail, aged seventy-one, were both buried in 1771. Nearly all the early settlers who lie in this burying-ground seem to have lived to a ripe old age. The most aged inhabitant was apparently Mrs. Ruth, wife of Capt. Abner Smith, who died in 1818, aged ninety-eight. Abner himself died in 1794, aged seventy-three. The following are other names on some of the old tombstones:

Sally Rust, died 1793; Mrs. Nice, wife of Ebenezer Smith, in 1785; Daniel Snow, "son of Mr. Orin Snow by Thankful, his wife," in 1795; two sons of Eli and Huldah Johnson, in 1801; Abilene, wife of John Smith, in 1800; Samuel Elder, 1791, and Betsey, his wife, 1801; Sally Mann, 1796; Abigail Bates, 1798; John Moor, 1790; Rosanna, his wife, 1803; James, son of Abner and Polly Pease, 1790; Stephen Lyman, 1811; Adah, wife of Crispus Lyman, 1798; John Smith, 1782; Eliza, wife of James Bell, 1796; Matthew Campbell, 1816, and Sarah, his wife, 1788.

There is a tomb on the farm of Mr. Carrington, about half a mile north of Chester Centre, which has frequently attracted the attention of the curious, and has also been the subject of newspaper articles. It is hollowed out of an immense rock, rising 15 feet from the ground, and measuring perhaps 15 feet square. Within it lie buried Hiram Smith (a son of Joab Smith, one of the first settlers and former owner of the farm) and his sister, Isabell Toogood, who was the wife of Samuel Toogood, also one of the earliest settlers. Hiram died in 1863, aged seventy-nine, and Isabell in 1869, aged eighty-four. Long before his death Hiram caused the tomb to be prepared as the last resting-place of himself and sister (who lived with him), "so that" (in his own language) "they might not hear Gabriel's trump at the last day."

SOCIETIES.

SAMOSET LODGE, NO. 160, I. O. O. F.,

was instituted Sept. 17, 1872, and has 65 members, with the following officers: Joseph C. Seagers, N. G.; Edwin H. Alvord, V. G.; Geo. H. Hapgood, Sec.; Paul R. Town, Treas.

EARLY MANUFACTURES.

One of the earliest manufacturing interests, after the primitive saw- and grist-mills, put in operation was a tannery at the Chester factories, by Spencer Clark, in the early part of the present century. Mr. Clark, after a few years, sold the property to Col. Edwards, of Northampton, who afterward sold to Edmund Hubbard, under whose control the undertaking was very prosperous. It was in operation as late as 1870.

Another enterprise was the organization of a company for the manufacture of glass, about the commencement of the war with Great Britain, in 1812. A large building was erected, a row of tenements built, and for some time matters flourished satisfactorily. The sand used was brought from Washington, Berkshire Co., and the clay from Pennsylvania. Upon the conclusion of peace with Great Britain, it was found that the company could not compete with foreign manufacturers, and the business was reluctantly abandoned. The tenement-houses changed hands, and the factory buildings went to decay. The pecuniary loss involved was considerable.

PRESENT INDUSTRIES.

The manufacturing interest is the leading element at the present time in point of value of productions in the industries of Chester. The State reports give the value of manufactures in 1875 as $174,541, and that of agricultural and domestic products, $104,071. The most important manufactories are found at the village of Chester, where water-power is furnished by the western branch of the Agawam River, and by smaller streams.

The Chester Emery Company (originally known as the Chester Iron Company) is a stock company, controlled by Jas. T. Ames, Esq., of Chicopee, Mass., and has its works in the western part of the village, where the company's mine is situated. This mine was discovered in 1864, and was in January, 1879, said to be the only mine of that kind in the United States.* Thirty-five men are employed, and 200 tons of manufactured emery, valued at $20,000, are produced yearly.

East of the village are the Hampden Emery Company's works, owned by Dr. H. S. Lucas and N. A. Harwood. This establishment is engaged in the manufacture of emery from emery-rock imported from Turkey. Geo. D. Hapgood & Son have a tannery here, and employ 10 men in the production of about $10,000 worth of leather annually. Two bedstead-factories, owned respectively by Wm. Fay and Timothy Keefe, employ each about 12 men, and produce each $20,000 worth of goods yearly. Mica and porcelain clay or kaolin were discovered in Chester by Dr. H. S. Lucas in 1875. In 1877 a stock company was formed in New York for the development of these mineral products, and in that year works were erected about three miles south of Chester village. The works employ 15 men, and since their commencement have steadily flourished.

The only other manufactories in the town, apart from saw-mills, are the two shoe-peg factories of A. C. Day & Son and N. B. Prouty & Son, at Dayville.

There are within the limits of Chester 140 farms, the lands of which are largely devoted to the production of hay. Corn is the chief grain product, and considerable attention is given to the manufacture of butter and cheese. The total valuation of the town in 1878 was $463,943, of which $384,963 was in real estate. The total tax—State, county, and town—was $9729, a rate a trifle over two cents on the dollar. The town debt, March 1, 1878, was $15,196.

CHESTER'S WAR RECORD.

The list below includes, as far as obtainable from the town records, the names of the citizens of Chester who served the United States during the war of the Rebellion, together with the name of the regiment in which each served.

* This statement refers to the special kind of mineral obtained here. Better material for the manufacture of emery is found in North Carolina.

Samuel L. Atwood, 31st Mass.
Joseph S. Bemis, 34th Mass.
Edward D. Bemis, 62d N. Y.
Edson D. Bemis, 31st Mass.
Watson Carr, 27th Mass.
Eli Carter, 36th N. Y.
Gilman W. Clark, 31st Mass.
Andrew Crow, 10th Mass.
Frank J. Childs, 10th Mass.
Franklin W. Dewey, 10th Mass.
Oscar C. De Wolf, surg., 1st Mass. Cav.
D. Albert Fairfield, 34th Mass.
George Garland, 10th Mass.
Peter E. Herbert, 10th Mass.
George W. Howe, 10th Mass.
Luke Havy, 31st Mass.
Martin Kennedy, 23d Mass.
William Meacham, 10th Mass.
Michael McGratty, 34th Mass.
Dwight Mallison, 37th Mass.
Elijah Meacham, 34th Mass.
Edwin O. Messenger, 10th Mass.
Lester H. Quigley, 27th Mass.
Charles Fay, 46th Mass.
Edward E. Quigley, 31st Mass.
Geo. F. Smith, 31st Mass.
Henry Talmage, 31st Mass.
George W. Troell, 37th Mass.
Henry Town, 99th N. Y.
Henry H. Weeks, 27th Mass.
E. D. Winslow, chaplain, 19th Mass.
George Riley, unknown.
Zachariah Longley, 10th Mass.
Samuel Ladd, 27th Mass.
Henry Robinson, 27th Mass.
Chas. H. Smith, 27th Mass.
Henry Raftis, 27th Mass.
Harrison Moore, 41st Ohio.
Dennis Coffin, 46th Mass.
Joshua W. Bemis, 46th Mass.
Oliver C. Burr, 46th Mass.
Cyrus L. Belden, 46th Mass.
Lauson P. Carter, 46th Mass.
Joseph Chartier, 46th Mass.
Henry E. Dimock, 46th Mass.
Wm. C. Dunham, 46th Mass.
Edward Dewey, 46th Mass.
Wm. K. Jackson, 46th Mass.
James Keefe, 46th Mass.
Francis Otis, 46th Mass.
Albert H. Sanderson, 46th Mass.
Chas. F. Smith, 46th Mass.
Geo. W. Wright, 46th Mass.
Other names (for which regimental assignment cannot be ascertained) are as follows: W. H. Waterman, D. B. Richmond, Thomas Conners, Edward Fitzgerald, James Scanlin, Samuel Pease, Horatio Holmes, Daniel Dowd, John Moore, and Joseph Whipple.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

DR. H. S. LUCAS.

This gentleman was born in Blandford, Hampden Co., Mass., on the 10th of September, 1817. His father was a farmer, who removed from Connecticut to Blandford in 1811. In 1828 he removed to Canaan, Columbia Co., N. Y.

Here the doctor received the most of his education at the district school, which he attended during the winter months, working through the summer upon his father's farm. During the autumns of the years 1836 and '37, he attended two terms at the celebrated Wilbraham Academy. This constituted the sum-total of his educational advantages previous to his arrival at manhood.

Through these school days he was a close and industrious student, never allowing any time to be squandered in unprofitable pursuits. In addition to his regular studies, he gave considerable attention to scientific subjects.

In the summer of 1840 he began the study of medicine, under the tutelage of Dr. John Merriman, of Canaan, N. Y. During this period of study, as an aid to his financial affairs, he taught school a portion of the time, and in this way obtained the means which enabled him to attend lectures at the Berkshire Medical Institution, at Pittsfield, Mass., which he continued through the years 1840, '41, and '42, graduating in November of the latter year.

While a student at Pittsfield, he also learned the art of dentistry in the office of Dr. Willard Clough, of Pittsfield. Succeeding his college course, he practiced dentistry at South Lee, Mass., for a short time, and for about one year, in 1843–44, was in partnership with Dr. McAllister, of that town.

In July, 1844, Dr. Lucas removed to the town of Chester, Hampden Co., Mass., where he has resided to the present time, continuing the practice of the medical profession to the year 1878.

He continued his scientific investigations, and in 1853 discovered a method for producing gelatinous silica from the decomposition of serpentine rock, for which he obtained a patent. By the same process he also succeeded in producing the commercial article known as epsom salts, or sulphate of magnesia. From these discoveries originated the Hampden Paint and Chemical Company, now doing business in the city of Springfield, Mass. The doctor filled the position of analytical chemist for this company for about a year, which was the only respite from his medical practice from 1843 to 1867.

But perhaps the most remarkable event in his career was the discovery of what was for some time supposed to be a vast deposit of iron ore in the mountains around Chester. This occurred in 1856, and arrangements were at once made for the opening and working of the mine, and in the course of about one year twelve hundred tons of mineral were taken out and transported to the furnaces of Stockbridge, Lenox, and Hudson.

The financial crisis of 1857 compelled a discontinuance of the business, and it was not renewed until 1863. In the last-mentioned year, in company with his brother, John E. Lucas, and Henry D. Wilcox, he resumed the business. A blast-furnace and forge were erected in Chester, and the manufacture of iron was commenced; but the ore proved somewhat intractable, and the results were not satisfactory. In the mean time, the doctor made a more thorough examination of the mineral, and on the 6th of September, 1864, discovered that it contained a large percentage of emery, a mineral hitherto nearly unknown in the United States; in fact, this is believed to have been its first discovery in America.

Coming at a time when the country was engaged in a terrible war with internal enemies, the discovery was doubly valuable. Heretofore, the emery used in this country had been imported from the Turkish dominions, and as the English and French governments had a monopoly of the mines near Smyrna, in Asia Minor, and on the Greek island of Naxos, in the Archipelago, the United States government was debarred from procuring its necessary supply, except under unusual difficulties. In this dilemma the Chester emery was utilized, and the government works were supplied from it a considerable time.

This mineral had been repeatedly examined by various scientific gentlemen, and specimens were placed in the collections at Amherst College and in that made for the State by Prof. Hitchcock, and labeled *magnetite*.

In 1868, Dr. Lucas, with Messrs. Charles Alden and H. D. Wilcox, formed what was known as the Hampden Emery Company, and erected a mill on the river, below Chester village, for the manufacture of emery. On the 18th of May, 1869, the doctor purchased the interest of his partners and continued the business.

In 1871 questions touching the ownership of the mine involved the doctor in litigation, which necessitated a change in his business, and from that time he has obtained his material mostly from the Turkish mines. The doctor continued the business in his own name until May 1, 1878, when Mr. Nathan Harwood became associated with him.

The discovery of emery in Chester had created a wonderful interest in the United States, and many examinations and explorations were made in various parts of the country, resulting in the discovery of the mineral in several localities.

In the spring of 1875, Dr. Lucas made a tour through several of the Middle and Southern States, including Pennsylvania and North Carolina, and examined the localities where corundum had been discovered.

Homan S. Lucas

In the spring of 1877 he made a second and more extended tour and a more careful examination, especially in North Carolina. In making his examinations of various localities he rode more than a thousand miles on horseback, and consumed the whole summer. During this season's investigations he discovered corundum in North Carolina and Alabama in extensive deposits; and in March, 1878, he commenced mining in Alabama, where he remained about three months, in Tallapoosa County, superintending the operations of getting out and shipping the mineral to Chester, Mass.

In June, 1878, he began operations in North Carolina, which are continued, and which promise at no distant day to develop into important proportions. The mineral found in North Carolina is superior to either the Massachusetts or Turkish emery, and has been given the name *Corundum*, the generic name for that family of minerals which includes alumina and the gems sapphire, ruby, etc., and is the hardest known substance next after the diamond.

Dr. Lucas has an extensive, accurate, and practical knowledge of minerals, which at the present time is being utilized to the great advantage not only of those engaged in the emery business, but of the country at large. The importance of this discovery is well illustrated by the remark of a great English statesman, "That the discovery of an emery-mine was of more value than that of many gold-mines."

The business of mining and manufacturing, in which the doctor is now engaged, is carried on by a company, of which he is president and treasurer, and Mr. N. A. Harwood, his partner, financial manager. The doctor gives a large share of his time to the superintendence of mining and shipping the crude material, while Mr. Harwood attends to its manufacture and sale.

The deposits of North Carolina and Alabama are supposed to be practically inexhaustible, and the most serious difficulty now in the way of their rapid development and introduction into general use is their distance from facilities of transportation. This will undoubtedly be remedied before many years; and the United States will not only be enabled to supply their own necessities, but, to a great extent, the markets of the world.

WALES.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

THE town of Wales is situated in the southeasterly part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Brimfield, on the east by Holland, on the west by Monson, and on the south by Stafford, Conn. It is very nearly four miles square.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The town is hilly, but contains frequent intervales of very good land. The general character of the soil is sandy, occasionally changing to a productive loam. The principal body of water is Wales Pond, formerly called South or Moulton's Pond, which is a beautiful natural reservoir, situated a little east of the geographical centre of the town, and covering about 100 acres. Its outlet is Mill or Erwin's Brook, which passes northeasterly into the town of Brimfield, where it unites with the Quinnebaug River. Several smaller ponds are ranged along this brook, whose waters are used for milling purposes.

A number of low mountains or hills diversify the landscape. On the east is Grandy Hill, which has been so designated from the earliest time. Mount Hitchcock or Gardner Mountain, lying in the northwest corner of the town, partly in Brimfield, rises to a considerable height, and from its summit affords a view of remarkable extent and beauty. Mount Pisgah, just north of the centre of the town, is also quite elevated. Warner's Hill lies in the southerly part of the town. Other hills of considerable magnitude seem never to have been honored with a name.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The town of Wales was formerly a portion of Brimfield, and the earliest settlement of the present town was made somewhat later than that of the more central portion of the original town of Brimfield. A reference to the history of the latter town in this volume discloses the fact that the first settlements were made in that portion of the town now Brimfield in the latter part of the year 1701, but that no great progress was made prior to 1717. No white settlers seem to have been permanently domiciled in South Brimfield,—the western portion of which is now Wales,—earlier than 1726, although there were sales and grants of land, as well as a limited occupation of the same, before that date. South Meadow, now Coburn's Meadow, situated in the southeast corner of the town, was occupied at an early day by the settlers of old Brimfield, and it was there that a large portion of the grass for their cattle and horses was obtained.

The earliest actual settlers in Wales, so far as we can gather from the oldest papers and records, seem to have been John Bullen and Anthony Needham, who, with their families, located in 1727, and perhaps a year sooner, upon the premises lately owned by Samuel L. Moulton, bordering on the Coburn meadow. Anthony Needham and family were domiciled upon the premises which have since constituted the homestead of Nathan Green, West of Wales Pond. It is possible that there were a few other settlers in the town contemporaneously with Bullen and Needham, but their names cannot now be ascertained.

Anthony Needham married Molly Moulton, and had eleven children, six of whom were sons. He died July 2, 1763, at the age of sixty-seven years. His oldest son was Capt. Anthony Needham, who was the first representative from South Brimfield in the Massachusetts Legislature. His daughter, Anna, was born March 2, 1742, and died in Union, Conn., in 1844, over one hundred and two years of age,—a greater age than any other person born in Wales is known to have attained.

John Bullen's daughter Mary died July 15, 1735, and hers is the first death recorded in the town. He and his immediate descendant, John, Jr., remained in the town and died there, but the later descendants on the paternal side removed therefrom in 1785. During the first sixty years of the town's history the Bullen family was prominent and influential.

In the drawing that took place for the grants of land, which were recommended by the committee appointed by the General Court,* and confirmed by said court in 1732, John Bullen drew "Lott 28," and Anthony Needham "Lott 29."

Nathaniel, Elnathan, Samuel, and Joseph Munger were also among the early settlers of Wales. Nathaniel was a resident

* See history of Brimfield.

of the town in 1727, and probably came with John Bullen, whose eldest daughter he married. He settled, lived, died, and was buried upon what is now called the "Coburn Farm." Elnathan Munger settled a mile and a half west of the central village of Wales. His first son, Joel, perished in the Revolutionary war. His second son, Darius, became one of the most prominent men the town has produced. He represented the town four years in the State Legislature, and filled other important offices. He died Nov. 21, 1815, aged seventy years.

Rev. Ebenezer Moulton was a resident of Wales as early as 1728. He was married and had one child when he settled there. He made his first settlement upon the site of what is known as the "old Wales Tavern-stand," in the upper village, and he was probably the first to erect a dwelling upon that spot and till the ground. It was through him that the Baptist Church was first organized, in 1736. He served as a captain in the French-and-Indian war, and commanded a company in the expedition to Crown Point, from Sept. 11 to Dec. 25, 1755.* He resided in Wales until 1763, when he removed to Nova Scotia. He returned about 1783, and died in the town.

Samuel Moulton, brother of Ebenezer, was a resident of Wales several years prior to his marriage to Molly Haynes, of Brimfield, on Jan. 30, 1739. He occupied the lands now constituting the homestead of the late Dr. Aaron Shaw, which he in part cleared, and whereon he erected a rude dwelling. Soon after his marriage he exchanged properties with his brother Ebenezer, and, thus becoming owner of the "old Wales tavern-stand," it is said that he thereupon opened, and for years kept, an inn, the first in the town.

John Moulton, brother of Ebenezer and Samuel, was early settled in Wales. He located and spent his life upon what afterward became the homestead of Henry Pratt, near the outlet of Wales Pond. Freeborn Moulton, another brother, settled and occupied the William L. Needham place. He afterward removed to Monson. Jonathan Moulton, a cousin of the Moulton brothers, made his settlement contemporaneously with them, on the "Hall place," in the southwest section of the town.

The Needhams, Mungers, and Moultons are said to have come originally from Salem. Families of Johnsons, Jordans, and Hoveys were also among the early settlers in Wales.

The earliest marriage that can be found recorded of residents of Wales is that of Nathaniel Collins and Deborah Morgan, on March 31, 1730. They were among the emigrants from Springfield to Brimfield, and fixed their residence in Wales at the time of their marriage upon the "old Collins place," half a mile southeast from the northwest corner of the town. They raised a family there, and died at advanced ages.

Joshua and Seth Shaw owned land in Wales at an early period. They held title to a large tract lying upon either side of the present line between Wales and Brimfield, three-quarters of a mile east of the northwest corner of the town of Wales. Joshua settled on the Brimfield side of this tract, and Seth upon the Wales side, in 1731, upon the premises now the Eli Gardner homestead. The latter removed to Palmer in 1736.

John Shaw, the progenitor of a large number of subsequent residents of Wales bearing the same name, came from Grafton in 1752, and settled upon what afterward became the Sewell Shaw homestead.

From him descended Samuel Shaw, born May 29, 1788. He married Mary Davis, born Sept. 8, 1795, and who is still living. Warren, Elijah, Salem J., and Eden D. are the sons of Samuel and Mary Shaw.

Humphrey Gardner removed from Palmer to Wales in 1736, and was the person with whom Seth Shaw exchanged lands. Tradition says that the cause of Humphrey Gardner's removal to Wales was the fact that himself and family were so *troubled by witches* in Palmer, and that they could not longer endure the annoyance. It does not appear whether the witches also emigrated to Wales. Humphrey Gardner remained in Wales, however, and died there. His descendants still retain the homestead which he obtained of Mr. Shaw.

Capt. Tru-trum Davis is shown by old records to have been a resident of Wales as early as 1732. He was the first settler upon the farm since designated as the "Houghton place," in the northeast corner of the town. He was a very active and prominent man for over thirty years. He served in the French-and-Indian war as captain of a company mustered into service Oct. 11, 1756, in the expedition to Crown Point, and as captain of another company from Feb. 14 to Dec. 16, 1760.†

Thomas Green, son of Thomas Green, of Brimfield, located at Wales in 1737, upon the lands now occupied by William Nelson, west of the pond.

Robert Green came to Wales from Tolland, Conn., in 1743. In October, 1774, he married, and established his residence but a few rods south of the extreme northwest corner of the town, and upon the ground through which the present boundary-line between Wales and Monson runs.

William Carpenter settled about 1740. He married a daughter of the first Anthony Needham, and raised a large family. He removed to Stafford, Conn., in 1782, and died there March 9, 1809. He is said to have been the first occupant of what is known as the "Wallbridge place," in the southwest quarter of the town. He was prominent in town affairs, and represented South Brimfield in the convention for the formation of the State Constitution in 1780.

Ichabod and Joel Rogers came from Windham, Conn., to Wales in 1748, where they remained and died, leaving numerous descendants. Ichabod settled south of the central portion of the town, a mile from Stafford, and died Jan. 19, 1800, aged eighty-seven. Joel filled many positions of responsibility and trust in the town, and represented it in the General Court of 1797. He was the first settler upon the place now the homestead of Harding G. Back, in the northwestern part of the town. He died June, 1823, at the advanced age of ninety-four years and eight months, being, as far as known, the oldest man who has died in the town. Rachel Trask died in Wales, Aug. 9, 1845, aged ninety-nine years one month and twelve days, and is believed to be the oldest person who ever died there.

William Fenton, of Irish descent, settled in Wales in 1750, and married a niece of Seth Shaw. He lived in the northwest part of the town, on land since the Anson Baker homestead, and died Nov. 14, 1804, aged eighty-eight years.

Shubael Dimmick, from Mansfield, Conn., settled in Wales about 1750 upon the "Royce place," east of the pond. He afterward erected and operated a grist-mill, which stood nearly upon the site of Eden D. Shaw's factory. The brook whereon the mill was located became known as "Mill Brook," and was so designated thereafter. Mr. Dimmick died in February, 1797, aged eighty-two years.

Capt. Daniel Winchester left Roxbury about 1758, and took up his residence at Wales, succeeding Mr. Dimmick in the ownership and occupancy of the "Royce place," where he kept a store for many years. He was an influential man,—was a delegate from South Brimfield to the Provincial Congress that convened at Salem, Oct. 7, 1774, and twice represented the town in the State Legislature.

Capt. Asa Fisk emigrated to Wales from Hampton, Conn., in 1762. His first settlement was upon the "Wales tavern-stand," where for a time he pursued the vocations of landlord and farmer. After that he purchased a large tract of land upon the elevated ground in the south part of the town,

* Massachusetts Archives, 94: 45.

† Mass. Archives, 94: 557, and 95: 271-74.

which has been not inappropriately called "Fisk Hill." There he established his homestead, upon lands afterward the property of Moses Davis. He was a man of much energy and decision of character, and exerted a controlling influence in the affairs of the town.

Oliver Wales, from Union, Conn., in 1766, took up his residence in the town of Wales. He remained until 1778, when he returned to Union, and his brother Elijah, with whom he had traded properties, left that town and settled in Wales. In 1787 these brothers again exchanged places, and Oliver returned to Wales, where he died March 23, 1816, at the age of seventy-two years. He resided upon the premises known as the "Wales tavern-stand," where he followed the double vocation of farmer and landlord until his death, in 1816. He twice represented the town in the Legislature.

Rev. James Mellen, second pastor of the Baptist Church of Wales, located in 1765, and filled the pastoral office till 1769, when ill health compelled him to desist. He died soon after, at Dover, aged thirty-seven years. Notwithstanding his early death, of a wasting malady, it is worthy of note that his son Joshua Mellen, who was born in Wales, Sept. 14, 1765, lived until Feb. 22, 1858, when he died, at Westborough, Mass., at the advanced age of ninety-three years five months and eight days, a longer time than any other man born in Wales is known to have lived.

Rev. Elijah Coddington, fourth pastor of the Baptist Church, came to Wales from Middleborough in 1773, and continued until his death, May 7, 1830, at the age of eighty-eight years. He served as chaplain in a regiment of State militia for ten years, filled various town offices, and was popular in the ministerial office. He lived upon the high ground at the northern extremity of the main street of the central village.

Asa Houghton emigrated to Wales from Union, Conn., in 1779. He married a daughter of Capt. Trustrum Davis, and occupied the residence which Mr. Davis formerly occupied, and which has since become known as the "Houghton place." He filled many of the offices of the town, and was the third representative from Wales in the State Legislature in 1784. He died April 17, 1829, at the age of eighty-seven years.

Of the early physicians of the town may be mentioned Dr. James Lawrence, who came from Killingly, Conn., about the year 1746, and practiced his profession until May 14, 1778, when he died of small-pox, at the age of fifty-eight. Dr. Dudley Wade succeeded him from 1779 to 1783. Then followed Dr. Able Sherman, from 1783 to 1786. After him came Dr. Jeremiah Round, from 1787 to 1789.

Dr. David Young came from Worcester in 1790, and located at Wales, where he practiced his profession. He afterward engaged in business as a merchant. He died in Brimfield in 1802, a few months after leaving Wales, and was buried in the latter town.

Dr. Ferdinand Lethbridge followed next, in 1805, coming from Medway. He continued in practice until his demise, in 1811. In that year Dr. Thaddeus Fairbanks appeared, and remained until 1815. Dr. Daniel Tiffany practiced in Wales from 1812 to 1822, when he removed to Webster. He also engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Dr. Aaron Shaw studied with Dr. Lethbridge, and in 1813 established himself in practice in Wales, and continued therein, with a slight intermission, until his decease, July 17, 1845, at the age of sixty-two. Dr. John Smith, his contemporary for a long period, commenced practice in 1815, and continued the same for over fifty years.

TAVERNS.

The earliest tavern in Wales is supposed to have been kept by Samuel Moulton in the "Old Wales tavern-stand," as early as 1740. Capt. Asa Fisk kept an inn at the same place about 1762. He was succeeded by Oliver Wales, who kept the tavern for more than fifty years, and filled many important positions in the town. His name and location are frequently referred to in the early town records, and it seems to have been the principal place of attraction in the town in those primitive days. The pound was kept in the barn-yard attached to the inn in 1795. Oliver Wales died in 1816, and was succeeded in the business of inn-keeping by his son Loren, who followed that vocation until about 1830. Cornelius Miller then established a tavern in his residence, nearly opposite the Wales tavern-stand, and kept it about eight years. Wm. Ruby followed him, and kept it for two years. Then Otis Twichell appeared, and kept tavern as late as 1845.

The town records show that, as early as 1763, Ebenezer Bishop was voted to "provide a pound, and be pound-keeper." Probably, as the custom was then, he was to arrange a suitable place on his own premises for that purpose. On March 13, 1797, it was voted to build a pound—"with stones"—to be 40 feet square, 4 feet at the bottom, 2 feet at the top, and 6 feet high, with a gate, lock, and key, "on the road between the dwelling-house of Capt. Nichols and Aaron Winchester's." The pound was constructed by David Needham for $40, and is probably the one which stood on the site of the new burying-ground as late as 1828, when it was disused, and the stones drawn away. A frame pound was afterward constructed on the west shore of Wales Pond, and was used up to 1860 or 1865, when it was gradually abandoned. There is no regular pound at present. Erasmus D. Shaw's barn-yard has been used for that purpose for the past few years.

The first highway laid out by the town was early in 1764. It was a rod and a half wide, and the committee reported that there were "many trees marked,"—the only guide-boards in those early times. Other roads two rods wide were laid out in 1765 and 1767, and after that they multiplied rapidly. But it must not be inferred from this that there were no roads in use prior to 1764. Rough bridle-paths, marked by blazed trees, and filled with charred stumps, were in common use, and a number of highways had been laid out by the old town of Brimfield, in that section of the town which afterward became Wales. In 1731 a road from a point just south of the centre of the present Brimfield passed over Haynes' Hill, in that town, down through the present town of Wales, past Wales Pond and into Stafford; and another passed around through the northwest corner of Holland, starting at the same point as the other road and ending at South Wales Pond, on one branch, and on another branch continuing down through South Meadow to Stafford. In 1732 a road ran west from South Pond to Cedar Swamp, in Monson, and another down into the South Meadow, in Wales. In 1733 a short road united the two first referred to in the northeast section of Wales, crossing Erwin's or Mill Brook.

ORGANIZATION.

As has been stated, Wales was at first included in the town of Brimfield. Holland, Monson, part of Palmer, and part of Warren (then called Western) were likewise included in the same territory.

On Sept. 18, 1762, the General Court, in compliance with the repeated requests of those persons who lived in the south part of old Brimfield, passed a resolution looking to the setting off of that section of territory as a distinct district, having all the rights of a town except that of corporate representation in the Legislature. They were to unite with Brimfield in the choice of a representative. The General Court directed Josiah Dwight, a justice of the peace, to "notify and warn" the inhabitants of the south part of Brimfield to convene at the house of John Bishop on Oct. 5, 1762, to choose a "Moderator to regulate s^{d} Meeting," and to "choose all such town officers as shall be necessary to manage the affairs of s^{d} District."

The warrant was issued by Justice Dwight to Jonathan Burk, "one of the principal inhabitants of the District of South Brimfield," on Sept. 28, 1762. On October

5th the meeting duly assembled, and chose the following officers: Moderator, Humphrey Cram; District Clerk, Capt. Joseph Blodgett; Selectmen, Humphrey Needham, Humphrey Cram, Anthony Needham, Jr., Nehemiah May, and John Moulton.*

Oct. 19, 1762, voted Humphrey Cram and Joseph Blodgett as a committee to "hire preaching for the winter season, and that the meeting be held at the house of Isaac Foster, in the east part, and at the house of Dr. James Lawrence, in the west part, in proportion to what the people pay at each place." Also voted to build a meeting-house at the northeast corner of Edward Webber's land by subscription; to buy two quires of paper to record births and deaths on; and to settle the line between old Brimfield and South Brimfield. Nov. 16, 1762, voted "with the Baptists" to divide the district into two societies for "setting up the gospel" amongst us.

Dec. 22, 1763, John Webber, Jonathan Burk, and Humphrey Cram were chosen a committee to agree with Rev. Benjamin Conchelin "to preach with us." £30 was appropriated for the purpose of affording preaching during the winter season. The place for the erection of the meeting-house was changed to the northwest corner of John Danielson's farm.

On Jan. 18, 1763, the South Meadow road (alluded to in the chapter on early settlement) was fixed as the dividing-line between the east and west parts of the town "for gospel purposes."

On March 14, 1763, besides the regular annual officers chosen, tythingmen, fence-viewers, deer-reeves, hog-reeves, and a sealer of leather were chosen. Two days later it was voted to hire four months' more preaching, after Mr. Conchelin's time expired, and to hold the meetings at the house of Capt. Joseph Blodgett.

On June 10, 1763, a petition of Dr. James Lawrence, Nehemiah May, and Robert Brown, asking for a division of the district, was voted on and carried. The petition and its object were formally indorsed by a paper signed by 36 inhabitants of the district, and bearing date June 10, 1763. On October 17th following, Nehemiah May was sent to the General Court to put through the matter of a division, and £1 15*s.* and 11*d.* was allowed him for expenses. Dr. James Lawrence was also sent for the same purpose, and he was allowed £2 4*s.* and 2*f.*

At the annual meeting, held March 12, 1764, a "surveyor of wheat and flour" was for the first time chosen. That meeting refused to appropriate any money for preaching and schooling. It was also enacted that "swine should run at large, *yoakt* and ringed according to law." This provision was made many times after at town-meetings, and seems to have been the custom of that period.

On Sept. 5, 1774, the district seemed inclined to take the administration of justice into their own hands, for we find it recorded that they voted to "choose twelve men as a Court of Justice and Honour to judge and determine all controversies that may hereafter arise in said District." The persons selected for this purpose were Nehemiah May, Jacob How, Nathaniel Munger, Asa Fisk, Anthony Needham, Daniel Winchester, Thomas Parker, Jonathan Wallis, Benjamin Blodgett, Edward Webber, Abel Allen, and Joel Rogers.

In the same year an act was passed making all districts then existing towns, with full rights and privileges. By virtue of this provision South Brimfield became a town.

On March 25, 1779, it was again voted to divide the town, and on April 8th of the same year Darius Munger and Thomas Bond were chosen to go to the General Court to effect that object.

Sept. 4, 1780, the town cast 45 votes for John Hancock for Governor, 31 votes for Artemas Ward for Lieutenant-Governor, and 3 votes for Timothy Danielson for Lieutenant-Governor.

March 11, 1782, it was again voted to divide the town, the "dividing-line to be the County Road leading from Brimfield along by Deacon Nathaniel Munger's to Union or South Meadow Road," and Joseph Bruce was selected to go to the General Court for that purpose. The effort appears to have met with success this time, for on July 5, 1783, the east parish of South Brimfield was duly incorporated as the district of Holland.

It would seem to have been a rather venturesome business to get married in the early history of Wales, and that a "mother-in-law" was held in uncommon regard; for on Sept. 15, 1784, a committee was chosen by the town to "seize John Moulton's estate for the support of his wife's mother."

On Dec. 3, 1792, it was voted "to provide a place to have the small-pox in," and "that those taking the infection repair within the lines."

There has never been a regular almshouse in the town of Wales, but the poor have been "farmed out," so to speak, at auction, to the lowest bidder, from the earliest times. An instance of this kind occurs in the town records of March 11, 1793, when it was "voted to set up Mr. Dimmick to the lowest bidder, to be provided for in sickness and death and every necessary of life for one year, and if the said Dimmick shall decease before the year is out the full sum bid is still to be paid."

Dec. 30, 1795, Oliver Wales, Joel Rogers, and Darius Munger, of South Brimfield, and Joseph Bruce, Alfred Lyon, and David Wallis, of the district of Holland, entered into an agreement, on behalf of their respective corporate bodies, for the support of the county road and an alternation in the selection of a representative.

On Jan. 12, 1828, the town voted to change its name to Clinton. On January 26th following that question was reconsidered, and the name of Wales adopted, in recognition of the liberality of James L. Wales, a native and resident, who bequathed the sum of $2000 to the town. This donation, subsequently received, has proved a handsome source of revenue to the town. The General Court, by legislative enactment, confirmed the change in the name. The principal reasons for the change appear to have been the desire for a shorter name, and to avoid any appearance of subserviency, or inferiority, to the mother-town of Brimfield.

The following citizens of the town have served as representatives to various conventions and to the General Court, and filled the principal offices in the town:

DELEGATES TO CONVENTIONS.

To the Provincial Congress convened at Salem, Oct. 7, 1774,—Capt. Daniel Winchester.

To the convention which assembled at Cambridge, Sept. 5, 1779, to form the State constitution,—William Carpenter.

To a convention held at Hatfield, April, 1781, and another at Hadley, Feb. 11, 1782, to devise measures for the welfare of the county,—Joel Rogers.

To a county convention held for a like purpose at Hatfield, Aug. 22, 1786, and another at Hadley, Nov. 7, 1786, and to a State convention assembled at Boston for a similar purpose, in January, 1788,—Asa Fisk.

To a district convention held at Northampton, July 14, 1812, to devise measures to hasten the termination of the war with Great Britain,—Darius Munger.

To the convention to revise and amend the State constitution, held at Boston, in November, 1820,—Charles Gardner.

To a State convention assembled at Boston, in May, 1853, for the purpose of revising the constitution,—James C. Royce.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT AND STATE LEGISLATURE.

1. Chosen when Wales and Holland acted unitedly,—from Wales:

1775, Anthony Needham; 1780, David Bullen; 1784, Asa Houghton; 1785, '87, Daniel Winchester; 1786, '90, 1794–95, Darius Munger; 1788–89, Asa Fisk; 1797, Joel Rogers; 1800–1, Oliver Wales; 1804, Josiah Gardner; 1805, John Munger; 1806, David Wallis; 1810–11, 1813, Royal Wales; 1815–16, James L. Wales; 1819, Timothy Fenton; 1822–23, Alvin Needham; 1827, Bela Tiffany; 1830–31, Chas. Gardner; 1833–35, Alfred Needham; 1836, John S. Smith.

* The town is described in the act of the General Court as being about four miles from north to south, and about six and a half miles from east to west.

2. Chosen by Wales alone under the amendment of the State constitution of 1837:

1839, '46, Absalom Gardner; 1840, James E. Royce; 1841, Luther Parker; 1843, James Foskit; 1844, Cornelius Miller; 1851, Arley Squier; 1852, Warren Shaw; 1853, Jonathan G. Royce; 1855, Elijah Shaw.

3. Chosen from Wales by the First Hampden District, composed of Monson, Brimfield, Wales, and Holland:

1859, David F. Parker; 1864, Elijah Shaw; 1868, Ferdinand L. Burley; 1873, Julius M. Lyon.

SELECTMEN.

1762-65.—Humphrey Needham, Humphrey Cram, Anthony Needham, Nehemiah May, John Moulton.
1766.—Joseph Blodgett, Anthony Needham, John Moulton, Dr. James Lawrence, Samuel Munger.
1767.—Joseph Blodgett, Dr. James Lawrence, Humphrey Needham.
1768.—Humphrey Crane, Humphrey Needham, Dr. James Lawrence.
1769.—Humphrey Crane, Joseph Blodgett, Jr., Edward Webber.
1770.—Humphrey Crane, Joseph Blodgett, Jr., Anthony Needham.
1771.—Asa Fisk, Joseph Blodgett, Jr., Nehemiah May.
1772.—Anthony Needham, Daniel Winchester, Nehemiah May.
1773.—Anthony Needham, Asa Fisk, Nehemiah May.
1774.—Anthony Needham, Daniel Winchester, Humphrey Crane.
1775.—Anthony Needham, Asa Fisk, Humphrey Crane.
1776.—Humphrey Crane, Daniel Winchester, Anthony Needham, Joseph Munger, Edward Webber.
1777.—Daniel Winchester, Nehemiah May, Jonathan Wallis.
1778.—Nehemiah Needham, Shirebiah Ballard, Benjamin Blodgett.
1779.—Thomas Bond, Darius Munger, Wm. Belknap, Abner Needham, Joseph Needham.
1780.—James Blodgett, Wm. Belknap, Darius Munger, Jonathan Crane, Joseph Needham.
1781.—Jonas Hodgett, Wm. Belknap, Darius Munger, Alfred Lynn, Joseph Needham.
1782.—Joel Rogers, Wm. Belknap, Abner Needham, Abel Allen, Joseph Munger.
1783.—Joel Rogers, Wm. Belknap, Joseph Needham, Abel Allen, Darius Munger.
1784.—Darius Munger, Joel Rogers, Joseph Needham.
1785.—Samuel Winchester, Darius Munger, Asa Houghton.
1786.—Joel Rogers, Darius Munger, David Needham.
1787.—Joel Rogers, Darius Munger, Daniel Munger.
1788.—Joel Rogers, Asa Fisk, Daniel Winchester.
1789.—Joel Rogers, Asa Fisk, Darius Munger.
1790-91.—Darius Munger, Joel Rogers, Asa Fisk.
1793.—David Needham, Joel Rogers, Daniel Munger.
1794.—John Munger, Joel Rogers, Daniel Munger.
1795.—John Munger, Joel Rogers, Darius Munger.
1796.—Darius Munger, Joseph Gardner, John Munger, David Needham, Samuel Shaw.
1797-98.—Darius Munger, Josiah Gardner, John Munger.
1799.—Nathan Wight, Oliver Wales.
1800.—John Munger, Nathan Wight, Benjamin Winchester.
1801.—David Needham, Stephen Needham, Asa Fisk, Jr., Asa Houghton, John Shaw.
1802.—John Munger, Nathan Wight, John Shaw.
1803.—Darius Munger, Joel Rogers, Asa Fisk.
1804.—Darius Munger, John Munger, Oliver Wales.
1805.—Darius Munger, Cyrus Munger, Stephen Needham.
1806-10.—John Munger, Cyrus Munger, Stephen Needham.
1811.—Asa Fisk, Jr., James L. Wales, John Shaw.
1812.—Jesse Moulton, Charles Gardner, Cyrus Munger.
1813.—Jesse Moulton, Amasa Munger, Stephen Needham.
1814.—Jesse Moulton, Timothy Fenton, James W. Needham.
1815.—Jesse Moulton, Timothy Fenton, James L. Wales.
1816.—Charles Gardner, Timothy Fenton, Alvin Needham.
1817.—Alvin Needham, Timothy Fenton, Alfred Needham.
1818-20.—Alvin Needham, John Smith, Alfred Needham.
1821.—James L. Wales, Francis Miller, Alfred Needham.
1822.—James L. Wales, Alvin Needham, John Smith.
1823.—James L. Wales, John Smith, Alfred Needham.
1824.—James L. Wales, Alfred Needham, Orin Wales.
1825.—Alvin Needham, John Smith, Wm. Thompson.
1826.—James L. Wales, John Smith, Wm. Thompson.
1827.—Alfred Needham, John Smith, James Babcock.
1828.—James L. Wales, John Smith, Alfred Needham.
1829-30.—James L. Wales, John Smith, Francis Miller.
1831.—John Smith, Charles Gardner, James Babcock.
1832.—John Smith, Whitman Munger, James Babcock.
1833.—John Smith, Whitman Munger, Alfred Needham.
1834.—James L. Wales, Charles Gardner, Alfred Needham.
1835.—John Smith, Aaron Shaw, Alfred Needham.
1836.—Charles Gardner, Aaron Shaw, Oliver Wales.
1837.—James L. Wales, Absalom Gardner, Elijah C. Babcock.
1838.—James C. Royce, Absalom Gardner, Whitman Munger.
1839.—James C. Royce, Absalom Gardner, John White.
1840.—Absalom Gardner, James C. Royce, Ames Wallbridge, John Smith.
1841.—Absalom Gardner, Ferdinand L. Burley, Nathan Palmer.
1842.—Luther Parker, Horace Gardner, Nathan Palmer.
1843.—Absalom Gardner, Ferdinand L. Burley, Ames Wallbridge.
1844.—Horace Gardner, Wm. Thompson, Ames Wallbridge.
1845.—Absalom Gardner, L. B. Wight, Alvan Andrews.
1846.—Leonard P. Wight, James C. Royce, Eseck Luther.
1847.—Leonard P. Wight, James C. Royce, A. A. Needham.
1848.—Absalom Gardner, Horace Gardner, C. D. Brown.
1849.—Absalom Gardner, N. H. Stowell, C. D. Brown.
1850.—Absalom Gardner, N. H. Stowell, James C. Royce.
1851.—Absalom Gardner, Warren Shaw, Silas Perry.
1852.—Alfred Needham, Alvin Andrews, Arley Squier.
1853.—Absalom Gardner, David B. Needham, Eli Gardner.
1854.—Absalom Gardner, David B. Needham, Ferdinand L. Burley.
1855.—Absalom Gardner, Adams Stewart, Samuel B. Perry.
1856.—Absalom Gardner, Nathan Palmer, Warren Shaw.
1857-58.—Absalom Gardner, Nathan Palmer, Samuel L. Moulton.
1859.—Warren Shaw, Wm. L. Needham S. V. R. Smith.
1860.—Warren Shaw, Erlend C. Smith, Warren Needham
1861.—Warren Shaw, S. V. R. Smith, Wm. L. Needham.
1862.—Absalom Gardner, Eden D. Shaw, S. V. R. Smith.
1863-64.—Absalom Gardner, C. D. Brown, Warren Shaw.
1865.—Julius M. Lyon, J. C. Burley, F. C. Smith.
1866.—F. L. Burley, C. D. Brown, S. B. Perry.
1867.—F. L. Burley, C. D. Brown, J. M. Lyon.
1868-69.—F. L. Burley, Warren Needham, David F. Parker.
1870.—F. L. Burley, Warren Needham, A. B. Johnson
1871.—J. M. Lyon, Wm. L. Needham, F. L. Coburn.
1872.—Absalom Gardner, Warren Needham, F. L. Coburn.
1873-74.—F. L. Burley, Wm. L. Needham, F. L. Coburn.
1875.—F. L. Burley, Wm. L. Needham, George O. Henry.
1876.—F. C. Smith, George O. Henry, A. B. Johnson.
1877.—Frank A. Royce, J. M. Lyon, A. B. Johnson.
1878.—George H. Needham, J. M. Lyon, A. B. Johnson.

TOWN CLERKS.

Capt. Joseph Blodgett, 1762-63, '66-67, '69-74. Humphrey Cram, 1764-68;* Jeremiah Needham, 1765; Joseph Needham, 1775-76; Abner Needham, 1777-80, '85-86, '88-90; David Bullen, 1781-84; Darius Munger, 1787; Oliver Wales, 1791-1804; Rev. Elijah Coddington, 1804-5; James Smith, 1806-7; Jesse Moulton, 1808-15; Wm. W. Thompson, 1815; Alfred Needham, 1816-34; Elijah C. Babcock, 1834; Aaron Shaw, 1835-36; James C. Royce, 1837-40; Leonard B. Wight, 1840-43; Nathan D. Wight, 1843; Absalom Gardner, 1844; Austin L. Rogers, 1845-48; Nahum H. Stowell, 1848-51; Ferdinand L. Burley, 1851-55; George H. Needham, 1855-59; Joel H. Rogers, 1856-59; George S. Rogers, 1860-73, '76; Herbert H. Haradon, 1874, '75, '78; Frank L. Smith, 1877.

STATISTICS.

The principal products of Wales are butter, charcoal, cider, firewood, railroad-sleepers, cheese, milk, pork, potatoes, apples, cabbage, eggs, pumpkins, and meats. This does not include the manufacturing products, which are mentioned elsewhere. The domestic products for sale and use in 1875 were valued at $15,322; the agricultural products, at $16,883; number of tons of hay cut, 1040. There were 106 farms, valued at $217,213; 230 buildings, valued at $109,185; and 7725¾ acres of land, valued at $108,028. The domestic animals owned in the town were valued at $26,836, and the entire products of the town reached a valuation of $953,601.

On March 1, 1878, the total number of polls in the town was 202; value of personal property, $122,338; value of real property, $280,695; number of dwelling-houses, 166; number of acres of land taxed in the town, 9231¼½; number of children between five and fifteen years of age, 130.

VILLAGES.

The town of Wales virtually contains but one village, which is situated near the centre, about four miles from Brimfield Centre. Its nearest railroad-stations are Monson, Palmer, Warren, and Stafford Springs, the distance being from seven to ten miles. A mail is carried each day to and from Brimfield post-office by a resident of Wales, who also conveys passengers between these points. A daily stage leaves at six o'clock each day for Palmer, and returns at eight in the evening.

The village referred to is ranged along both sides of the main road from Brimfield to Stafford, Conn., and is over a mile long. Its lower end, toward the pond, was settled first, and is the old central village of the town, wherein most of the

* Both of Holland

old settlers first located, and where the oldest landmarks and points of interest are found. The upper end of the village, lying above the junction of the old and new roads to Brimfield, is known as SHAWVILLE, a name which has been given to it in recognition of the important mechanical and industrial improvements which have been made by the members of the Shaw family in that section, and especially by Elijah Shaw, to whose business enterprise and public spirit Wales is largely indebted for whatever commercial prosperity it has enjoyed.* In this part of the village are located the principal factories and mills of the town.

The village contains, among other things, six woolen-factories, a box-shop, a silk-mill, two blacksmith-shops, four general stores, a tailor-shop, a tin- and hardware-store, a butcher-shop, three church buildings, three cemeteries, a hotel, and a post-office.

The hotel is situated in the lower end of the village, and has been kept since January, 1878, by William Royce. No hotel had previously existed in the town since 1845.

Of the exact date of the establishment of the post-office considerable conjecture prevails. The best information that can be obtained upon the subject fixes the date of its first establishment at about the year 1800, and it is believed that it was first kept in the "old Wales Tavern," and that Oliver or Loren Wales was the first postmaster. Since that time the office has been filled by Daniel N. Green, James C. Royce, Leonard B. Wight, Joel H. Rogers, Absalom Gardner, Philip Snow, Warren Shaw, and perhaps others. Eugene Cady is the present postmaster.

The physicians since Dr. John Smith have been Dr. Cornelius M. Stewart, 1846–48; Dr. Lebbeus E. Marsh, 1865–72; Dr. Joseph C. Yale, 1872–75; Dr. Frank L. Smith, 1875–77; and a Dr. Ferguson, for a short time. The only regular physician at present in the town is Dr. Benjamin A. Sawtelle, who commenced practice there early in 1878, and has his office in the hotel.

The only lawyer who ever practiced in Wales was Asa Olmstead, who was there in 1820, for one year.

SCHOOLS.

The advantages of a common-school education have been enjoyed by the citizens of Wales from the earliest time. As early as March 10, 1766, the records of the town contain a petition of a number of citizens to be set off as a school district, and at the different town-meetings appropriations of various sums have been made for the support of schools. In May, 1771, there were the following school districts, viz.: South Meadow, Middle, Northwest, Southwest, and South.

As in the case of Brimfield, it seems that the court inflicted a fine of £28 5*s*. 5*d*. upon the town of Wales, in 1769, as a penalty for not keeping a grammar school. May 5, 1769, Capt. Joseph Blodgett was chosen by the town to attend the session of the court to be held at Springfield in the same month, to answer to the complaint exhibited against the district for failing to keep such a school, and was again chosen for the same purpose in August following. It seems that his efforts were unavailing, and that the decision of the court was adverse to the town, for, on March 30, 1772, Daniel Winchester was chosen to go to the Governor "to get the bond cancelled that was given to prosecute the appeal to the Superior Court for another trial for not keeping a Grammar School; which bond was forfeited, and to go to the General Court at the next session to see if they will take the fine off."

On March 13, 1799, the school districts were first numbered, as follows, viz.: No. 1, northeast; No. 2, middle; No. 3, south; No. 4, southwest; No. 5, northwest.

Prior to 1828 the town for several years had raised by taxation $200 yearly for the support of public schools. In that year the amount appropriated was $300, which was annually raised for the next ten years. In 1839 the town raised $400 for a like purpose. In addition to the sums appropriated by the town considerable amounts were contributed by voluntary donations of wood, board of teachers, and the like, to help sustain the schools. In 1861 the town appropriated $475 for the support of schools. This sum was continued until the spring of 1864, when $600 was appropriated. In 1865 the town raised $750. The last appropriation made was $800.

There are at present five school districts, the same as originally established. No. 1 is in the main village; No. 2, in the southeast; No. 3 is in the south; No. 4, in the west; and No. 5, in the northwest. The number of scholars in attendance upon these schools at the last report was 142.

CHURCHES.

Before considering the individual church organizations that have existed in the town of Wales, it may not be deemed inappropriate to refer to the subject of a "meeting-house," which grievously agitated the people of the district of South Brimfield in its early days, and the contentions in regard to which finally caused the division of the district.† A reference to the chapter on "Organization" will show what were some of the earlier movements for providing preaching in the town, and in erecting a suitable building.

On Dec. 22, 1763, it was resolved to erect the meeting-house at "the northwest corner of John Danielson's farm." April 16, 1763, William Ayers, Edward Davis, and Jacob Dresser were chosen a committee to select a place for the meeting-house, and Nehemiah May, Robert Brown, and Joseph Blodgett were chosen a committee to wait on them. February 6th and 20th it was voted to build a meeting-house in the centre of the district, 45 feet long, 35 feet wide, 20 feet 9 inches high on the post, and to cost £100, and a committee was appointed to erect said structure. John Morse, of Sturbridge, Joseph Craft, and Joseph Colton were appointed a committee to select the spot for the building. Voted to hire Ezra Reave to "preach on probation in order for settlement." On Feb. 23, 1764, the vote to build the meeting-house at the centre was rescinded, and another spot selected. Because "three Baptists," Joseph Belknap, John Belknap, and Benjamin Perrin,‡ voted in this meeting a protest against its proceedings was entered by a large number of citizens. April 23, 1764, it was voted to send Capt. Trustrum Davis to court to ask for a committee to come and settle the "contention and controverse," and in June following the committee came and located the meeting-house. But their selection was not satisfactory, and on Sept. 26, 1764, the town voted to send a committee to the General Court to advise the non-acceptance of the report, and to ask for a division into two districts or societies. Timothy Danielson and Nehemiah May composed the committee.

Such were the difficulties which troubled the early settlers of Wales in regard to a house of worship. It seems that the frame of the central house was actually erected, and stood upon the west side of the old road, near the present line of Holland, and about midway between the present northeast and southeast corners of Wales. It was never inclosed, but was taken down, sold, and removed to Willington, Conn.

The first church building erected in the town was by the Baptists, somewhere about 1760.§ It stood nearly upon the site of the present "old Baptist Church" in the lower end of the village. That denomination occupied it until 1802, when they sold it to the town. It was subdivided into fourteen parts,

* Shaw University, situated at Raleigh, N. C., is named after this gentleman in recognition of substantial assistance tendered, and he is one of the trustees of that institution

† Mass. Archives, 14: 402, 443, and 446.

‡ Benjamin Perrin, and perhaps the Belknaps, had in 1756 declared themselves separate from the "standing order," and so were not entitled to vote in the matter.

§ A petition by Anthony Needham, Enoch Hides, and others, asking permission to erect this house, was granted by the town of Brimfield, March 14, 1757.

and sold at auction for the sum of $105.80, and removed in pieces by the several vendees.

While this edifice was being removed a new one, generally termed the "Union House," was erected by the town, near the old one. The pews were sold at auction, and the proceeds applied in liquidation of the cost of building, the town reserving the right to use the house for town-meetings and other municipal purposes. Another condition of the plan upon which the house was built was that the use of it from year to year should be apportioned among the several Christian denominations which should purchase or hold pews therein, each denomination to have the right to occupy the house for preaching of its own order a certain number of Sabbaths in each year, proportionate to the value in pews which its members might hold. It was further provided that at any and all times when neither of the other denominations occupied the house the Baptists might occupy it. The first apportionment under this arrangement was made in April, 1803. For the first year's use of the house the Baptists were assigned thirty-two Sabbaths, the Universalists twelve, and the Congregationalists eight.*

In 1846, in accordance with an act of the Legislature, the house was appraised, and the pews of the other denominations were purchased at their appraised values by the Baptists, who repaired and remodeled it, making it the second house of that order in the town. It is now known as the "old Baptist Church," but is not in regular use. The basement is still used by the town for municipal purposes, that right being reserved when the house was sold to the Baptists. It was further provided that in case that denomination failed to keep it in suitable repair it should revert to the town.

BAPTISTS.

This denomination was the first to establish itself in Wales, and has continued to be the leading religious organization of the town. As early as 1734, certain persons resident in the south part of the old town of Brimfield withdrew from the fellowship of the Congregational Church of that town, declaring themselves to be Anabaptists. In 1736 these with some others were organized into a church, with Ebenezer Moulton as their pastor. Mr. Moulton, however, did not become an ordained minister until Nov. 4, 1741. Joseph Hovey and Benjamin Johnson were the first deacons. Mr. Moulton continued pastor until 1763, when he removed to Nova Scotia. He afterward returned to South Brimfield, where he died in 1783.

In 1748, after serious difficulties, the church became divided, and so remained for more than twenty years. In 1765 the Rev. James Mellen, of Middleborough, filled the pastoral office, and continued to do so for four years. The Rev. Wm. Ewing was pastor from 1770 to 1772. In 1771 the church was reorganized, and at the sitting of the Warren Association, with which this church was connected, at Middleborough, in September, 1772, its delegates were instructed to inquire for a pastor. As a result of this inquiry, Elijah Coddington, of Middleborough, visited them the following year, and after a brief stay was chosen to the pastoral office. He was finally installed, Nov. 11, 1773. The church at this time was in a languishing condition, but soon began to revive. Within three years, commencing in 1779, over 200 were added to its rolls by baptism. Mr. Coddington remained pastor for fifty-three years, and became known as "Father" Coddington. He was chaplain of a regiment ten years, taught school ten terms, and filled various town offices.

The pastors of the Baptist Church since Mr. Coddington have been Revs. Joshua Eveleth, 1826–29; John M. Hunt, 1829–30; Tubal Wakefield, 1834–36; George Mixter, 1836–42; Warren Cooper, 1842–43; Volney Church, 1843–48; Samuel R. Allard, 1848–50; Henry H. Hazleton, 1850–51; Sylvester Barrows, 1851–52; Asa A. Robinson, 1852–56; William S. Phillips, 1856–60; Moses Curtis, 1861–62; Justin Aldrich, 1862–66; Lyman Partridge, 1866–69; Edwin J. Stevens, January, 1870, to September, 1870; Charles A. Cooke, Nov. 1, 1870, to April, 1872; John Shepardson, 1872–76.

The present pastor, Rev. Wm. S. Phillips, was installed in 1877. The church building in present use is situated in the centre of the village, and presents a fine appearance. It contains a clock and bell, and was dedicated in March, 1874. The cost was about $18,000. The organ and furniture cost upward of $5000 additional. The church was largely indebted to Elijah Shaw for substantial aid. The present church membership is about 140. The Sunday-school numbers about 80 scholars and teachers.

CONGREGATIONAL.

From the earliest history of Wales there have existed those who adhered to this order, but they never appear to have had any strong church organization. About the middle of the last century a portion of the inhabitants of Wales were connected with a church of their order in the East Parish, now Holland. When the Union meeting-house before referred to was built, they were few in numbers. In 1819 they organized a church of 12 members, but it declined, and finally became extinct.

UNIVERSALISTS.

About 1780 the doctrine of universal restoration was quite extensively supported in Wales, under the preaching of Rev. Elhanan Winchester (a former Baptist). His writings also were extensively circulated among the people. At various times the Universalists have had organized societies in Wales, but none exists at present.

METHODISTS.

The first establishment of a Methodist society in Wales occurred in 1830. It is now in a flourishing condition, and has a neat church edifice in the centre of the village. In 1832 the society numbered 125 members. In 1857–58 a revival occurred, and numbers were added to the church. In 1858 the society became possessed of a parsonage, the property being held in $40 shares by individual stockholders. The original house of worship was built in 1832, and has been remodeled or repaired several times since, the last time in 1868–69. The present church membership is 45, and has been much larger. The average attendance at the Sabbath-school is about 40. The pastors of this church have been Revs. Horace Moulton, 1830–32; Enoch Bradley, 1832–33; Amasa Taylor, 1833–35; Horace Moulton, 1835–36; Otis Wilder, 1836–37; Joseph Lewis, 1837–39; Charles Virgin, 1839–40; William Gordon, 1840–42; Thomas W. Gile, 1842–43; Henry S. Shedd, 1843–45; Rufus P. Buffington, 1844–45; Spencer Tilleston, 1845–46; William A. Clapp, 1846–48; Jarvis Wilson, 1848–49; John Ricketts, 1849–51; Daniel Atkins, 1851–53; David Culver, 1853; Andrew Baylies, 1857–58; Silas Piper, 1858–61; John Goodwin, 1861–62; Moses P. Webster, 1862–64; John Noon, 1864–66; Charles H. Vinton, 1866–67; Miles R. Barney, 1867–68; George Hewes, 1868–70; John Wesley Cole, 1870–72; John F. Bassett, 1872–74; Thomas B. Treadwell, 1874 †

Rev. John Noon, the present pastor, became such for the second time in 1876. Some of the early pastors divided their labors between Wales and Monson.

CHRISTIANS.

In 1822–23, Wales was visited by several very active and zealous preachers of a sect, then of recent origin, calling themselves by this name. They created considerable excitement in the town, especially in the western and southeast sections,

* The relative numbers in these denominations varied in different years. In 1805 the Baptists occupied the house twenty-five Sabbaths, the Universalists nine, and the Congregationalists fifteen.

† Died November, 1875.

and large numbers of converts were baptized. They established no church or society, however, and the excitement subsided. Of their preachers, Rev. Amos Babcock afterward connected himself with the Baptists, and for a time was settled as a teacher and pastor at Holland. Another, Rev. Ebenezer Robinson, subsequently became a preacher of Universalism, and a physician, and lived, preached, and practiced in different places.

ADVENTISTS.

In the autumn of 1842 and the succeeding winter a very zealous preacher of Advent doctrines—a former Baptist minister by the name of Powell—began to labor in Wales, and caused great excitement. He prophesied that the "second coming" would occur in 1843, and the world be then destroyed. This alarmed the inhabitants. Frequent meetings were held. The Baptists, led by their pastor, Rev. Mr. Cooper, held union meetings with Powell. The Methodists and their pastor, Rev. Mr. Gile, held aloof. When 1843 had come and gone and the anticipated destruction of all things terrestrial did not occur, faith began to weaken and the people to forsake the cause. A few only remained steadfast, among that number being Henry Pratt, a shoemaker of the town, who afterward preached the doctrine.

A small body of Adventists still remains in the town, and has held regular meetings in the "old Baptist Church" since January, 1878. John E. Ainsworth is the pastor.

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

The first place of burial established in that part of Brimfield now the town of Wales was on Sept. 5, 1732, when, at a meeting of "ye Proprietors, 1 and ¼ acress of land, for a Burying-place at ye southeasterly part of ye South Pond, where Robert Moulton, Sen., now dwells," were voted for that purpose. The ground has now fallen into neglect, and is used for agricultural purposes. A great many of the early settlers are buried there. The pond has somewhat encroached upon the land, and some of the remains have been washed out by the action of the water.

What is called the *Old Burying-Ground* comes next in order. It is located north of the pond, above the road which winds around at that point. A part of it was originally donated to the town by Anthony Needham, soon after the formation of the district of South Brimfield. April 2, 1792, Abner Needham presented the ground to the town in open meeting, that formality being required, because the town purposed adding more land and fencing the ground anew. On Sept. 18, 1813, more land was added, and May 9, 1814, a new fence was put around it.

This cemetery is now only used occasionally, but contains the remains of many of the old townsmen. The oldest stone in the grounds is that of Anthony Needham, which is in a good state of preservation, and shows that he died July 2, 1763, at the age of sixty-seven. Other early gravestones are those of Ichabod Rogers, who died Jan. 19, 1800, at the age of eighty-one; Dr. James Lawrence, died March 23, 1816, aged seventy-two; Oliver Wales, died March 23, 1816, aged seventy-two; Rev. Elijah Coddington, died May 7, 1830, aged eighty-eight; Asa Fisk, died Feb. 9, 1812, aged seventy-eight; Daniel Winchester, died Oct. 12, 1797; Darius Munger, died Nov. 21, 1815, aged seventy-six; and William Fenton, died Nov. 14, 1801, aged eighty-eight.

The New Burying-Ground, located in the lower part of the village, south of the old Baptist Church, was laid out in 1841. On Sept. 13, 1841, some lots were sold, as appears by the town records. The lot is about an acre in extent. It is well filled, and contains the remains of a number of prominent citizens,—among others, of James L. Wales. It is still in use.

There is another burying-ground on Shaw Hill, in the upper village. The land was donated by Julius M. Lyon for that purpose, and consists of from three to five acres. It is the one in most common use at the present time. Alvin Andrews, his son, John S., and his daughter, Jane L., wife of Elijah Shaw, were the first interred in this cemetery, having been removed from Brimfield Cemetery, May 28, 1862.

The Walker Burying-Ground lies in the southwest part of the town. It consists of about a half-acre of land, walled in, and contains a few old graves. It is not now in use.

SOCIETIES.

ANCHOR LODGE, F. AND A. M.

This lodge was chartered Dec. 9, 1874, with the following members: George O. Henry, George A. Harvey, Frank A. Royce, James A. Johnson, Charles F. Thompson, Charles G. Needham, Justus Stebbins, Peter W. Moore, Watson W. Needham, Frank L. Coburn, Lorin H. Clark, George B. Clark, Albert A. Smith, Eugene Cady, Horace L. Hills, and Aaron B. Johnson.

The principal officers of the lodge at the present time are Lorin H. Clark, W. M.; Eugene Cady, S. W.; James A. Johnson, J. W.; Peter W. Moore, Treas.; Chas. G. Needham, Sec. Past Masters, George O. Henry and George A. Harvey. Regular communications are held once each month at Masonic Hall, in the lower village.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

In the earlier history of the town, agriculture was the principal occupation of its inhabitants. But the roughness of the land and the unproductive nature of the soil presented many obstacles to the successful prosecution of that branch of industry. The town has always been cut up into small farms and lots, principally designed to raise vegetables for the support of a family.

Since the expiration of the first one hundred years from the settlement of the town, its manufacturing interests have assumed considerable proportions, and have constituted the chief source of income of the inhabitants, and their principal industrial pursuit.

Carriages of various kinds have been made, and occasionally a few hoes. The females have made many thousand yards of straw-braid, and hundreds of palm-leaf hats. In 1837 the assessors found the cash value of the hats manufactured during the preceding year to be $1500.

From 1830 to 1842 considerable was done in the manufacture of boots and shoes. The principal manufacturers were Nye & Solomon Moulton, Daniel N. Green, and Freeman Plympton. In 1836–37 the amount of work done in this line, as reported by the town assessors, was—

Boots manufactured	6,240	pairs.
Shoes "	9,053	"
Total	15,283	"
Cash value	$27,743	

From 1842 to 1850 no great amount of business was done in this branch of industry. It then revived again, so that during the year ending March 31, 1854, 40,000 pairs of boots and shoes were made in the town, mostly shoes. In 1855 the assessors reported as follows:

Pairs of boots of all kinds manufactured	255
" shoes " "	32,970
Total	33,225
Cash value	$27,735

The principal manufacturers then were Jonathan G. Royce, Dwight W. Ellis, George H. Needham, Chauncey D. Brewer, and Erasmus D. Shaw. Since that time the business has greatly declined.

In the year 1847, Harlin G. Dunham engaged in the manufacture of cotton batting. A small building had been erected some years before by William M. Needham, on Mill Brook, a few rods below the (Phetteplace) mill premises. A part of this was occupied by William M. Needham for making shin-

gles, and the other part by Mr. Dunham. He continued in the business until 1851, when he left town.

In 1854 the building was enlarged by Mr. Needham, and the manufacture of wicking commenced in 1855, by Wm. P. Osborne. But the business was not profitable, and was discontinued. In 1857, Messrs. Osborne & Needham began the manufacture of plow-handles and other articles. In 1858 they added the manufacture of shingles. In 1860, Mr. Osborne withdrew, and Mr. Needham engaged in sawing lumber, shingles, and lath. In 1863, William H. Lane succeeded Mr. Needham in the same business. In 1865, Elijah Shaw purchased the mill and used its water-power in operating the Heagan Mill.

Tanning and currying was one of the earliest industries of the town, and was first started on the premises of Zeno Farrington, Sr. Phineas Durkee is understood to have established a tannery upon these premises soon after he first became a resident of Wales, in 1752. It has been kept since by Robert Durkee, Robert Andrews, Sr., Aaron Winchester, John Sabin, and Zeno Farrington, Sr., the latter having been engaged in that business for over fifty years.

In 1853, Zeno Farrington, Jr., erected a building on the Plymouth place and commenced business as a currier. In 1855, 2100 sides of leather and 800 calf-skins were dressed.

But the branch of industry that has added most to the prosperity of the town, and proven the principal occupation of a large number of its inhabitants for a decade of years, is the manufacture of woolen cloths, stockinet, and fancy cassimeres.

In 1828–29 buildings were erected and other preparations made for the manufacture of this description of goods. The principal originators of this scheme were Bela Tiffany, Oliver Wales, and Hiram Watkins. In 1830, before any manufacturing was done, Tiffany sold out his estate and left town. Soon after this work was commenced, and continued to a small extent by Oliver Wales and others till 1835, when R. P. Wales and J. W. Bliss, of Brimfield, bought the establishment, added more machinery, made other improvements, and ran it till February, 1837, when the mill was destroyed by fire. In 1839 it was rebuilt by John W. Bliss, James L. Wales, and Royal Wales. In 1840 another change of owners took place, and in 1841 the concern was incorporated as the "Wales Manufacturing Company." In that year the manufacture of satinet cloths was commenced, and has been steadily continued to the present day. In 1865 the mill was sold to the three Rogers brothers, Joel H., Lafayette, and Clinton, who prosecuted the business until the spring of 1868, when the "Shaw Manufacturing Company," incorporated April 17, 1848, purchased the mill, and engaged in the manufacture of cassimeres and doeskins. It is now owned by Elijah Shaw, but is not running at the present time. It is situated in the lower village.

The mill designated as that of the "Shaw Manufacturing Company" is located in the centre of the village, near the Baptist Church. The building, first erected in 1847, was small, and contained but one set of machinery, which was put in it in 1848. In 1851 it was enlarged sufficiently to contain a second set, which was added. In 1856 it was again enlarged for a third set. About 1860 the machinery was altered to fit it for the manufacture of doeskins in place of satinet. It was subsequently used for the manufacture of cassimeres, but is not now running.

What is known as the "Dell Mill" is situated in the upper village, and is the largest and handsomest manufacturing establishment in the town. The original building was erected by Elijah and Aaron Shaw, in 1860–61, for the manufacture of woolen goods. It was destroyed by fire about 1870. On its site was erected, about 1873, the present large four-set mill. Broad cassimeres have since been manufactured. The mill is now owned by Elijah Shaw, is still running, and employs between 50 and 60 persons.

The "Eden Shaw Mill" is also located in the upper village, near the "Dell Mill," and manufactures the same description of goods. It was erected in 1864–65, by Eden D. and Aaron Shaw. The manufacture of doeskins was commenced in 1866. In 1869 cloth manufacture was engaged in. It is a large four-set mill, and is now in operation. It employs from 50 to 60 persons.

The "Heagan Mill" was erected by Elijah Shaw, the present owner, in 1865–66. It also is located in the upper village, and is a large four-set mill. It is not now running, but is designed and used for the manufacture of fancy cassimeres, and when in operation employs about 60 persons.

The "Valley Mill," situated in the extreme lower end of the upper village, was used as a saw- and box-factory in 1865. In 1872 it was converted into a mill for the manufacture of cloth. It is owned by Elijah Shaw, but at present is leased to Samuel Hodgson, who is engaged in the manufacture of different varieties of cloth. It contains two sets of machinery and employs about 30 persons.

The amount and value of the products of these mills have varied somewhat in different years. According to the census of 1875, there was produced for the year ending March 1st goods valued at $895,475. The value of stock used was $543,040; number of persons employed, 348; amount of annual wages, $144,399.

MILITARY.

During the French-and-Indian war the town was included in Brimfield, and the soldiers who engaged in that war from the section of the town afterward Wales will be found in the list of soldiers given in the history of Brimfield. Prominent among them—each filling the office of captain—will be noticed Ebenezer Moulton and Trustrum Davis, from South Brimfield.

In the Revolutionary war the citizens of Wales appear to have supported the cause of independence in a spirited and patriotic manner. On Jan. 17, 1775, the town resolved, among other things, "that we mean strictly to adhere to the principles of English liberty, and are ready to adopt any measures within the compass of our power, consistent with reason and justice, to assist and maintain the just and natural rights of the colonies in general, and this province in particular." Also, voted "to provide our Minute-Men, in case they are called into immediate service, with a blanket, a Cartridge-Box, Thirty Rounds of Powder and Ball, and a Hatchet, or Cutlass, or Bayonet." Voted Asa Fisk, Jacob How, William Carpenter, John Rosbrook, and John Bullin a committee to inspect tea, and Joel Rogers, William Bishop, Isaac Foster, Jr., Benjamin Blodgett, and John Graham a committee to inspect merchandise.

On May 29, 1775, the district joined with Brimfield and Monson in choosing Timothy Danielson as a delegate to the Provincial Congress. On March 13, 1777, the town voted "to raise money to encourage Continental Soldiers for three years." Also, "that Capt. Jehial Munger should go and ask advice of the General Cort concerning those persons that are unfriendly to the American cause." March 21, 1777, voted £20 for each man that shall enlist for three years.

The records do not indicate that any active part was taken by the town in the suppression of Shays' rebellion. A few residents are said to have engaged in it, among whom were Timothy Fenton and Asa Fisk, the latter serving as captain.

The only notice taken of the war of 1812, so far as the records show, was on July 11, 1812, when the town voted 35 to 25 to request the President and Congress to avert war and restore peace.

In the suppression of the Rebellion of 1861–65 the town took an active and patriotic part. An illustration of the sentiments of its inhabitants is afforded by the following incident. On April 27, 1861, a flag-pole was erected by the people, and the national standard displayed therefrom. A few

days after, the flag was cut down at night. This caused great excitement, and meetings of indignation were held. The result was that two persons suspected of participating in or being cognizant of the affair were seized and carried through the village, the one upon a rail, and the other, at the same time, upon an old blind horse, facing the horse's tail. The matter afterward received attention from the courts.

For assistance in compiling this town history, thanks are due to Herbert H. Haradon, Elijah Shaw, Ferdinand L. Burley, Mrs. Absalom Gardner, and other citizens.

WALES' REBELLION RECORD.

The following is a list of soldiers from Wales who served in the war of the Rebellion:

Jacob Barker, 21st Conn.
Ezra F. Bowen, 15th Conn.
Hiram Bradway, 10th Mass.
John C. Burley, 31st Mass.
Elmer W. Corder, 27th Mass.
Marcus M. Chaffee, 10th Mass.
Daniel W. Cole, 31th Mass.
Horace Converse, 21st Mass.
Harvey H. Converse, 27th Mass.
Edwin L. Crouch, 34th Mass.
George H. Dollaber, 46th Mass.
Charles Dimmick, 16th and 11th Mass.
Warren W. Eager, 16th Mass.
William W. Ecel, 10th Mass.
Henry F. Felton, 61st Mass.
John T. Gale, 16th Mass., and 1st Mass. Cav.
Eli J. Gardner, 34th Mass.
Michael Harrington, 34th Mass.
Amos Hobbs, 21st Mass.
Edwin Hobbs, 34th Mass.
George Holdsworth, 22d Conn.
Edwin H. Johnson, 2d Mass. H. Art.
James A. Johnson, 1st Conn. Art.
Julius M. Lyon, lieut., 16th and 42d Mass.
Lindott W. Miller, 1st Mass. Cav.
Peter W. Moore, 16th Mass.
Frank Moore, 46th Mass.
Lauriston L. Moulton, 51st Mass.
John A. Needham, 31th Mass.
W. Eugene Needham, 1st Conn. Art.
Watson W. Needham, 46th Mass.
Carlos D. Needham, 4th Mass.
Willard B. Needham, 34th Mass.
Henry O. Nelson, 21st Mass.
Royal A. Nelson, 46th Mass.
William A. Phetteplace, 34th Mass.
Austin Pratt, 34th Mass.
Austin G. Pratt, 16th Mass.
Waterman Penry, 21st Mass.
William J. Ricketts, 21st Mass.
Gilbert Roath, 21st Mass.
George H. Shaw, 3d N. H.
James Smith, 46th Mass.
George M. Stewart, capt., 46th and 42d Mass.
Henry H. Stewart, 21st Mass.
Albert Stewart, 34th Mass.
John Taylor, 46th Mass.
Charles F. Thompson, 46th Mass.
James M. Thompson, 18th N. Y.
Eli H. Thompson, 46th Mass.
Merritt Towne, 15th Mass.
William J. Vizard, 5th N. Y.
Porter Walbridge, 15th Mass.
George H. Walls, 27th Mass.
Emerson O. Webber, 46th Mass.
George G. Williams, 34th Mass.
Martin V. B. Williams, 11th Conn.
Charles J. Woods, 34th Mass.
Franklin T. Wright, 34th Mass.

BLANDFORD.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

Blandford, one of the extreme western towns of Hampden and one of the most elevated in the county, is located upon the summit of the east range of the Green Mountains, which extends through Vermont and Western Massachusetts. It is bounded on the north by Chester and Huntington, on the south by Granville and Tolland, on the east by Russell, and on the west by Otis, in Berkshire County. Its area is 30,427 acres, and its population (in 1875), 967. Since 1840 the population has fluctuated in numbers and materially declined. The reason for this is attributable to the migration of many inhabitants to the West a few years ago, in search of more fruitful agricultural regions than Blandford could offer.

NATURAL FEATURES.

Blandford abounds in wildly picturesque mountain scenery, and is annually in the summer and autumn a popular resort for the inhabitants of Springfield and Westfield. The abundance of fish and game in this region invites the attention of the hunter and angler, who reap here a rich reward of sport. The soil is generally rocky, but moderately fertile. Mountain streams are plentiful, but none of them rise beyond the dignity of brooks. The most prominent natural elevations are Dug Hill, near the centre of the town, 1622 feet in height, and Jackson's Hill, in the southwest, which is much higher. There is also Green Mountain, at whose base there is a sulphurous spring, Tarrot Hill on the east, and Beach Hill on the south. In the northwest there is a deep depression in a hill-top, believed by many to be the mark of an extinct crater. There are several large ponds, as North Meadow Pond of 80 acres, Long Pond of 150 acres, and Blair Pond of 250 acres.

The town is rich in minerals, and among the many found here may be mentioned carbonate of lime, chromate of iron, steatite, crystallized actonite, mamillary chalcedony, kyanite, rose quartz, mica, sulphuret of iron, and many others. It is related that about 1795 one John Baird, residing in the "second division," discovered lead and silver ore near the north line of the town, but, by reason of a superstitious belief that it would not be well to pursue his discoveries, refused to disclose the whereabouts of the mine, and the secret died with him, although many subsequent fruitless efforts were made to discover it.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The land now embraced within the limits of the town of Blandford was granted by the General Court to certain proprietors of common and undivided lands in Suffield, Conn., as an equivalent for a tract taken from them in establishing the dividing-line between Connecticut and Massachusetts. Shortly thereafter the proprietors conveyed the tract to Jacob Lawton, and he, in January, 1735, sold three-fourths thereof to Francis Wells, John Faye, and Francis Brindley, becoming with them joint proprietor. The first settler to arrive with his family was Hugh Black, who came in the autumn of 1735, and erected a dwelling-house near what is now the E. H. Osborn place. He was followed by James Baird, who located about four miles from Black, near Samuel H. Phelps' present farm. After these in close succession came Messrs. Reed, McClintock, Taggart, Brown, Anderson, Hamilton, Wells, Blair, Stewart, Montgomery, Boies, Ferguson, Campbell, Wilson, Sennett, Young, Knox, and Gibbs.

These first settlers were called Scotch-Irish, from the fact that their ancestors moved from Scotland to Ireland. Their descendants, coming over to America about 1727, settled in Hopkinton, Mass. (now Sudbury), whence they removed to Blandford.

As a matter of interesting history, the following statement (probably a letter) written by Francis Brindley, one of the four proprietors of the tract, will be found worthy of perusal:

"It is generally well known in your parts that Mr. Christopher Jacob Lawton obtained a grant for a tract of land called now Blandford, *alias* New Glasco, and

in the time of it, in order to carry on the settlement, took in two partners for one-half, viz, Capt. Francis Wells and Mr. John Fay. Some time after, I bought of said Lawton one-half of his remaining half (exclusive of all charges), which entitles each of us to one-quarter part. But I should have observed, before I was concerned they had agreed with 45 families to settle it, from a place called Hopkinton, and articled with them, amongst whom was one Hugh Hamilton, who could not go by reason he could not sell his interest there; so, by much importunity of him and his friends, being a man pretty well approved amongst them, I purchased his farm (and one of his neighbors'), to get them up to Glasco, and I soon sold them to loss. However, I gave them obligations for money and lands in Glasco. The money part I long since paid, and this man, if I remember right, was to have 300 acres, and (to oblige him, which he was to impart to no one living) I promised him to choose out of one of my lotts, when I could certainly know where my right was; and accordingly, a surveyor was appointed to divide it, and lay it out in 300-acre lotts, and before he had finished it, or even markt and bounded them, the General Court overhald the grant (which made some disturbance), and ordered a committy, and had it new surveyed, and found Mr. Lawton had a mile or thereabouts more than was conformable to their grant. But finally they granted the overplus, as I took it, to all of us, on condition that we settled sixteen famelys more. But how it happened I know not, this second grant was done in Wells' and Fay's names only. But they have always told me and Lawton that we were and should be equally entitled to it with them, and that they would give us a quit-claim, in order to make good a division we were about to make above mentioned; but they have never done it (more than by promise), though often requested. This I told said Hamilton, and others concerned in Glasco, three or four years agone, and hearing he was uneasy and threatening, I wrote him I was willing to doe it, if he'd appoint when, but I thought it was a pity to let him pitch at uncertainty, and I always was and am as willing to doe it (and doe him justis) as he can be to have it, and it has been retarded on no other account on my side. But such are the circumstances often in such new settlements, that it's almost impossible—it men are soe unequal in their demands, without the least injury don to them. But by what I can learn, what has moved him to this resentment, or at least to give a handle to it, is as I have sold to four men a lott of 170 acres, in order to perform my quarter part of the settlers to the last grant above mentioned, in order to qualify me to my full quarter part as above hinted, with Wells and Fay, that there might not any longer remain any difficulty not being named in the second grant, and I have sold for £70 less than others, in order to perform my part therein with a long credit. Now behold nothing will serve said Hamilton, as I am told, but three hundred acres out of that lott which I can't recall."

Touching the matter of the survey of Mr. Lawton's, by which the proprietors obtained a tract of seven, instead of six miles square, the General Court took prompt cognizance of the unauthorized appropriation of land, and ordered the proprietors to obtain fifty settlers at once, as an offset. In 1737 the four proprietors divided the township, and each took unto himself his proportion of the 51 lots into which the tract had been laid out. As above noted, the settlement was called from the first New Glasgow, in remembrance of Glasgow, in Scotland, and this name it retained until the incorporation of Blandford.

DEED OF PARTITION.

The following is a copy of the deed of partition of the town of Blandford, Hampden Co., Mass., dated March 30, 1737, at that time called "Glasco," entered into by the then proprietors, Christopher Jacob Lawton, Francis Brinley, Francis Wells, and John Foye:

"This Indenture, made the Thirtyeth day of March, 1737, In the Tenth Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britten, France, & Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., & in the Year of our Lord & Christ One Thousand Seven Hundred & Thirty-Seven, between Christopher Jacob Lawton, now of Leicester, in the County of Worcester, & Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, & late of Suffield, in the County Hampshire, & Province aforesaid, Esqr., of the first part; Francis Brinley, of Roxbury, in the County of Suffolk, & Province aforesaid, Esqr., of the second part; Francis Wells, of Cambridge, in the County of Middlesex, & Province aforesaid, Esqr., of the third part; & John Foye, of Charlestown, in the said County of Middlesex, Merchant, of the Fourth part: Whereas, The said Christopher Jacob Lawton, by his Deed Poll, bearing date the Eighth day of July, A.D. One Thousand Seven Hundred & Thirty-five, among other things therein contained, did, for the consideration therein mentioned, Grant, Bargain, & Sell unto the said Francis Brinley, & his heirs, one undivided fourth part (Except as in the said Deed is Excepted) of a certain Tract of Land, with the Appurtenances, Situate, lying, & being in the said County of Hampshire, on the west side of Connecticut River,—which said Tract is reputed to be Six Miles Square, & was granted, in or about the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred & Thirty-Two, by the Great & General Court of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, aforesaid, to the Commoners & Proprietors of the Common & undivided lands in the Town of Suffield, aforesaid, as an equivalent for a quantity of Land taken from them in running the Line between the aforesaid Province & the Colony of Connecticut, & had been purchased of the aforesaid Commoners & proprietors by the said Christopher Jacob Lawton, & is now commonly called or known by the Name of the 'Glascow Lands;' & also by two other deeds Poll, both bearing date the Seventeenth day of January, A.D. One Thousand Seven Hundred & thirty-five (among other things therein contained), did, for the Consideration therein mentioned, Grant, Bargain, & Sell Two other undivided fourth parts of the aforesaid tract of land (Except as in the hereinbefore first in part recited Deed and Two last mentioned Deeds is excepted) To the above-named Francis Wells & John Foye, & their several respective heirs, To hold the aforesaid Three undivided fourth parts of the said tract of Land & premises to the use of the said Francis Brinley, Francis Wells, & John Foye, & their several respective heirs & assigns,—That is to say, one of the said three undivided fourth parts apiece to each of them, the said Francis Brinley, Francis Wells, & John Foye, & their respective heirs and assigns,—Subject to a certain proviso in the hereinbefore-mentioned Grant of the said Great and General Court Expressed and contained as in & by the aforesaid Three Deeds Poll relation being thereunto had, may now at large appear, Whereby the said Christopher Jacob Lawton, Francis Brinley, Francis Wells, & John Foye are become tenants in Common of & in the aforesaid Tract of Land (except as is before excepted); & Whereas, the said Tract of Land (Except as is before excepted), by the mutual Consent & Agreement of all the said Parties to these presents, hath, for the better making a Division & Partition of the same between them, & that each of the said Parties may hold and enjoy his part and proportion thereupon, Severally to himself, his heirs, & assigns, been divided into Fifty-one Lotts of Land, laid out & numbered, as in the Plan & Division thereof Contained in the Schedule hereunto annexed, & Subscribed by the said parties (with their respective names is expressed and set forth).

"Now this Indenture Witnesseth that for Dividing & Parting the aforesaid Premises between the said Christopher Jacob Lawton, Francis Brinley, Francis Wells, & John Foye, as is aforesaid, it is Covenanted, Granted, Concluded, & Agreed, by & between the said Parties to these Presents, & each of them for himself & his heirs, doth Covenant, Grant, Conclude, & fully Agree to & with each other, & his heirs & assigns, in manner following. That is to say, the said Francis Brinley, Francis Wells, & John Foye, each of them severally answering for himself & his own acts only, & not one for the acts of the other, do for themselves & their respective heirs, Executors, & Administrators, Covenant, Grant, & Agree to & with the said Christopher Jacob Lawton, his heirs & assigns, that he, the said Christopher Jacob Lawton, shall or may from henceforth have, hold, occupy, Possess, & Enjoy the 'Thirteen' following lots of the aforesaid Tract of Land, Viz.: Number One, Five, Ten, Fifteen, Nineteen, Twenty-Three, Twenty-Seven, Thirty-One, Thirty-Six, Forty, Forty-Four, Forty-Nine, & Thirty-Second Lotts thereof, as the same have been laid out & Divided by Mr. Roger Newbury, of Windsor, in the Colony of Connecticut, & according to the Plan & Division thereof, contained by the above-mentioned schedule hereunto annexed, to him the said Christopher Jacob Lawton, his heirs and assigns in severalty in full satisfaction of his fourth part or share of the said tract of land & premises to the only sole & proper use & behoof of himself, his heirs, & assigns forever, & that & notwithstanding any act, matter, or thing, had, made, committed, suffered, or done by them the said Francis Brinley, Francis Wells, & John Foye, or any of them, free & clear of, & from any lawful claims, Demands, & Incumbrances whatever, & the said Francis Brinley, Francis Wells, & John Foye have Remised, Released, & Quit-claimed, & each of them by these presents Remise, Release, & forever Quit-claim unto the said Christopher Jacob Lawton, his heirs & assigns, all the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Property, Portion, Claim, & Demand whatsoever of them, the said Francis Brinley, Francis Wells, & John Foye, & every of them, of, in, & to the aforesaid Thirteen Lotts of Land, & every Part Thereof hereinbefore mentioned, to be allotted, assigned, & appointed by these presents to him, the said Christopher Jacob Lawton, his heirs & assigns in severalty, for his before-mentioned part & share of the aforesaid tract of Land & Premises; & the said Christopher Jacob Lawton, Francis Wells, & John Foye, each of them severally answering for himself & his own acts only, & not one for the acts of the other, Do, for their respective heirs, Executors & Administrators, Covenant, Grant, & Agree to & with the said Francis Brinley, his heirs & assigns, that he, the said Francis Brinley, shall or may from henceforth have, hold, occupy, possess, & Enjoy the Thirteen following lotts of the aforesaid Tract of Land, Viz.: Number Four, Fourteen, Eighteen, Twenty-Two, Twenty-Six, Thirty, Thirty-four, Thirty-nine, Forty-one, Forty-eight, Eleven & Twelve Lotts thereof, as the same have been laid out & Divided by the said Mr. Roger Newbury, of Windsor, in the colony of Connecticut, Gent, & according to the plan & Division thereof contained in the above-mentioned schedule hereunto annexed, to him, the said Francis Brinley, his heirs & assigns in severalty, in full satisfaction of the fourth part or share of the said Tract of Land & premises to the only sole & proper use & behoof of himself, his heirs, & assigns forever; & that notwithstanding any act, matter, or thing had, made, committed suffered, or done by them, the said Christopher Jacob Lawton, Francis Wells, & John Foye, or any of them, free & clear of & from any lawful claims, Demands, & Incumbrances whatsoever; & the said Christopher Jacob Lawton, Francis Wells, & John Foye have Remised, Released, & Quit-claimed, & each of them by these presents Doth Remise, Release, & forever Quit-claim unto the said Francis Brinley, his heirs & assigns, all the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Property, Portion, Claim, & Demand whatsoever of them, the said Christopher Jacob Lawton, Francis Wells, & John Foye, & every of them, of, in, & to the aforesaid Thirteen Lotts, & every part thereof hereinbefore mentioned, to be allotted, assigned, & appointed by these presents to him, the said Francis Brinley, his heirs & assigns in severalty, for his before-mentioned part & share of the aforesaid Tract of Land & Premises; & the said John Foye, Christopher Jacob Lawton, & Francis Brinley, each of them severally answering for himself & his own acts only, & not one for the acts of the other, Do, for themselves & their respective heirs, Executors, & Administrators, Covenant, Grant, & Agree to & with the said Francis Wells, his heirs & assigns, that he, the said Francis Wells, shall or may

from henceforth have, hold, occupy, possess, & Enjoy the Twelve following Lotts of the aforesaid tract of Land, Viz: Number Three, Seven, Thirteen, Seventeen, Twenty-one, Twenty-Five, Twenty-nine, Thirty-five, Thirty-seven, Forty-three, Forty-seven & Fifty first Lotts thereof, as the same have been laid out & divided by the aforesaid Mr. Roger Newbury; & according to the plan & division thereof contained in the above-mentioned schedule hereunto annexed, to him, the said Francis Wells, his heirs & assigns in severalty, in full satisfaction of his fourth part or share of the said tract of Land & Premises to the only sole & proper use & behoof of himself, his heirs & assigns forever. & that notwithstanding any act, matter, or thing had, made, committed, suffered, or done by them, the said John Foye, Christopher Jacob Lawton, & Francis Brinley, or any of them, free & clear of & from any lawful claims, demands, & Incumbrances whatsoever, & the said John Foye, Christopher Jacob Lawton, & Francis Brinley have Remised, Released, & Quit-Claimed, & each of them by their presents doth Remise, Release, & forever Quit-claim unto the said Francis Wells, his heirs & assigns, all the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Property, Portion, Claim, & Demand whatsoever of the said John Foye, Christopher Jacob Lawton, & Francis Brinley, & every of them, of, in, & to the aforesaid Twelve Lotts, & every part thereof hereinbefore mentioned to be allotted, assigned, & appointed by these presents to him, the said Francis Wells, his heirs & assigns in severalty for his before-mentioned part & share of the aforesaid tract of Land & Premises; & the said Christopher Jacob Lawton, Francis Brinley, & Francis Wells, each of them severally answering for himself & his own acts only, & not one for the acts of the other, Do, for Themselves & their respective heirs, Executors, & Administrators, Covenant, Grant, & Agree to & with the said John Foye, his heirs & assigns, that he, the said John Foye, shall or may from henceforth Have, Hold, Occupy, Possess, & Enjoy the Thirteen following Lotts of the aforesaid tract of Land, Viz: Number Two, Six, Nine, Sixteen, Twenty, Twenty-four, Twenty-eight, Thirty-three, Thirty-eight, Forty-five, Forty-six, Fifty, & Forty-second Lotts thereof, as the same have been laid out & divided by the aforenamed Mr. Roger Newbury, according to the plan & division thereof, contained in the above-mentioned schedule hereunto annexed, to him, the said John Foye, his heirs & assigns in severalty, in full satisfaction of his fourth part or share of the said Tract of Land & Premises to the only sole & proper use of himself, his heirs, & assigns forever; & that notwithstanding any act, matter, or thing, had, made, committed, suffered, or done by them, the said Christopher Jacob Lawton, Francis Brinley, & Francis Wells, or any of them, free & clear of & from any lawful Claims, Demands, & Incumbrances whatsoever, & Lastly, the said Christopher Jacob Lawton, Francis Brinley, & Francis Wells have Remised, Released, & Quit-claimed, & each of them by these presents Doth Remise, Release, & forever quit-claim unto the said John Foye, his heirs & assigns, all the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Property, Portion, Claim, & Demand whatsoever of them, the said Christopher Jacob Lawton, Francis Brinley, & Francis Wells, & every of them, of, in, & to the aforesaid Thirteen Lotts, & every Part thereof hereinbefore mentioned, to be allotted, assigned, & appointed by these presents to him, the said John Foye, his heirs & assigns in severalty, for his before-mentioned Part or share of the aforesaid Tract of Land & Premises.

"In Witness whereof the above-named Parties to these presents have hereunto Interchangeably set their hands & seals the day & year first above written.

"Christopher Jacob Lawton. [SEAL.]
"Francis Brinley. [SEAL.]
"Francis Wells. [SEAL.]
"John Foye [SEAL.]

"Acknowledgment on back of Parchment.

"Worcester ss. Leicester, March 30, 1737.

"The within-named Christopher Jacob Lawton, Francis Brinley, Francis Wells, Esqs, & Mr. John Foye personally appeared before me the subscriber, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County aforesaid, & severally acknowledged the within-written Instrument, by them executed, to be their free act & Deed.

"John Chandler, Jr.

"Signed, Sealed, & Delivered in presence of us.

"Joseph Heath.
"John Huston.
"John Chandler, Jr.

"Reg. Record on back of Parchment.

"Hampshire ss. Springfield, Sept. 28, 1797.

"Received and Recorded in the Registry of Deeds of said County, Lib. No. 34, Folio 263, &c., &c.

"Examined.

"Wm. Pynchon, *Regr.*"

It is not an easy matter to write the histories of the descendants of the early settlers of Blandford, for the reason that many of the sons and daughters of the pioneers having left the town early in life, but few of the old names are found among the residents of to-day. Such as could be definitely followed will be found set forth below.

The Boies family is very widely scattered. The only ones bearing that name in Blandford now are Watson E. and his son, Enos W. Du Boyce is said to have been the original name, and France the country which gave the family birth. During Cardinal Richelieu's time, the family fled to Scotland to avoid religious persecution, and in the latter country adopted the name of Boise, which after the settlement in Blandford was changed to Boies. David, the first settler, had four sons,—Samuel, David, John, and William. David, Jr., died young. The three remaining brothers married three sisters named Crooks. John had three sons,—John, Jr., Samuel, and David. Samuel, the younger, had three sons, who migrated from Blandford to the West early in life. John, Jr., the grandson of David, the original, had also three sons,—Enos, James, and Nathan. Watson E., now living in Blandford, is a son of the Enos last named. James R., a brother of Watson E., is now professor of languages at the Chicago University. A younger brother, Adoniram, died at the age of seven years. James, an uncle of Watson E., died in West Granby. This James had a son, Aralza (who died of yellow fever in New Orleans about fifty years ago), and a daughter, who is now Mrs. Orrin Bills, of Sheffield, Mass. Nathan, another of Watson E.'s uncles, removed to Palmyra about sixty years ago, and died there, leaving a large family. Watson E. has two living sisters,—Mrs. G. W. Shepard, of West Granville, and Mrs. William Moore, of Agawam.

Of the Blairs, Truman and Samuel, sons of Reuben, are residing in Blandford. David Blair, with a family of twelve children, was the first of the name to emigrate to America. He settled in Worcester shortly after 1720, and thence Matthew, his eldest son, removed to Blandford as one of its first settlers. Robert, a brother of Matthew, settled also in Blandford, on the tract called "the Gore." Matthew had six sons and four daughters. Matthew, one of the sons who settled here, was twice married, had eight children, viz.: Robert, Matthew, Jacob, Isaac, Moses, Adam, James, and Anna. Robert, the brother of Matthew, the elder, above, had six children,—Robert, David, Dolly, Asa, Rufus, Hannah. Reuben, the father of Truman and Samuel, now living in Blandford, was the son of Jacob, who was the son of Matthew, the latter being the son of Matthew, the earliest Blandford settler of that name. James, a brother of Reuben, and uncle of the present Truman and Samuel, removed to Ohio. His daughter afterward became the mother of Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin. Nathan, another of Reuben's brothers, died in Blandford many years ago. Timothy, a son of John Blair, of Worcester, and grandson of David, the original, moved to Blandford in 1787, and died here in 1837, without issue, aged eighty-five.

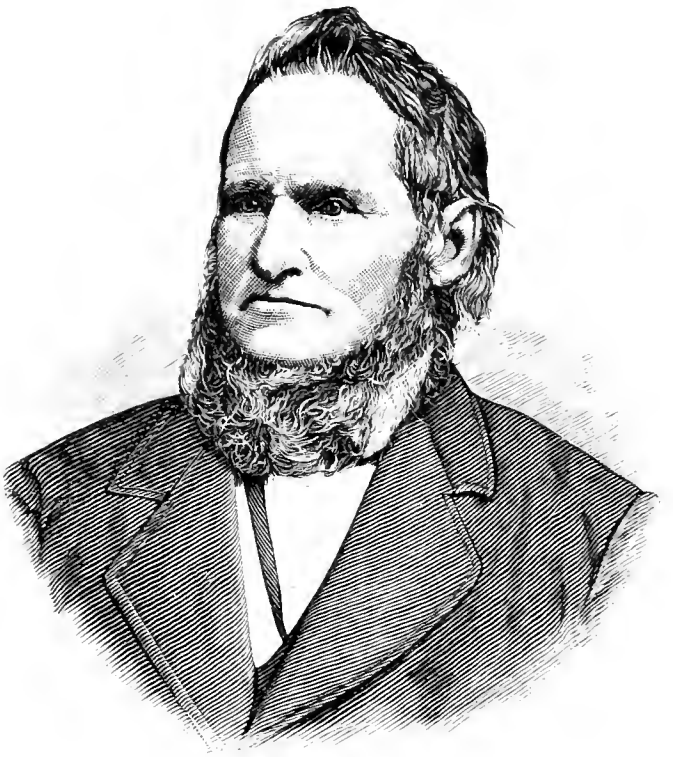
James Nye settled in Blandford in 1805. Three of his sons, Dennis, Clark, and Randall, still reside in the town.

The Knox family is now represented in Blandford by Miss Elizabeth Knox and Mrs. Benjamin Bennett.

Wm. Knox was a pioneer, and settled in Blandford about 1737. One of his sons, James, removed early to what is now Hillsdale, N. Y. John, another son, married here, and raised a family of four sons,—William, Elijah, John, and James. Of these, Elijah, the grandfather of Miss Elizabeth Knox, now living in Blandford, had children,—Alanson,* who died in Ohio; Ranar, who died in Missouri; Elijah, Jr., and Curtiss, who died in Blandford; Justus and Reuben, who died in California; Joseph, now living in Chicago; Eleanor, Lois, and Hannah (all dead); and Ruth, now residing in Meadville, Pa. Elijah, Jr., was the father of Timothy, who died in St. Louis, and Elizabeth, still residing in Blandford. Curtiss, brother of Elijah, Jr., and father of Mrs. Benjamin Bennett, of Blandford, was father also of Austin, now living in Southwick, Charles, living in Rock Island, Ill., and Joseph, living in Worcester.

The Gibbs family in Blandford originated with Israel, who came hither from Hopkinton. His four sons and four daughters were John, Israel, Ephraim, Isaac, Mary, Rebecca, Elizabeth, and Sarah, all of whom, save Elizabeth, lived to be upward of eighty years old. Those of the name now living in Blandford are George C. and his son George; Charles, son

* Subsequently an attorney.



Watson E Boise

Photo. by Moffitt.

This family is of French origin, and their ancestors belonged to the noted Du Bois family, who were very prominent in France during the reign of Louis XIV., and were driven from that country to the northern part of Ireland during the Huguenot persecutions. At that time the spelling of the name was changed to Boies, and in about 1825 to the present mode. In the early part of the last century, David, a descendant of the family, emigrated from Ireland to America, and located in the town of Hopkinton, Mass., but subsequently came to Blandford, Mass., about the year 1735 or 1737. But a few people in that early period had turned their attention toward settling the backwoods of Massachusetts, as the country was mountainous and heavily timbered, and the business of making a permanent settlement was attended with much more labor than in the valleys.

He was a man of deep religious thought and principles, and had a large family of children, of whom there were three sons, viz., John, William, and Samuel. John, arriving at manhood, turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and raised a family of children, the male members of which were named John and Samuel, the former being the grandfather of the gentleman whose portrait heads this sketch. He was born in Blandford, Nov. 22, 1744, and was one of the first white male children that saw the light of day in that town. He was celebrated as a school-teacher, and was one of the prominent church members of his locality, being connected with the Baptist denomination. He was married to Sarah Freeland, by whom he had a family of six children who lived to a mature age. Three of them were sons, viz., James, Enos, and Nathan. He died Sept. 9, 1830. His son Enos was born in Blandford, April 21, 1776, and was married to Alice, daughter of Daniel Robinson, of Granville, Mass., May 1, 1799. She was born in Granville, Oct. 24, 1779. His occupations in life were those of school-teacher, farmer, and mail contractor, he having received his first mail contract in 1806. He educated a family of four children. He was a Democrat in politics, and held numerous town offices; was a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention in 1819, and, living to be nearly eighty years of age, died July 9, 1855. His wife survived him but a few years, dying April 17, 1863. Of his family his two sons have both reflected honor and credit upon his name. The eldest, Watson E., was born in Blandford, May 19, 1808. He received the benefits of a common-school education, and also attended one year at the Wilbraham Academy. His early life was spent in agricultural pursuits, but in 1830 his father transferred to him a mail contract, the route being from Hartford, Conn., to Hinsdale, Mass. He has ever since held one or more mail contracts, and is probably the oldest mail contractor at present in the service. He has spent twenty-six consecutive years of his life in driving a mail stage-coach.

He was married, Feb. 23, 1832, to Lorinda, daughter of Zelotus Robinson, of Granville, Mass., by the Rev. T. M. Cooley. She was a native of Granville, and was born Sept. 3, 1810. Their family consisted of only two children,—Timothy Robinson, who was born in Blandford, Nov. 23, 1832, and died Jan. 26, 1857 (he was a prominent young man of the town, and at the time of his death held the positions of town clerk and treasurer); and Enos W., who was born in Blandford, Oct. 15, 1840, and was married to Achsah, daughter of Jonathan Freeland, of Agawam, Mass., Jan. 21, 1862. He has a family of three daughters, and is a farmer in Blandford.

Mr. Boise lost the helpmeet of his youthful days March 1, 1865. He was afterward married, July 1, 1875, to Emma A., daughter of Gordon Rowley, of Blandford, of which town she is a native. In politics he has always followed in the footsteps of his father, and been an energetic worker in the Democratic ranks. He was a member of the State Legislature of Massachusetts, in 1842, and has held the various town offices of selectman, town clerk, treasurer, and assessor, besides being special county commissioner for a number of terms. His brother James was born in Blandford, Jan. 27, 1815, and graduated, in 1840, from Brown University, at Providence, R. I., and has filled positions in the faculty in the department of foreign languages at Brown's, sixteen years at the State University, at Ann Arbor, Mich., and is at present connected with the Chicago University, at Chicago, Ill. He has published text-books in Greek and Latin, which are extensively used in colleges and public schools.

The Boise family, so far as is known, are all comfortably situated, but none of them have accumulated large estates, nor have they been military men, but appear to have been more anxious to improve the mind and obtain a good education, preparatory to entering professional life. By referring to the alumni of Williams College we find that seven of the graduates have borne the name of Boise, and were natives of Blandford, viz.: William, son of David Boise, class of 1801; Joseph, son of David, class of 1808; Patrick, son of Reuben Boise, class of 1809; Artemas, son of David Boise, class of 1816; Harper, son of William Boise, class of 1826; Reuben P., son of Reuben Boise, Jr., class of 1843; Fisher A., also son of Reuben, Jr., class of 1849.

Thus we have the history of one of Blandford's oldest families, who settled there long before we were a free and independent nation. They have lived among the rugged hills of Blandford through all the different vicissitudes that have happened to our Republic; but, by death and emigration, the name which, for the last century and a half, has had many representatives on the town tax-list, is now reduced to two,—Watson E. and his son, Enos W.,—having scattered from their ancestral home, and formed residences in other parts of our great country.

HENRY K. HERRICK.

Photos. by Moffitt.

THOMAS HERRICK.

HENRY K. HERRICK.

Among the active farmers of the town of Blandford, highly respected for political and social qualities, is the subject of this sketch. He is to the manner born, being the only son of Thomas and Mary A. Herrick, and first saw the light Aug. 24, 1839. His opportunities for receiving a good education were very limited. He followed the footsteps of his father, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits, living upon his father's homestead.

He was married, Nov. 20, 1862, to Sarah E., daughter of Lewis and Mary E. (Cook) Parks, of Blandford, where she was born, Aug. 15, 1843. He has a family of three children,—Hattie P., born Aug. 25, 1863; Jennie M., born Sept. 10, 1861; and Sadie E., born Nov. 18, 1875. He is one of the prominent members of the Democratic party, and is at present chairman of the board of selectmen, which office he has held for the last four years. He has been prominently identified with the Union Agricultural Society of Blandford, and has held the offices of president, secretary, and director of that association.

THOMAS HERRICK, born in Blandford, Mass., Aug. 26, 1809, was the only son, in a family of six children, of Thomas and Betsey (Brockway) Herrick. His father was a native of Montgomery, Mass., and formerly lived at Westfield, Mass., but located in Blandford in 1808.

Thomas was a farmer by occupation, and had few advantages of obtaining an education. He was married, June 28, 1836, to Mary A., daughter of Harry and Charlotte (Blan) Knox. Her parents were representatives of Blandford's oldest families, and she was born there, May 7, 1813. Their family consisted of ten children, three of whom, viz., Isabella A., Bessie B., and Hattie H., died young. Charlotte E. was born July 11, 1837, and is the widow of E. W. Oakley, of Blandford; Henry K.; Ursula M. was born June 7, 1841, and is the widow of E. C. Hawes, of Springfield; Emma L. was born March 8, 1843, and is the wife of William R. Nye, of Blandford; Mary E. was born Feb. 3, 1845, and is the wife of James J. Richards, of Wilbraham; Melissa B. was born March 29, 1851, and is the wife of George D. Nye, of Blandford; Abbie A. was born Feb. 1, 1855, and lives with her brother on her father's old homestead.

He was always a Democrat in politics, and held various town offices. He died Feb. 1, 1872, mourned by all who knew him, for he was one of Blandford's most honored and respected citizens.

of Abner; Charles, son of Lyman; Bradner S., and his son John; and Russell, son of Dwight G.

Jonathan Shepard removed from Westfield to Blandford in 1770. His four sons were Jonathan, Ezra, Elijah, and Oliver. Of these, Jonathan had five sons and seven daughters. Of these five sons, Jonathan, the second eldest, had sons and daughters as follows: Jonathan, now in Ashtabula, O.; Lucius B., a merchant, now of Blandford; Joseph, in Ohio; Norman, deceased; Philander, in Minnesota; Henry, in Michigan; George, in Westfield; Mrs. Joseph Lazelle, of Westfield; Mrs. Lawrence Root, of Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. John Root, living in Michigan; and Caroline, deceased. Larned, grandson of the original Jonathan, died in Hartford, leaving no descendants in Blandford. Chandler, his brother, died in the West. Eli, another brother, died in Blandford, leaving a son, Joseph, still residing here. Bradford, another brother, died when quite young. Sarah, the youngest daughter of Jonathan (2d), the son of the original Jonathan, is still living in Sandersfield, Mass., as Mrs. Philander Twining.

John Watson was another Blandford pioneer. He married Sarah, daughter of Deacon Israel Gibbs, and died in 1825. He had eleven children, all of whom are dead save Oliver, now living in Blandford with his son Franklin, at the advanced age of ninety-seven. His brother James died in Blandford but a few months ago, aged ninety-three, a bachelor. Loring, another brother, had four children,—Loring, Jr., who died in 1858; Dolly Ann, who married Rev. Noah Bishop, of Springfield, Ohio, and died there; Myra, who died young; Electa, who now resides in Albany; Emily, now Mrs. Joseph Dewey, of Collinsville, Conn.; and Jane, now Mrs. McLear, of Blandford. Loring, Jr., above noted, left two sons,—Loring, now living in New York City, and Benjamin, living in Kentucky. He left a daughter, now Mrs. Henry Peck, of New York. Of the other sons of the original John, Samuel and William died in infancy. John's children died young, and William (2d) died not long ago, leaving no descendants.

NOTEWORTHY INCIDENTS.

In May, 1744, the town was ordered to be divided into eight garrisons, and four of them were ordered to be built at the houses of John Stewart, Israel Gibbs, Lieut. Wm. Knox, and James Clintock. In 1746, Rev. Wm. McClenathan was sent to Hartford to procure soldiers, and Adam Knox sent to Northampton for a similar purpose. These measures for protection were taken during the troublous times of the French-and-Indian-wars. About this time it was voted to send William Donaghy to the General Court with a petition asking that the male inhabitants of the town might be put under pay, the inference being that the pay was wanted for services rendered or to be rendered in defending the town from the Indians. The records fail to say what was the fate of the appeal. Blandford suffered some from Indian ravages, but the location of an important government fort at this point was a great safeguard to the settlers, and the red man was therefore not much feared in that region.

A record dated April, 1746, reads:

"Samuel Carmochan came and told me he had provided a bull, according to ye vote of ye town, and desired me to book him."

That the town-officers worked cheap in those days may be gathered from the fact that John Hamilton, town treasurer from 1742 to 1745, received £6, old tenor, for his three years' service in that capacity. In the spring of 1749 the Indians began to grow troublesome, and the inhabitants of the town were so frightened that all but four families fled to neighboring towns. The Indians did not, however, inflict any serious molestations, but the settlers, upon returning the ensuing fall, set about the erection of three forts. These were located, one upon the place now owned by Geo. Watson, the second upon a place now owned by Nelson C. Hall, and the third upon the land now owned by Jarvis J. Lloyd. These forts continued for a year to be used as places of common shelter after nightfall, and during that period the inhabitants went armed to their daily avocations and to church, determined to be prepared for any and all dire emergencies; but they were not further troubled, and soon relapsed into a sense of peaceful security.

All was not peaceful and harmonious between the inhabitants early in 1753, as a town vote at that time relates: "Chose Mr. Israel Gibbs to teck advis of megor Linen about defekglty's In the Town." This same Israel Gibbs owned the first cart that entered the town, and the team that drew it was driven—so goes tradition—by the Widow Moses Carr, and was moreover the first yoke of cattle seen in Blandford. To Mr. Gibbs also tradition assigns the distinction of having been the father of the first male child—Israel, Jr.—born in the town. The first female child born in the town is supposed to have been Mary, daughter of James Montgomery, born in May, 1737.

About 1791 the father of Martin and Linus Gibbs brought into the town the first single wagon ever seen here. It was a great curiosity to the inhabitants, and such a novel sight to horses that they were frightened by the appearance of the vehicle, just as horses nowadays take fright at a locomotive.

The early settlers were so poor that they frequently solicited assistance from the town proprietors, and often petitioned the General Court for money grants and remission of taxes. Among the donations tendered in response to these petitions, the court once gave 40 bushels of salt to be distributed among the inhabitants.

The records of 1755 show the following entry:

"By virtue of a petition put into the Great and General Court of Boston by the Rev. Mr. Morton on behalf of this town, the Honorable Court was pleased to grant us one swivel-gun, as an alarm-gun, with one quarter-barrel of powder and one bag of bullets for the same, and also one hundred flints for the use of the town, which we have received and paid charges on the same from Boston to this town, which is two pounds and sixteen shillings, old tenor, to Capt. Houston."

This swivel-gun and ammunition were kept housed at Rev. Mr. Morton's residence.

One of the first taverns in the town, if not the first, was probably kept by one Mr. Root. In 1757, when the ecclesiastical council assembled at Blandford, to act in the matter of the controversy between Rev. Mr. Morton and the town, Mr. Root provided the members of the council with accommodations at his house, and a town vote taken about that time appropriated to Mr. Root "6 pence Lawful money for Each Meal of Vittles each member of the council shall eat in the time they shall Seat Hear on our Business, and also 18 pence, old tenor, per Night for each Members of the Council's lodging, and that the town pay Mr. Root for the strong Drink that the Council drink while they are Hear on our Business, saving *Syder* at their Vittels."

Deacon Israel Gibbs furnished the members of this same council with rum and sugar, and he was ordered to be paid therefor the first cost thereof.

Temperance was at a discount in those early days. From the records it is learned that at town-meetings the inhabitants frequently took a recess of an hour for the purpose of refreshing themselves at the tavern. Tradition says that in those times the man who could drink the most and walk the straightest was a hero. Strong drink was indeed a favorite beverage with the ancient Blandfordites, and no family arrangement was supposed to be complete without a liberal standing supply. Since 1837, however, Blandford has been more or less inclined toward the total-abstinence doctrine.

The first physician was Dr. Ashley, who flourished in 1745. The first grist-mill, probably the one erected by Capt. Kelso, previous to 1745, but just when cannot be told. The first tannery, the one erected by John Watson, about 1760, not far from where the hotel in Blandford Centre now stands. The house now occupied by Mr. Bartlett in Blandford Centre was built by John Watson,—it is said in 1770. Justin Ashmun

kept tavern in 1790, on the site of the present hotel at Blandford Centre, and about then and near the same place Russell Atwater kept a store. Where Enos W. Boies now lives Abner Pease kept tavern, as far back as about 1800, and at least twenty years before that date the house now occupied by the Widow Robinson, at Blandford Centre, was built. The first postmaster was Timothy Hatch, who was appointed in 1795.

Blandford was not behind her sister-towns in patriotic impulses and efforts during the trying times of the Revolution, and upon the first alarm from Lexington, sent out, with Chester, a company of 36 men, under the command of Capt. John Ferguson, of Blandford. During the war, the town furnished men and money with untiring zeal, and the early records bear abundant witness to continued labors in behalf of the cause of independence. Blandford was, however, opposed to the war of 1812, and sent Jedediah Smith as a delegate to the Northampton Convention. Of the soldiers sent by Blandford into the war of 1812, none are known to be living. Among those who went were Asa Harrington, Ebenezer and Eleazer Slocomb, Henry Tracy, —— Wilson, and Isaac Gibbs.

The road of the Eighth Massachusetts Turnpike Association, laid out in 1800, passed through Blandford, and so on to Chester, as did the road of the Eleventh Turnpike Association, running from the south line of the State to Becket by the Pittsfield road.

The first recorded marriage seems to have been that of Solomon Stewart to Sarah McConoughey.

The chair used, in 1774, by Rev. William McClenathan, in the pulpit of the Congregational Church, is still preserved, and is the property of Enos W. Boies, Esq., of Blandford Centre. Mr. Boies owns also the original deed, of date 1737, by which Jacob Lawton, the original proprietor of the tract, conveyed three-fourths thereof to Francis Brinley, John Faye, and Francis Wells.

An important new departure in the industries of Blandford was effected by Mr. Amos Collins, a Connecticut merchant, who settled in Blandford in 1807. He introduced the business of butter- and cheese-making, and carried it forward with such success that he not only greatly contributed to the prosperity of the town, but gained a comfortable fortune for himself during the nine years of his stay.

ORGANIZATION.[1]

Nov. 10, 1741, the town was incorporated under the name of Blandford. In honorable remembrance of Scotland, whence their ancestors had migrated to Ireland, the early settlers had called their settlement New Glasgow, and in their petition for incorporation they desired the town to be named Glasgow. This desire was, moreover, in furtherance of a wish to obtain the gift of a church-bell, which had been promised by the people of Glasgow, Scotland, provided the new town was given that name. It appears, however, that Wm. Shirley, who had just been appointed Governor of the province of Massachusetts, came over from England in the ship "Blandford," and in honor of that vessel he chose to give that name to the new town, to the loss, by the people, of their promised bell.

SELECTMEN.

1742-43.—David Boies, Robert Cook, Jas. Hassard, John Stewart, John Young.
1744.—Wm. Knox, David Boies, John Stewart, Jas. Hassard, Jas. Montgomery.
1745.—David Boies, Wm. Knox, John Stewart, Jas. Montgomery, Jas. Hassard.
1746.—Thomas Read, John Hamilton, Matthew Blair, William Donohue, David Campbell.
1747.—David Boies, Robert Wilson, James Montgomery, John Stewart, John Hamilton.
1748.—Samuel Crooks, Israel Gibbs, Matthew Blair, James Baird, Robert Black.
1749.—Walter Stewart, Israel Gibbs, John Knox, Robert Black, Matthew Blair.
1750.—David Boies, Robert Henry, Israel Gibbs, Wm. Knox, Matthew Blair.
1751.—Robert Henry, Walter Stewart, Matthew Blair, Wm. Boies, Robert Black.
1752.—David Boies, David McConoughey, Israel Gibbs, Walter Stewart, William Boies.
1753.—Robert Huston, Israel Gibbs, Wm. Huston, Robert Henry, John Boies.
1754.—Robert Henry, Robert Blair, Wm. Boies, Robert Black, John Boies.
1755.—Robert Henry, Wm. Boies, Matthew Blair, Robert Black, John Boies.
1756.—Robert Henry, Robert Black, Wm. Boies, John Boies, John Hamilton.
1757.—Robert Henry, Robert Black, Samuel Boies, David Black, Wm. Knox.
1758.—Robert Henry, John Knox, David Black, John Boies, Jas. Montgomery.
1759.—Robert Henry, Israel Gibbs, John Knox, Matthew Blair, John Hamilton.
1760.—Robert Henry, John Knox, Robert Black, David McConoughey, John Hamilton.
1761.—Robert Henry, David McConoughey, Robert Black, William Mitchell, Wm. Knox.
1762.—Saml. Boies, David Black, John Hamilton, Nathaniel Pease, Wm. Knox.
1763.—Samuel Boies, Nathaniel Pease, William Knox, William Boies, Robert Blair.
1764.—John Hamilton, Robert Henry, David McConoughey, Nathaniel Pease, William Boies.
1765.—William Boies, William Knox, Israel Gibbs, William Mitchell, John Hamilton.
1766.—Robert Blair, John Wilson, William Mitchell, William Knox, Samuel Ferguson.
1767.—John Hamilton, Robert Blair, William Boies, John Knox, Wm. Mitchell.
1768.—Robert Blair, William Boies, John Hamilton, Israel Gibbs.
1769.—Robert Blair, William Boies, John Hamilton, John Scott, Jr., Alex. Osborn.
1770.—Robert Blair, William Boies, William Knox, Israel Gibbs, David McConoughey.
1771.—William Boies, Robert Blair, William Knox, John Scott, David McConoughey.
1772.—William Knox, Robert Blair, Samuel Boies, William Carnahan, William Boies.
1773-74.—William Knox, William Carnahan, Solomon Brown, John Ferguson, Judah Bement.
1775.—Judah Bement, David McConoughey, William Carnahan, William Knox, Samuel Boies.
1776.—Samuel Boies, Judah Bement, David McConoughey, Samuel Sloper, John Knox.
1777.—John Knox, Samuel Boies, Judah Bement, Solomon Stewart, Isaac Gibbs.
1778.—William Boies, Samuel Sloper, Solomon Stewart, John Ferguson, Isaac Gibbs.
1779.—Samuel Sloper, David McConoughey, Nathaniel Taggart, Ephraim Gibbs, Solomon Brown.
1780.—John Wilson, John Ferguson, William Knox, Robert Blair, Israel Gibbs.
1781.—Wareham Parks, Justin Ashman, John Gibbs, Samuel Ferguson, Samuel Cannon.
1782.—Wareham Parks, David McConoughey, William Boies, Justin Ashman, John Scott.
1783.—William Boies, Wareham Parks, John Scott, Reuben Boies, John Hamilton.
1784.—Wareham Parks, John Scott, Samuel Boies, Samuel Sloper, John Ferguson.
1785.—Wareham Parks, Samuel Sloper, John Scott, John Watson, Robert Lawhead.
1786.—Samuel Sloper, Samuel Boies, John Ferguson, Justin Ashmun, John Watson.
1787.—Samuel Sloper, Samuel Boies, John Cochran, David Boies, Asa Blair.
1788.—John Ferguson, Samuel Beard, Reuben Boies, Isaac Gibbs, Samuel Knox.
1789.—John Ferguson, Reuben Boies, Robert Blair, Jr., Timothy Blair, Timothy Hatch.
1790.—Robert Blair, Jr., Reuben Boies, Timothy Hatch, Asa Blair, Samuel Boies.
1791-92.—Robert Blair, Jr., Reuben Boies, Timothy Hatch, Timothy Blair, David Boies.
1793.—Samuel Sloper, Reuben Boies, David Boies, Ebenezer Bruse, Adam Blair.
1794.—David McConoughey, David Boies, Asa Blair, Samuel Knox, Timothy Hatch.
1795.—David McConoughey, David Boies, Reuben Boies, Rufus Blair, William Knox.
1796.—David McConoughey, William Knox, Timothy Hatch, William Knox, Jr., Jedediah Smith.
1797.—David Boies, Jedediah Smith, William Knox, Reuben Boies, Samuel Knox.
1798.—David Boies, William Knox, Asa Blair, Abner Pease, Russell Atwater.
1799.—David Boies, Asa Blair, David McConoughey, Abner Pease, John Crooks.
1800.—David Boies, William Knox, Reuben Boies, Asa Blair, David McConoughey.
1801.—Asa Blair, Russell Atwater, Wm. Knox, Reuben Boies, John Hamilton
1802.—David Boies, Reuben Boies, Adam Blair, Russell Atwater, Reuben Blair.
1803.—Asa Blair, David Boies, Reuben Boies, Reuben Blair, Eli P. Ashmun.
1804.—Reuben Boies, Eli P. Ashmun, David Boies, Asa Blair, Samuel Knox.
1805.—Eli P. Ashmun, David Boies, Wm. Knox, Reuben Boies, Abijah Babcock.
1806.—Eli P. Ashmun, Samuel Knox, Reuben Blair, William Knox, Abijah Babcock
1807.—David Boies, Wm. Knox, Samuel Knox, Asa Blair, Nathaniel Cannon.
1808.—William Knox, Reuben Boies, Adam Blair, David C. Osborn, Samuel Boies (2d).
1809.—David Boies, Asa Blair, Samuel Knox, David Boies (2d), Robert Lloyd.
1810.—Samuel Knox, David Boies (2d), Andrew Wilson, Robert Lloyd, John Hamilton.

[1] By an act of the General Court, passed May 25, 1853, a small portion of this town was set off to Norwich, now Huntington.

1811.—Samuel Knox, Reuben Blair, David Boies, Samuel C. Gibbs.
1812.—Samuel Knox, Andrew Wilson, Reuben Blair, Solomon Noble, Isaac Lloyd.
1813.—Samuel Knox, Reuben Blair, Andrew Wilson, David Boies (2d), David Blair (2d).
1814.—Samuel Knox, Andrew Wilson, David Boies (2d), David Blair (2d), Isaac Lloyd.
1815.—Samuel Knox, Reuben Boies, David Boies (2d), Andrew Wilson, Abner Gibbs.
1816.—Reuben Boies, David Boies (2d), Isaac Lloyd, Andrew Wilson, Abner Gibbs.
1817.—Reuben Boies, David Boies (2d), Abner Gibbs, David Blair (2d), John Gibbs.
1818.—Abner Gibbs, David Blair (2d), Isaac Lloyd, Reuben Boyes (2d), Israel Cannon.
1819.—Abner Gibbs, Reuben Boies, Jr., John Gibbs, Stephen Rowley, Henry Knox.
1820.—Abner Gibbs, David Boies (2d), David Blair, Jr.
1821.—David Blair, Jr., Reuben Boies, Jr., David Boies (3d).
1822.—Reuben Boies, Jr., David Boies (3d), Robert Lloyd, Enos Boies, Israel Cannon.
1823.—Reuben Boies, Jr., David Blair, Jr., Israel Cannon.
1824.—David Blair, Jr, Israel Cannon, Henry Tracy, Justin Wilson, James Watson.
1825-26.—Israel Cannon, Henry Tracy, Justin Wilson.
1827.—Henry Tracy, Justin Wilson, David Boies (3d).
1828.—Henry Tracy, Justin Wilson, Adam Blair, Jr.
1829.—Henry Tracy, Adam Blair, Jr., Curtis Knox.
1830.—Adam Blair, Jr., Justin Wilson, Oliver Watson.
1831.—Abner Gibbs, David Parks, Curtis Hall.
1832.—Logan Crosby, Alfred Smith, Porter Gibbs.
1833.—Logan Crosby, Alfred Smith, Kilbourn Bates.
1834-35.—Kilbourn Bates, Curtis Hall, Spelman Gibbs.
1836.—Kilbourn Bates, Lester E. Gibbs, Joel Hall.
1837.—Lester E. Gibbs, David Parks, Reuben Boies.
1838.—Edward Ely, Curtis Hall, Milton Boies.
1839.—Orrin Sage, Lyman Gibbs, Justin Wilson.
1840.—Lyman Gibbs, Orrin Sage, Olcott Osborn.
1841.—Orrin Sage, Olcott Osborn.
1842.—Olcott Osborn, Leverett Sackett, Wm. C. Clark.
1843.—Justin Wilson, Leverett Sackett, Kilbourn Bates.
1844.—Justin Wilson, Adam Blair, Edwin Ely.
1845.—Adam Blair, Edwin Ely, Kilborn Bates.
1846.—Edwin Ely, Orrin Sage, Justus Knox.
1847.—Justin Wilson, F. W. Gibbs, Albert Knox.
1848.—George C. Gibbs, John F. Collister, Westley L. Boies.
1849.—W. L. Boies, John F. Collister, Thomas S. Chaffe.
1850.—T. S. Chaffe, Leverett Sackett, John Parks.
1851.—Albert Knox, John Parks, S. A. Bartholemew.
1852.—Albert Knox, S. A. Bartholemew, Thos. Herrick.
1853.—Thos. Herrick, S. A. Bartholemew, John Cross.
1854.—Albert Knox, Leverett Sackett, Curtis Hall.
1855.—Thos. S. Chaffe, Linus Shepard, Stephen Burton.
1856.—S. A. Bartholemew, Israel M. Gibbs, Eli P. Hayden.
1857.—Samuel A. Bartholemew, E. W. Shepard, Eli H. Osborn.
1858.—E. W. Shepard, Alva Foot, Eli Osborn.
1859.—E. W. Shepard, Eli Osborn, Charles Lee.
1860.—Geo. C. Gibbs, Frank C. Knox, B. S. Brocket.
1861.—T. S. Chaffe, Lyman K. Norton, David Bates.
1862.—Jas. C. Hinsdale, Wm. N. Lewis, Alfred Peckham.
1863.—W. E. Boies, Francis Bates, Eli A. Crosse.
1864.—Samuel A. Bartholemew, Wm. M. Lewis, H. D. Tinker.
1865.—Wm. M. Lewis, Eli Osborn, Geo. C. Collister.
1866.—Eli Osborn, Charles M. Waite, Henry K. Herrick.
1867.—George C. Gibbs, F. C. Knox, Wm. H. H. Blair.
1868.—Francis Bates, Franklin C. Knox, Alva Bishop.
1869.—F. C. Knox, Wm. H. H. Blair, Eli A. Crosse.
1870.—Franklin C. Knox, Eli A. Crosse, Charles M. Waite.
1871.—Henry K. Herrick, Noah B. Nye, James F. Blair.
1872.—E. W. Shepard, George C. Collister, Jas. W. Knox.
1873.—Franklin C. Knox, Henry S. Burdick, Lewis C. Nye.
1874.—F. C. Knox, S. A. Bartholemew, Lewis C. Nye.
1875-79.—H. K. Herrick, Jas. W. Knox, Jarvis J. Lloyd.

TOWN CLERKS.

James Hassard, 1742-45; David Boies, 1745-48; John Knox, 1748-50; David Boies, 1750-52; David McConoughey, 1752-53; Wm. Huston, 1753-54; Robert Black, 1754-57; Robert Henry, 1757-62; Wm. Boies, 1762-66; Robert Black, 1766-67; Wm. Boies, 1767-73; Judah Bement, 1773-78; Robert Blair, 1778-79; David McConoughey, 1779-90; Samuel Shoper, 1790-94; David McConoughey, 1794-1805; Jos. Bull, 1805-9; Reuben Blair, 1809-11; Alanson Knox, 1811-19; Orrin Sage, 1819-21; Alanson Knox, 1821-30; Russell A. Wilson, 1830-32; Orrin Sage, 1832-36; Samuel S. Day, 1836-38; Orrin Sage, 1838-39; Enos Boies, 1839-42; T. S. Chaffee, 1842-49; D. P. Robinson, 1849-50; Justin Wilson, 1850-52; Thomas S. Chaffee, 1852-54; W. E. Boise, 1854-55; E. W. Shepard, 1855-56; Timothy R. Boies, 1856-57; W. E. Boies, 1857-58; Norman N. Lewis, 1858-65; B. B. Norton, 1865-66; E. W. Shepard, 1866-79.

REPRESENTATIVES AT THE GENERAL COURT.

Blandford was not represented in the Legislature until 1787. For many years no one would accept the office of representative. In the early records it was frequently voted "to send if we can get any one to accept." Since 1787 the representatives have been as follows:

Timothy Blair, John Ferguson, Reuben Boies, Jedediah Smith, Wm. Knox, Eli P. Ashmun, David Boies, Joseph Bull, Edward Pynchon, Samuel Knox, Alanson Knox, Andrew Wilson, Isaac Lloyd, Abner Gibbs, David Boies (2d), David Blair (2d), Reuben Boies, Jr, Israel Cannon, Orrin Sage, David Parks, Lyman Gibbs, Justin Wilson, Lester E. Gibbs, Logan Crosby, Kilborn Bates, Milton Boies, Curtiss Hall, Russell A. Wilson, Daniel Collins, Adam Blair, S. S. Day, S. W. Loring, H. G. Lewis, W. E. Boies, Edwin Ely, Leverett Sackett, Sharon Bradley, Vincent Bradley, Rev. A. G. Bowker, Albert Knox, Chauncey S. Brown, William B. Miller, Samuel E. Lord, Ralsa Taggart, James C. Hinsdale.

Mr. Hinsdale represented the town in 1856. After that Blandford became a portion of the Eleventh Representative District.

VILLAGES.

BLANDFORD CENTRE.

Of the two villages in the town, Blandford Centre occupies the site of the early settlements of Blandford, and although small, having a population of perhaps 300, is tastefully laid out, and attractively embellished with many handsome dwellings. There are at this point two churches, one hotel, two stores, a post-office, school, fair-grounds, and two cemeteries. The villagers are for the most part engaged in agricultural pursuits.

NORTH BLANDFORD,

distant three miles from the centre, was some years ago quite a manufacturing point, but in this direction its interests have latterly suffered a decline. At present there are a cattle-card factory, a cheese-factory, a tannery, a church, school, two stores, post-office, and a population of 300. Although North Blandford has lost important business interests, it is still a place of substantial thrift.

CHURCHES.

From the date of the earliest settlement of Blandford, the inhabitants devoted much care and thought to the subject of procuring means for the observance of divine worship. Much of the business transacted at the early town-meetings related to this matter. The first meeting-house in the town was erected in 1740, by the original town proprietors. The agreement stipulated that the structure should have "glass windows," but these were not supplied until twelve years later. For thirteen years the building had no floor save a few loose boards, the earth, and rocks. The seats were blocks, boards, and common benches. The pulpit was nothing but a square box. In 1759 it was voted "to make a pulpit for the minister and to build seats." In 1786 the house was first plastered. It was not until 1805, sixty-five years after it was commenced, that the house was completed.

The leaders of church music were chosen at town-meetings, and were enjoined to conduct it in "the good old way." In 1771 the question was raised whether the singing should be carried on with the *beat*, and was negatived. Caleb Taylor, of Westfield, was the first singing-master, and when he named the tune and sang with the beat, many were so shocked at what they termed the "indecency of the method" that they left the church. This church was originally Presbyterian, but in 1800 was changed to Congregational, "from the inconvenience," it is said, "attending its first form." The earliest pastors were Wm. McClenathan, 1744 to 1747; James Morton, 1747 to 1767; Joseph Patrick, 1772. The organization of this first church of Blandford is said to date back to 1735, when, in Hopkinton, the settlers, preparing to move toward their new homes in what is now Blandford, effected the religious organization which flourished contemporaneously with their early settlement in the wilderness.

A town-meeting held in April, 1743, was chiefly devoted to the consideration of the business of obtaining a minister. The votes upon the subject were as follows:

"That the town supplicate the Rev. Mr. John Harvey to come and preach a day to us now, before the next Presbytery; that the town send two 'Comishoners' to the Presbytery with respect to affairs betwixt the town and Mr. John Caldwell, on 'condishon' we rest satisfied with the determination of the Presbytery in this affair, that David Roys and John Huston be sent to the Presbytery by the town as Comishoners to act for us at the Presbytery; that our comishioners supplicate the Presbytery for a supply to us; that there be granted fifty two shillings per day or Sabbath, old tenor, to those that preach to us, either sent to us by the Presbytery, or belonging to the Presbytery, or by the mutual agreement of the town, and they to pay for their board."

September, 1743, an appropriation of 12s., old tenor (probably meant to read 52s.), was made to pay Samuel Dunlap for one day's preaching. At the same meeting it was resolved to supplicate the Presbytery for "any supply they can find for us for loss or more time, only Mr. John Caldwell excepted;" but why Mr. Caldwell was excepted does not appear, but it is found from an earlier record that Mr. Caldwell did some preaching for the town and engaged subsequently in a controversy with the selectmen. In October, 1743, it was voted that "the town write to the Presbytery for a present supply for the pulpit, and to see what they can or will do for us as concerning a minister in order to ballot whether they will send or join with us in sending home to England for one." Fifteen shillings were offered in old tenor, per week, to "any thatt will hord the ministers for time to come." The bid for a minister declined at this time to "forty shillings a day and pay for their board."

It was resolved to send for Mr. Harvey, to preach "a part to us and a Sabbath, as soon as his convenience will allow of;" and further, a committee was chosen "for to consult and contrive for the supply of the pulpit this year, not exceeding six weeks for one tryal." May, 1744, it was voted not to send to the Presbytery, but to continue Mr. Munson for another space of time "after he hath stayed out his present invitation." It was decided also to adhere to the doctrines of the Church of Scotland, and the Westminster confession of faith. In July, 1744, it was voted to settle the Rev. Wm. "McClanachan" as the town's pastor, and he was to have £150, old tenor, as a settlement, and a yearly salary of the same sum, the settlement money to be paid him in work within the space of two years after his settlement. Mr. McClenathan was ordained as pastor in October, 1744, and concerning his transfer from Boston to Blandford with his family, it is interesting to note that they were provided for the journey with "two horses and chairs to convey them to Westfield." The town voted to pay for the transportation of Mr. McClenathan's goods from Boston to Westfield, and "the charge of taking the chairs back to Boston." By a vote, every man in the town of the age of twenty years and upward was ordered to give Rev. Mr. McClenathan one day's work toward getting his firewood for the ensuing year.

In October, 1746, the town decided to ask a dismission from Mr. McClenathan, and Israel Gibbs was chosen to go to Boston to secure the dismission of the minister, in the event that the latter declined to consent to a dismission from the town. The records indicate that Mr. McClenathan accepted his dismission promptly, although no reason is given for the action of the town.

Rev. James Morton, the next settled pastor, was installed in August, 1847, but for some reason he didn't please the town, and in 1753 there was trouble between pastor and people, for in December of that year it was voted "to Let the Defekulty Rest for a Letil Tiem Withe Respekt to the Revrent Mr. Mortn." Ecclesiastical councils were called to consider the matters at issue, but failed to effect an adjustment, and despite the fact that the town wished to get rid of him, Mr. Morton continued to preach until 1767. He continued to reside in Blandford thereafter, and died there in 1793, aged seventy-nine. Rev. Joseph Patrick succeeded him in June, 1772, and of him it is related that at his ordination he was publicly reproved by the Presbytery for having ridden from an adjoining town on a Sabbath evening. Mr. Patrick was, after a brief season, dismissed the following December.

There was no regular preaching thereafter until 1787, when Joseph Badger was installed. He was dismissed in 1800, and went as a missionary to Ohio. John Keep, a graduate of Yale, served from 1805 to 1821. Dorus Clarke was installed in 1823, and continued to be the pastor until 1835. Charles J. Hinsdale took charge in 1836, and remained the pastor about twenty years. The present pastor is Rev. Aaron W. Fields. The congregation numbers 75 members. The present church building, which is located at Blandford Centre, was erected in 1822, and is an ornamental as well as a substantial edifice.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BLANDFORD

is said to have originated in the "unconditional election" doctrine preached by Mr. Badger, pastor of the Congregational Church. Many of the members of the latter, who objected to that doctrine, withdrew and formed the Episcopal Church.

Although they enjoyed occasional preaching, they had no church edifice until 1830, when they erected one on the road to Chester, about a mile and a half from Blandford Centre. This church building stood until 1870, when it was torn down, the society having dwindled away to such small proportions, fifteen years before, that no regular services were maintained. A remnant of this society still exists. The last sermon delivered in the church was preached by a Rev. Mr. Jones, who, when he left, stole the communion-service, and shortly thereafter—about twenty years ago—murdered a peddler on the highway, near Russell. For this last crime he was hung.

A BAPTIST SOCIETY

was organized in 1826, and for several years thereafter listened to the preaching of Rev. Charles A. Turner. The society never owned a church edifice, and, although there are still a few members who hold occasional meetings, they have had no preaching since 1848.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was erected at North Blandford in 1845. It has prospered fairly since that time, and is at present in charge of Rev. W. T. Miller, the pastor also of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Blandford Centre. This latter society, now numbering about 70 members, has a fine church edifice. It was organized in 1846, and in the following year built a church.

A small Methodist Episcopal Society, dating its organization back well-nigh a century and a quarter, has its existence in the south part of the town, known as Beach Hill, but has no preaching.

SCHOOLS.

Naturally, the town possessed in its early days limited educational advantages, and it was not until 1756 that favorable public action touching schools was taken, it having been voted in 1755 not to support a school. It was then voted "to grant three pounds to Be Layed out to Hyre a schoolmaster." The first regular school was taught by James Carter, an ex-sea-captain, in the house of Robert Black. In 1758 it was voted "to Hiar a School Deame, and to Dispurs the five pounds, and two pounds more, Granted by the General Court, to Defra the charges." In 1762 the town was divided into three school districts, and three school-houses were erected. One of these was near the house of George Cline, one near the residence of Henry Wilson, and the third near where Stanton Clark lived in 1850. In 1802 thirteen school districts were created, which is the present number.

In 1805, Widow Jane Taggart bequeathed to the Third School District $1200 for educational purposes, and that sum by judicious investment had, in 1878, increased to $2400.

Among the college students furnished by Blandford in her early history, the first was Eli, son of Deacon Samuel Boies. He entered Yale in 1788, but died before completing his course. William, son of David Boies, graduated at Williams College in 1801. There also, in 1807, graduated Joseph, another son of David Boies. Patrick Boies, son of Reuben Boies, Sr., graduated at Williams in 1808. Artemas, son of David Boies, graduated at Williams in 1816. Gardner, son of Joel Hayden, graduated at Williams the same year. J. H. Ashmun, son of Eli P. Ashmun, graduated at Williams in 1813. Hon. George Ashmun, his brother, graduated at Yale in 1823. Lester, son of John Lloyd, graduated at Williams in 1814. Lucius, son of Asa Smith, graduated at Williams in 1817. Horace, his brother, graduated at Williams in 1819. Asa, Jr., son of Asa Blair, graduated at Yale in 1810. Harper Boies, son of Wm. Boies, graduated at Williams in 1825. John P., son of William Boies, graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. Augustus, son of David Collins, graduated at Williams in 1825. Aratus, son of Eli Knox, entered Washington College, Hartford, in 1825, but died shortly thereafter. Russell A., son of Andrew Wilson, graduated at Union College, Schenectady, in 1823. Eli W., son of James Lloyd (2d), was a graduate also of Union College. Samuel, son of Alanson Knox, graduated at Williams in 1833. There also, in 1830, graduated Cushing, son of Joseph Eels. Other graduates were Chauncey Hall, at Amherst; Edwin Hall, at Jacksonville, Ill.; Tyrill Blair, at Williams; D. P. Robinson, at Wesleyan; James R. Boies, at Brown; Franklin O. Blair, at Wesleyan; James C. Hinsdale, at Yale; and Patrick R. and Fisher A. Boies, at Williams. Among the female students were Catharine and Celia, daughters of Dr. C. P. Wright; Sarah, daughter of Rev. Charles J. Hinsdale; Mary, daughter of Eli Pease; and Mary P., daughter of Reuben Boies. All these young ladies graduated at the Mount Holyoke Seminary.

BURIAL-PLACES.

There are in the town five burial-places, of which, however, the ground in Blandford Centre is the most ancient, for here rest many of the earliest of the pioneers. Many of the tombstones are so old that their inscriptions are utterly defaced, while others still bear in legible characters the records which were placed thereupon fully a century and a quarter ago. The oldest slab bears in roughly-cut characters the letters "H. M., 1742," but whose grave it marks no one knows. The next in point of age is that of Grace, wife of James Baird, and bears date 1746. Others are noted as follows:

David Boies, Sr., 1752; Mary, wife of Matthew Blair, 1753, aged fifty-two; David Boies, Jr., 1757; William Stewart, 1757; Abel and Asa Pease, sons of Nathaniel Pease, 1761; Eleanor, wife of John Knox, 1760; Nancy and Margaret Campbell, 1759; John, son of Rev. James Morton, 1759; Thomas, his brother, 1766; Miriam, wife of Wm. Carnaghan, 1758; Anne, wife of David Boies, Sr., 1766; Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Mitchell, 1758, David Campbell, 1769; Matthew Blair, 1770; Mary Hamilton, 1777; Eleanor Ker (1778), "daughter of Mrs. Katherine, relict of William Ker, who was slain by Indians at Fort George in a morning scout, 1759," Sarah, wife of Glass Cochran, 1779; William Henry, 1776; John Sinnet, 1775; John, son of Rev. James Morton, 1766; James, son of same, 1759, Robert Sinnet, 1774; John Boies, 1783; Daniel Boies, 1786; Susannah, wife of Moses Mitchell, 1785; Isabel, wife of Wm. Mitchell, 1788; Sarah, wife of John Hamilton, 1781; Martha, daughter of James Blair, 1787; Henry Thomson, 1776; Anna, wife of Alex. Morrison, 1783; Rohan and Rhoda, children of John Noble, 1786; Henry and William, sons of Alex. Morrison, 1779; Alex. Osborn, 1787; John Carnaghan, 1780; Nathaniel Taggart, 1787; Martha, wife of Adam Blair, 1781; John S. Crooks, 1784; Jeannette, his wife, 1785; Eleanor and John, daughter and son of John Crooks, 1786; Erastus, son of Elisha Noble, 1797; Sarah, daughter of Rev. Joseph Badger, 1795; Clarissa, wife of Russell Atwater, 1795; Glass Cochran, 1795; Sarah, daughter of James Anderson, 1797; Ebenezer Bunce, 1793; Hipsebeth, daughter of John Sinnet, 1795; Anna, wife of John Blair (2d), 1794; Wm. Mitchell, 1796; Mary, wife of Rev. James Morton, 1797, aged seventy-three years; Rev. James Morton, 1793; James Wallace, 1793; Mary, wife of Wm. Boies, 1797; Eli, son of Asa Merritt, 1795; John Noble, 1807, aged seventy-six; Anna, wife of John Boies, aged ninety-one; Reuben Blair, 1803, aged ninety-three; Sarah, wife of Alex. Osborn, 1797; George Butler, 1795; Rebecca, wife of John Carnaghan, 1812, aged eighty; John Ashmun, 1793; David Bishop, 1799; James Baird, 1790, aged ninety-eight; Jonathan Shepard, 1800; Rachel, wife of Joseph Baird, 1799; Molly, wife of Moses Baird, 1798; Jane Taggart, 1808, aged eighty; Jane Watson, 1878, aged ninety-three.

INDUSTRIES.

The excellent water-power found here in numerous mountain streams was largely utilized twenty-five years ago, when several woolen-mills, paper-mills, tanneries, and other manufactories flourished at North Bloomfield; but these industries proved eventually unremunerative, and now, save the cattle-card factory of Waite & Son, the Diamond Cheese-Factory, and two small tanneries (all at North Blandford), the town has no manufactures. Agriculture is not pursued with either vigor or profit. Hay to a considerable extent is raised, but the production of grain is so limited that large quantities are annually purchased by the farmers for home consumption. The attention of the farmer is chiefly bestowed upon stock-raising and the manufacture of butter and cheese, which he says is more remunerative than tilling the soil. Blandford possesses a thriving agricultural society, which was organized in 1866. The grounds are located in Blandford Centre, and here every year seven or eight surrounding towns contribute handsomely toward the exhibition, which includes a horse- and cattle-show, and a general agricultural display. The total assessed valuation of the town in 1878 was $336,793, of which $251,135 was on real estate. The State, county, and town tax for 1878 was $6927.40, or at the rate of .0189 on the dollar. The dwelling-houses in the town number 213; the farms, 215. The value of manufactured products in 1875 was $33,525, and of agricultural and domestic products $163,856.

WAR OF 1861-65.

The following citizens of Blandford served in the war of the Rebellion:

Henry B. Cannon, 10th Mass.
Austin Williams, 10th Mass.
Edwin Jones, 27th Mass.
Harvey De Forest, 27th Mass.
Wm. W. Brackett, 27th Mass.
James Waters, 27th Mass.
Lewis E. Robinson, 27th Mass.
Maxon J. Haley, 27th Mass.
Frank T. Smith, 27th Mass.
David I. Hall, 27th Mass.
Jarvis W. Stewart, 27th Mass.
Lyman B. Cannon, 27th Mass.
Jefferson P. Moore, 27th Mass.
James M. Thompson, 27th Mass.
Henry T. Jackson, 27th Mass.
Alex. H. G. Lewis, 31st Mass.
Philander Dickinson, 31st Mass.
Robert McDarby, 31st Mass.
George Warfield, 31st Mass.
Geo. W. Griswold, 31st Mass.
Wm. J. Nye, 31st Mass.
Luther C. Nye, 31st Mass.
Elijah Nye, 31st Mass.
Chas. P. Snow, 31st Mass.
Edward Chapman, 31st Mass.
Charles Granger, 31st Mass.
Albert F. Sizer, 46th Mass.
Leroy Warfield, 46th Mass.
Charles Tucker, Jr., 46th Mass.
Geo. W. Frost, 46th Mass.
Chas. R. Bemis, 46th Mass.
Fred. H. Tracy, 46th Mass.
Peter Hall, 46th Mass.
Dighton Goddard, 34th Mass.
Lester C. Farnum, 34th Mass.
Wm. E. Pease, 37th Mass.
Frank C. Morse, 37th Mass.
Wm. A. Waterman, 37th Mass.
Wm. H. Smith, 1st Cav.
Franklin L. Cannon, 1st Cav.
Lewis C. Allen, 1st Cav.
Judson S. Sizer, 1st Cav.
Thos. B. Brooks, 1st Cav.
Ezra J. Dudley, 1st Cav.
Patrick Ballou, 1st Cav.
Jas. S. Brooks, 46th Mass.
Edwin E. Gibbs, 46th Mass.
Chas. B. Hayden, 46th Mass.
John Aiken, 46th Mass.
John W. Bradburn, 46th Mass.
Milo E. Cook, 46th Mass.
Orlando W. Dayton, 46th Mass.
Geo. N. Granger, 46th Mass.
Franklin J. Hall, 46th Mass.
Benj. P. Kyle, 46th Mass.
Dwight C. Osborn, 46th Mass.
Edward Phelps, 46th Mass.
John T. Linnet, 46th Mass.
Joseph Kingsley, 1st Cav.
Edward Norton, 1st Cav.
Thomas Jackson, 59th Mass.
Edwin Baker, 59th Mass.
S. W. Burdick, 59th Mass.
Lewis Herrick, 46th Mass.

GRANVILLE.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

GRANVILLE, one of the southwestern towns of Hampden, lying on the eastern part of one of the Green Mountain ranges, is a region of hills, occasionally broken by fertile valleys. Its boundaries are Blandford and Russell on the north, the Connecticut State line on the south, Southwick on the east, and Tolland on the west. It has an area of 23,650 acres, of which a large portion is valuable woodland. Southwick village, about five miles from Granville Corners, is the nearest railway station. Westfield village, the market for Granville, is nine miles from the "Corners."

NATURAL FEATURES.

By reason of its elevated situation, Granville is a region whose atmosphere is remarkably pure and healthful; in witness whereof it may be cited that the town has always been noted for the remarkable longevity attained by many of its inhabitants. An early sanitary record remarks that during a period of fifty years, between 1760 and 1810, one out of every thirty of the inhabitants reached the age of ninety.

The highest eminence in the town is Winchell's Mountain in the south, which rises 1362 feet above the sea-level. Other noted elevations are Sodom Hill on the east, Bald Mountain, Bad-Luck Mountain (the latter so named by a party of unsuccessful hunters), Liberty Hill (where a liberty-pole was erected during the Revolution), South Mountain, and Prospect Hill. Mountain-streams, possessing excellent water-power, which is, however, but little used, are numerous. The largest of these is Valley Brook, which rises in the north and flows south nearly through the centre of the town. The fruitful valley through which this stream passes is known as Grand Valley, and divides East and West Granville. Other mentionable streams are Hubbard's and Pond's Brooks in the southwest, and Dickinson's and Tillison's Brooks in the east. The hills of Granville afford scenic views of great beauty and interest, even in this favored part of Massachusetts, where Nature seems to have displayed her most skillful handiwork. From Winchell's Mountain a view, it is claimed, may be had on a clear day of forty church-steeples in the valley of the Connecticut.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In 1686 the tract now occupied by Granville and Tolland was possessed by *Toto*, an Indian chief, who, in that year, sold it to one James Cornish for a gun and 16 brass buttons. Cornish disposed of a portion of his interest to William Fuller, and in 1713 they transferred the entire property to Atherton Mather, who, in turn, disposed of his purchase to a company of proprietors in 1718. This last purchase was not confirmed by the General Court until 1739. The original tract in question was fifteen miles in length, seven miles wide at the western end, five miles wide on the east, and covered an area of about 41,200 acres. The proprietors' records being lost, many facts incident to the early settlement are now unobtainable. Although the purchase of the proprietors was not confirmed until 1739, settlers began to locate as early as 1736. The pioneer was Samuel Bancroft, of West Springfield, who, with his family, moved hither in 1736. Previous to this time, and up to the year 1754, when Granville was incorporated, the place was known as Bradford. Mr. Bancroft is yet referred to as the patriarch of Granville, and stories are still extant telling how he used to inspire reverential awe among his neighbors each Sunday morning with his antique dress, triangular cocked hat, and great bushy wig. His wife was Sarah White, a descendant of one of the Plymouth Fathers. The cellar of the first house he built in the town is still to be seen in the northeast section. It is said that during the first fifty years of the present century as many as 89 persons bearing his name resided in East Granville. Following Mr. Bancroft closely came Daniel Cooley, Jonathan Rose, Samuel Gillet, Thomas Spelman, John Root, Ephraim Monson, Phineas Pratt, Thomas Brown, Jabez Dunham, Peter Gibbons, Jonathan Church, Asa Seymour, Timothy, Noah, Daniel, and Phineas Robinson, Ebenezer and Amos Baldwin, Aaron, Ebenezer, and Daniel Curtis, Samuel Coe, David, Daniel, and Levi Parsons, John Bates, and David Clark. The early settlers in the western part of the town—now Tolland—have been treated of in the history of the latter town.

As nearly as can be ascertained, Samuel Bancroft had but one son, Jonathan, whose descendants are still living. Jonathan's three sons were Lemuel, Ethan, and Samuel, all of whom are dead. Lemuel had a son, Lemuel, Jr., who died in the far West; a son, White, who is dead, leaving a son, Levi, who resides in Westfield; a son, Ethan, who was killed by a horse early in life; and a daughter, who married a Mr. Root, of Westfield. Samuel had a son, Barbour, who is dead, and whose son, Benjamin, lives in Granville, N. Y.; a son, Samuel, Jr., and another son, both of whom reside in Ohio. Ethan had two sons, Bela and Alpheus, the latter leaving a son, James, now living in Granville. Ethan had also three daughters. One married Mr. Justus Rose, and died in Granville; another is Mrs. Elisha Brown, of Buffalo, N. Y.; the third married Mr. George Chandler, and died in Westfield.

Jonathan Rose, who was burned to death at the age of one hundred and three, had three sons,—Sharon, Daniel, and Timothy. The latter served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and after the close of the war earned some distinction by conducting a colony of settlers from Granville, Mass., to Granville, Ohio, where he became one of the judiciary, and died in 1815. Sharon had a large family, consisting of Giles, Sharon, Jr., Peter, Oliver, Dwyer, Mercy, Ruth, and Abigail. The descendants of Jonathan Rose now living in Granville are Isaac, Justus, Patrick, Salem P., Jephtha, James, Emerson, and Miles.

Thomas Gillet's sons were Frederick, Thomas, and George; his daughters, Mollie, who married Josiah Kent, and died in Southwick; and Sybil, who married Lot Clark, and died in Granville. The sons are all dead,—Frederick having left a son, Thomas, now living in Suffield, Conn.; Thomas having had no children, and George having left a son, John, now living in Westfield.

The only descendant of Ezra Marvin living in Granville is Eleazer, whose father, William, was a son of Ezra. All of William's brothers removed to Genesee, N. Y., early in life. Mrs. Harmon Coulton, of Granby, Conn., is one of William's daughters. A son, Jackson, lives in Westfield. William's widow still lives in Granville, at the age of eighty.

Of the Bates, Grangers, Harveys, and Hatches, no descendants are living in Granville. *Apropos* of old Josiah Hatch, it is related that, driving to church one slippery day in winter, he found his horse unable to make much headway up a steep

hill. "Well," exclaimed Josiah, "if this is the way to heaven, I'm not going," and, utterly disgusted, he turned his horse about and drove home. He once angrily remarked to his son Jonas, "I believe you're a son of the devil." "Yes," said Jonas, "I've always thought that." "But," said the old man, catching the point, "I mean by the way of your mother."

Asa Seymour had five sons,—Alexander, still residing in Granville, at the age of ninety; Arden, William, Asa, Jr., and Deming, all dead; and Elijah, now living in Granville. Of his three daughters, Abigail married Timothy Gibbons, and died in Granville; Laura married Bud Spelman, and died in Ohio; Ruby married Wells Gibbons, and died in New York. Asa, Jr., had two sons,—Alfred, now dead, and Noble, living in Ohio. Mila, one of the daughters of Asa, Jr., married Silas Rose, and died in Cabotville, Mass.; Eliza, another daughter, lives in Springfield, Mass. Alexander's son, Edward, lives in Granville; Frank, a second son, is dead. One of Alexander's daughters is Mrs. Simon N. Henry, of Granville. His other daughters, Jane, Abigail, and Calista, married and went West. Arden's son, James, lives in Granville, and another, Augustus, resides in Bloomfield, Conn.; John, a third son, is dead. Of his daughters, Laura married a Mr. Curtis, and lives in Ohio; a second daughter married Chauncey Newberry, and died in Bloomfield, Conn.; Susan married Rev. Mr. Newton, a missionary, and resides in the West. Five of William's sons are living,—Collins, in Suffield, Conn.; Asa, in Granville; Milton, in Pennsylvania; Harvey, in Connecticut; and Marshal, in the far West. Thirza, one of William's daughters, married and removed to Michigan, where she died; Ellen, a second daughter, is Mrs. Wm. Roberts, of Granville. Elijah, fifth son of Asa, the elder, has one son, Stephen, a lawyer in Springfield. A daughter, Clarissa, died when young. Deming, the youngest son of Asa, the elder, married Corinthia Gibbons, and removed to Ohio early in life.

Oliver Phelps, an early settler, was at one time during the Revolutionary struggle a commissary in Granville, charged with the furnishing of provisions for the army. He performed his task so well that Washington is said to have written him a letter saying: "The comfort and even the life of the American army is owing to the seasonable supply of provisions from your hands, for which accept my grateful acknowledgments." In company with Nathaniel Gorham he purchased the Genesee Country* in New York, opened it for settlement, afterward represented a New York district in Congress, and died in Canandaigua, N. Y., at a ripe old age.

Of the living descendants of Oliver Phelps none can be traced. Eli resided in Blandford, where he died. Mrs. Dr. Wright, who died in that place some years ago, was likewise a descendant, as was Mrs. Joseph Parsons, who died in Granville. Another descendant was a Mrs. Baker, who some years since lived in Connecticut.

Lemuel Haynes, a colored man, who, at the age of twenty-seven, was licensed to preach the gospel, and afterward became nationally famous as "the great colored preacher," was brought up in Granville by Deacon David Rose. He preached extensively in various parts of the country, and after a life of much usefulness died in Granville, N. Y., in 1833, aged eighty.

Peter Gibbons, one of Granville's earliest settlers, died in 1824 at the age of ninety-four. His children were Peter, Lemuel, Bildad, Timothy, Eli, Jedediah, Elizabeth (who died unmarried), Mary and Sarah (who died young), Sarah (who married Joseph De Wolf and went to Ohio), Mary (who married Benoni Battles and died in Ohio), and Hannah (who died unmarried). Of the sons, Peter, the eldest, removed to New York with all his children, save Hannah, who died in Granville many years ago. Lemuel, the second son, had a daughter Amelia, who married a Mr. Messenger, of Granby, Conn.; a son William, who removed to Granville, O., and two sons, Lemuel, Jr., and Larkin, who settled in Pennsylvania. Bildad, the third son, had thirteen children. His only living descendants in Granville are Linus O. and Orlando W. Timothy, the fourth son, had Timothy, Jr., Datus and Alpheus; all dead. A daughter Elizabeth is Mrs. Reuben Ranney, residing in Elizabeth, N. J., aged ninety-one. Another daughter (Affie) married Samuel Spelman, and died in Granville. Another daughter was Samuel Spelman's second wife, and died in Granville. A son Lucius is still living in Granville, aged eighty-five, and has residing with him two children, Orson F. and Elizabeth D. Eli, the fifth son of Peter, the elder, had Sophia, who died unmarried; Timothy W., who died in Franklin, N. Y.; Lucy, who married Eliachim Pomeroy, and died in Suffield, Conn.; Polly, who married Timothy Hoag, and died in Montgomery, Mass.; Nancy, who married Timothy E. Botsford, and lives in Akron, O.; Ruhanna, who married Adijah Dibble, and died in Granby, Conn.; Eli, who lives in Franklin, N. Y.; John G., who died in Franklin; Sarah Jane, who died young; Henry B., who died in Newport, N. Y.; and Decatur, who died in Springfield, Mass. Jedediah, the youngest son of Peter, the elder, had Carlos, whose son, J. M., is the town clerk of Granville; another son, Martin T., resides in Granville; another son lives in Westfield; another son, Edwin, died in Kansas. Damaris, a daughter of Carlos, married Lucius Gibbons, and died in Granville; Phylura, another daughter, married James Gibbons, and died in Granville; Amorette married Israel Godard, and resides in Bridgeport, Conn.; Hiram died in Hartland, Conn. (the latter's son, Monroe, lives in Springfield; another son, Watson E., lives in Hartland, Conn.). Eliza, a daughter of Carlos, married William Stanard, of Granby, Conn., and died there; Jedediah, a son of Carlos, lives in Hartland, Conn.

Of the descendants of the Parsons, Israel, living in Boston, Mrs. Enoch Root, of Westfield, and Mrs. Orson F. Gibbons, of Granville, are grandchildren of Israel, whose daughter Thirza resides in Hartford, Conn., unmarried. One of his daughters, Elmira, married James Cooley and died in Granville; another daughter, Mrs. Caleb Rice, died in Springfield; another daughter married a Mr. Marvin and died in New York. Ezra M., a son, removed to Rochester; Alsop, another son, died unmarried; and Marshfield, another son, removed to New York. Hon. Anson W. Parsons, who resided in Philadelphia in 1850, and served with distinction as a State Senator in Pennsylvania, and an eminent member of the judiciary in that State, was born in Granville in 1799.

Daniel Cooley, with his brothers William, Clark, and George, settled in Granville about 1741. William's son Timothy was for fifty-nine years the pastor of the Congregational Church at East Granville. Two of Timothy's daughters, Jane and Mrs. Calvin Martin (widow of Judge Martin, of Pittsfield), reside in Granville. James P. Cooley, of the firm of Noble & Cooley, Granville, is a grandson of Rev. Timothy, as is Timothy M. Cooley, of Westfield. The descendants of Clark living in Granville are Zadock F., Harmon, and Luman. Neither George nor Daniel left any descendants.

Thomas Spelman's sons were Aaron, Stephen, Charles, Daniel, Timothy, and Eber. His daughters, Mary, who married James Coe; Eliza, who married Samuel Bancroft; and Martha, who married Abel Tillotson. Aaron, the elder son, had one son, Elijah, and three daughters, one of whom married Claudius L. Collins, and moved to Connecticut; another married Shem Truman, and removed to Vermont; and the third married Asahel Graves, and went to New York. Elijah, Aaron's son, was thrice married. By his first wife he had thirteen children; his second wife had six children when

* This great tract, known as the "Phelps and Gorham Purchase," contained 2,600,000 acres, covering the greater portion of Allegany, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Schuyler, Steuben, Wayne, and Yates Counties in New York. It was purchased of the State of Massachusetts.

he married her, and by her he had four more; his third wife had eight children when he married her. Elijah's living descendants are,—Solon, a son, residing in Westfield; Chapman and Levi T., sons, in Granville; William H., a grandson, in Granville; Mrs. Lemuel J. Bancroft, a daughter, in Castile, N. Y.; Mrs. George Lewis, a daughter, in East Granby, Conn.; Mrs. L. V. Elliott, a daughter, in Penn Yan, N. Y.; and Mrs. D. Stanford, a daughter, in Elizabeth, N. J. None of the descendants of Stephen, the second son of Thomas, the elder, are living in Granville. The only descendant in Granville of Charles, the third son, is Mrs. Leeson Brown, a granddaughter. Daniel, the fourth son, was one of a band of counterfeiters who, in 1770, occupied a cave in Granville, where they manufactured spurious coin and passed it off on the Indians. Daniel was captured and lodged in jail, whence he escaped, and settled in Providence, R. I., where he raised a large family. After an absence of forty years he returned to Granville, where he died at the age of ninety, never having been troubled more with reference to his counterfeiting proclivities. Timothy, the fifth son, removed early with his family to Granville, Ohio. Eber, the sixth son, removed at an early period to Stafford, Conn. One of his sons, Solomon C., is a court crier in Springfield, and another, Sylvester, a physician in Ohio.

The only descendants of John Root in Granville are Jacob and John, sons of Silas and grandsons of Amos.

Of the Dickinsons, Beville C. and his three sons, Ethan, Otis, and Lester, are living in Granville. Of the Barlows living in Granville are Heman, aged eighty-seven, a grandson of Edmund Barlow, an early settler. There is also at Granville Edmund B., a great-grandson of Edmund.

Rev. Gordon Hall, who died a missionary in India in 1826, was born in Granville in 1781.

Hon. Isaac C. Bates, three times chosen to Congress from his native district, was born in Granville in 1779. He died at Northampton in 1847, aged sixty-eight.

Hon. John E. Mills, a resident of Montreal, Canada, from 1815 to 1817, and mayor of that city, was born in Granville in 1797.

Gamaliel S. Olds, an eminent scholar and divine, who died in Ohio in 1848, was born in Granville in 1777.

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES.

July 11, 1774, the town selected as a committee "to inspect the debate between the mother-country and the inhabitants of America," Messrs. Timothy Robinson, Luke Hitchcock, Oliver Phelps, Josiah Harvey, Samuel Bancroft, Nathan Barlow, and John Hamilton.

The resolutions subsequently reported by the committee and adopted by the district were as follows:

"1. *Resolved*, That King George III. is our rightful sovereign and king, and that we will at all times bear all allegiance due unto him.

"2. That the inhabitants of this, his Majesty's Province, and the other colonies in America, are justly entitled to all the rights, liberties, and privileges that the inhabitants of Great Britain are entitled to, which rights, liberties, and privileges are in a particular manner confirmed to the inhabitants of this Province by charter, and that we would humbly request and confidently challenge these rights, liberties, and privileges to us belonging, as free and natural born English subjects.

"3. That it is our opinion that the aforesaid acts of Parliament [Stamp Act, etc.] are calculated to perplex and enslave this, his Majesty's free and loyal province, and are destructive of our invaluable liberties and privileges; and have a manifest tendency to alienate the affections of his Majesty's faithful subjects, and are in the highest degree oppressive and unconstitutional.

"4. That in order to obtain redress from the difficulties and calamities in which we are so deeply involved by the aforesaid acts of Parliament, it is our opinion that some mild and constitutional measures be agreed upon, for a universal rule to be observed throughout all the colonies, the construction of which we refer to the wisdom of the General American Congress, soon to meet. And we would humbly offer to their consideration, that it is our opinion that a suspension of all commerce with Great Britain, under proper regulations, and a covenant engagement of non-importation and non-consumption of their manufactures, to be solemnly subscribed by the people, will be the most likely means to produce the desired effect. And that such non-importation and non-consumption agreement is neither unwarrantable, hostile, nor treacherous, or contrary to our allegiance due to our king; and that it is the indispensable duty of every person who would reserve to himself and posterity the inestimable blessing of liberty, by all constitutional ways and means in his power, to endeavor to avert the much-dreaded consequences of those arbitrary and oppressive acts.

"5. That we greatly applaud the patriotic zeal of the merchants and other inhabitants of Boston, and especially the vigilance and assiduity of their committee of correspondence; and although we approve of the sentiment and spirit of their covenant presented to us to subscribe, yet we are of opinion that the same is rather premature and too precipitate, as it is a matter of the utmost importance to the British American colonies, and requires the most serious consideration, fearing it will breed discord among the inhabitants, and that a division of sentiment may be destructive of the good effect. We propose, therefore, and rather choose to defer the subscription thereto, but wait the determination of the American Congress. And do, as christians, promise and pledge our faith, that whatever constitutional determination and resolves shall be agreed upon and published by them, as a general rule of observance by all the provinces, we will subscribe to, and in all particulars abide by. A faithful adherence to this, we make no doubt, may be the happy means to reduce the ministry to a sense of their duty, and restore unto us our rights, and harmoniously unite us to our mother-country, and be the lengthening out of the tranquillity of the British Empire.

"6. That we do abhor all unconstitutional riots and tumultuous assaults upon the person or estate of any one who is personally in the execution of his own lawful business, but will, to the utmost of our power, endeavor that peace and good order be maintained.

"7. That there be a committee of correspondence to correspond with other committees in this and the neighboring colonies, and give due information of all infringements upon our rights and liberties.

"8. That a letter of construction be written by the Committee of Correspondence, in behalf of this district, to the inhabitants of the town of Boston, to assure them of our firm attachment to the common cause, and promise faithful assistance in all constitutional ways, to encourage to a firm and steadfast perseverance in all the ways of well doing."

Upon the reception of the alarm from Lexington, Granville mustered a company of 60 men and sent them promptly forward, under Capt. Lebbeus Ball, whose first lieutenant was Lemuel Bancroft, of Southwick. To this company the district gave the sum of £1 for each man "as an encouragement." Another company of 73 men, sent out early in 1776, belonged to the 5th Massachusetts Regiment, commanded by Col. John Mosely, of Westfield. The officers of the company were William Cooley, Captain; Edmund Barlow, First Lieutenant; Samuel Bancroft, Jr., Second Lieutenant; Richard Dickinson, Joel Strong, and Samuel Williams, Sergeants; Joel Bancroft, Clerk; Samuel Stiles, Drummer; Timothy Spelman, Fifer; and John Cooley, Thomas Gillet, and James Coe, Corporals. The company was equipped with 73 guns, 2 bayonets, 4 swords, 680 flints, and 5½ pounds of powder. Fourteen of Granville's citizens are said to have perished in the service,—among them being Isaac Chapman, who fell at Ticonderoga, Deacon Luke Hitchcock (who died *en route* to his home from the army, and was buried at Springfield), Enos Howe, and John Bartlett. The latter was a private in Capt. Cooley's company, and at the battle of White Plains he was cut down by a cavalryman, and his head so cleft in twain that the two parts thereof fell over upon his shoulders.

Granville performed a patriotic part in the trying days of the Revolution, and raised men and money for the service without stint, while the families of those who went into the war were provided by the district with comfortable support during the respective terms of each soldier's enlistment.

Upon the declaration of war against Great Britain in 1812, a resolution was passed "to petition Congress to avert the calamities of war and restore the nation to peace;" and one also "to present a remonstrance to Congress against an alliance with France." It was also determined "to choose a delegate to meet in county convention in Northampton, July 14, 1812, to take into consideration the alarming situation of our country, and to make such representation thereon as shall be thought proper." David Curtis was chosen to represent the district at the convention.

NOTEWORTHY INCIDENTS.

In the days of the early settlement there was much grave apprehension touching probable Indian troubles, although the settlement passed happily unscathed through the exciting periods of Indian depredations in Western Massachusetts, be-

tween the years 1744 and 1760. Timely precautions were taken by the inhabitants to guard against dangers from the savages. The first fort was built by Samuel Bancroft, in 1744, and the second, shortly after the erection of Mr. Bancroft's, by Deacon David Rose. Deacon Rose's fort, which was also his residence, was built of stone, and was the first house erected in that part of Granville now called Tolland. These forts afforded many of the settlers havens of safety whenever the near approach of Indians threatened danger, but, as before noted, no very serious demonstration was ever made in this direction by the savages.

Four of Granville's citizens who served in the last French war were tent-mates during the campaign, and returning together to Granville at the close of the war, died there many years afterwards at the respective ages of eighty-two, eighty-six, eighty-nine and ninety.

Mention has already been made of the fact that many of the early settlers lived to be very old, and in this connection it may be remarked that many of them met with accidental deaths. Samuel Gillet, the first person to die in the place, dropped dead one day while at work in his field. Samuel Bancroft, the pioneer settler, retired to rest at night in full health, and was found dead in his bed the next morning. Jonathan Rose, who lived to be one hundred and three years old, became deranged shortly before his death, and, for safe-keeping, was confined in the dwelling of one of his relatives. The building took fire one day, and Rose, being alone therein, perished in the flames. Ephraim Monson was scalded to death, Daniel Cooley, another early settler, died of an accidental wound, and Asa Burt was killed by the fall of a tree.

ORGANIZATION.

Granville was incorporated as a district Jan. 25, 1754, and under the act of 1786 became a town in the latter year, although, singularly enough, representatives were sent to the General Court as early as 1775. The district was named in honor of John Carteret, Earl of Granville, although some of the old residents believe that the name was suggested by the Grand Valley, so called, that marks the dividing-line between East and West Granville.

The territory incorporated in 1754 measured 15 miles in length by about 6 in width. In 1810 a considerable tract on the west was set off and incorporated as the town of Tolland. Unfortunately for the purposes of history, the proprietors' records antedating 1754, and the district and town records between the years 1754 and 1797, and again between 1830 and 1859, have been lost or destroyed. The following list of the persons who have served as selectmen and town clerks will therefore be found to include only those who served from 1797 to 1830 and from 1859 to 1879:

SELECTMEN.

1797.—Ezra Marvin, Jacob Bates, Abraham Granger, Jonah Harvey, Titus Fowler.
1798.—Ezra Marvin, David Robinson, Titus Fowler, Jacob Bates, Wm. Cooley.
1799.—Ezra Marvin, Jacob Bates, Titus Fowler, Wm Cooley, David Curtis.
1800.—Israel Parsons, David Robinson, Thomas Hamilton, Asa Seymour, Seth Parsons.
1801.—Israel Parsons, David Robinson, Thomas Hamilton, Seth Parsons, Perry Marshall, Jr.
1802.—Asa Seymour, David Curtis, Abraham Granger, Timothy Rose, John Phelps.
1803.—Asa Seymour, Jacob Bates, Titus Fowler, Timothy Rose, Abraham Granger.
1804.—Israel Parsons, David Curtis, Titus Fowler, John Phelps, James Coe.
1805.—Israel Parsons, John Phelps, Abraham Granger.
1806.—Ezra Marvin, Jacob Bates, Abraham Granger.
1807.—Israel Parsons, Joel Robinson, Abraham Granger.
1808.—Amos Root, Joel Robinson, Abraham Granger.
1809.—Israel Parsons, John Phelps, Wm. Twining (2d).
1810.—Asa Seymour, David Curtis, Wm Twining, James Coe, Joel Parsons.
1811.—Asa Seymour, Joel Parsons, James Barlow.
1812.—Asa Seymour, Hezekiah Robinson, Lyman Baldwin.
1813.—Israel Parsons, Hezekiah Robinson, Elihu Stow.
1814.—James Barlow, Hezekiah Robinson, Perry Babcock.
1815.—James Barlow, Perry Babcock, Joel Root, Lyman Baldwin, Stephen Spelman.
1816.—Lyman Baldwin, Joel Root, Isaac Miller, James Cooley, John Robinson.
1817.—Israel Parsons, Joel Root, John Selden, Lyman Baldwin, Dudley Humphrey.
1818.—Patrick Boies, Joel Root, Hezekiah Robinson, E. Barlow, Jr., Nathan Parsons.
1819.—John Selden, Hezekiah Robinson, James Barlow.
1820.—Francis Stebbins, James Barlow, Hezekiah Robinson.
1821.—Francis Stebbins, James Barlow, Jona. B. Bancroft.
1822.—Francis Stebbins, Bela Bancroft, Denison Parsons.
1823.—James Barlow, Denison Parsons, Wm. Marvin.
1824.—Denison Parsons, Wm Marvin, Benjamin Barnes, Jr.
1825.—Denison Parsons, Joel Root, Stephen Spelman.
1826.—Hezekiah Robinson, Joel Root, Nathan Parsons.
1827.—Stephen Spelman, Hezekiah Robinson, James Barlow.
1828.—Hezekiah Robinson, James Barlow, Nathan Parsons.
1829.—James Cooley, Noah Cooley, Jonathan B. Bancroft.
1830.—Noah Cooley, Elijah Seymour, Vincent Holcomb.

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1859.—O. Z. Hugens, James H. Andrews, James P. Cooley.
1860.—D. M. Wheeler, O. Z. Hugens, James H. Andrews.
1861.—Edmund Barlow, D. M. Wheeler, Edward Holcomb.
1862.—John D. Bifley, Wm. Wells, James W. Spelman.
1863.—James W. Spelman, R. H. Barlow, Daniel H. Drake.
1864.—D. M. Wheeler, Franklin Robinson, D. H. Drake.
1865.—R. H. Barlow, Silas Noble, James W. Spelman.
1866.—W. W. Baron, D. H. Drake, L. B. Marks.
1867.—James W. Spelman, Edwin Seymour, James H. Andrews.
1868.—James W. Johnson, Edwin Seymour, Nelson Godard.
1869.—E. H. Seymour, James O. Rose, James W. Johnson.
1870.—E. H. Seymour, S. O. Brocker, Francis Clark.
1871.—Rufus Smith, James H. Seymour, Wm Clark.
1872.—Rufus Smith, Wm C. Clark, E. L. Brown.
1873.—Wm. C. Clark, E. H. Seymour, James W. Johnson.
1874.—Wm. C. Clark, Orville Carpenter, G. W. Territt
1875.—Orville Carpenter, M. J. Rose, Rufus Smith.
1876.—Orville Carpenter, M. J. Rose, L. B. Marks.
1877–78.—Miles J. Rose, E. L. Brown, Wm. E. Barnes.

TOWN CLERKS.

John Phelps, 1797–99; Israel Parsons, 1799–1801; John Phelps, 1801–3; Israel Parsons, 1803; John Phelps, 1804–7; Thaddeus Squire, 1807–9; John Phelps, 1809–11; James Cooley, 1811, '15, '17, '19, '21, '23, '25, '27; John Phelps, 1812–13; Joel Parsons, 1814; Patrick Boies, 1816, '18, '20, '22, '28, '30; Vincent Holcomb, 1824, '26; Elijah Seymour, 1829.

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Chapin F. Brown, 1859; W. L. Boies, 1860; Ralph S. Brown, 1861; Lyman W. Shepard, 1862, '64, '66; R. S. Brown, 1863, '65; J. M. Gibbons, 1867–71; R. S. Brown, 1871, '75; J. M. Gibbons, 1875; R. S. Brown, 1876–77; J. M. Gibbons, 1878.

REPRESENTATIVES AT THE GENERAL COURT.

Among those who represented Granville at the General Court up to 1857, when the town lost its exclusive representation, the following are noted:

Timothy Robinson, Nathan Barlow, Oliver Phelps, Josiah Harvey, Wm. Cooley, Titus Fowler, Sam'l Thrall, John Hamilton, Clark Cooley, Jas. Hamilton, Thos. Burbank, David Robinson, Enoch Bancroft, Jacob Bates, Enos Bancroft, John Phelps, Israel Parsons, Thos. Hamilton, Abraham Granger, Ezra Marvin, Wm. Twining, Asa Seymour, David Curtis, James Barlow, James Cooley, Perry Babcock, Reuben Hills, Francis Stebbins, Joel Root, Hezekiah Robinson, Jonathan B. Bancroft, Patrick Boies, Elijah Seymour, Noah Cooley, Sam'l Root, Denison Parsons, Levi Parsons, Francis Peebles, Aaron L. Curtis, James Root, Wm. C. Dunham, Henry Clark, Alpheus Bancroft.

VILLAGES.

The villages in Granville are three in number.

EAST GRANVILLE,

the site of the earliest settlement, was originally called by that name, and here, as may be imagined, occurred the incidents with which the early history of the town is connected. Here is a church, a post-office, the town-hall, a store, and a collection of about forty neat and thrifty-looking dwellings, which, in some cases, betoken moderate wealth. An old tavern-building, once a popular hostelry, has outlived its usefulness in that respect, and is occupied as a private dwelling.

WEST GRANVILLE,

originally called Middle Granville,—when what is now Tolland was West Granville,—is a pleasantly-located village, four miles west of East Granville, and contains, besides about thirty dwellings, a store, hotel, post-office, a church, and an

excellent school called "The Academy." In both these villages agriculture is the chief support of the inhabitants.

GRANVILLE CORNERS,

known commonly as Jockey Corners, nestles under the high hill upon which East Granville stands, and is removed about a mile distant eastward from the latter place. It contains a population of perhaps 300, and, in a business sense, is the most important village in the town, here being located two extensive drum-factories elsewhere referred to. There are also two churches, a hotel, post-office, two stores and other minor business interests. It has been a thriving village for many years, and bids fair to hold that course for time to come.

CHURCHES.

A CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized about 1747, at what is now East Granville, and soon after, in the same year, a church edifice was erected about a mile west of the village. The first pastor, Rev. Moses Tuttle, was ordained in that year, and preached until 1754. He was succeeded, in 1756, by Rev. Jedediah Smith, an earnest preacher, under whose ministrations a strong revival set in, in 1757, when upward of 30 new members were received into church fellowship. Later, he sought to inculcate the Stoddard doctrine into the minds of his people, and the opposition he encountered created much dissension, and the withdrawal of many members. Despite his troublous experience, he remained the pastor until early in 1776, when his hostility to the Revolutionary cause compelled his retirement and removal from the town.

During the interval between 1776 and 1795 the church was without a regular pastor. In the latter year, Rev. Timothy M. Cooley, a native of Granville, was ordained, and served through an extended pastorate of fifty-nine years, until 1854, when, in his eighty-third year, he was, at his own request, relieved from his ministerial labors. Shortly after his ordination, the church raised a permanent fund of $5600 for the support of the ministry, and upon Mr. Cooley's retirement it was voted that he should have one-half the annual income of the fund during the remainder of his life.

Upon the completion of Mr. Cooley's fiftieth year in the service of the church, in 1845, the event was handsomely celebrated in Granville by a joyful jubilee, on which occasion the inhabitants erected in the village of East Granville a neat stone monument, which still stands, and which will long continue to stand as a reminder of the important incident. The church had, in 1879, a membership of 75, at which period the pastor in charge was Rev. Nelson Scott.

A new church building—the present one—was erected in the village of East Granville in 1802, in which year the old one, built in 1747, was taken down.

THE SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized in 1781, in what is now West Granville, and, although a pastor—Rev. Aaron J. Booge—was ordained in 1786, no church edifice was built until 1788. This structure, having from time to time been repaired and improved, is still in use. Mr. Booge, although popular at first, fell into disfavor after a time, and when, in 1786, he was dismissed, the church was somewhat disorganized. His successor—Rev. Joel Baker, who was ordained in 1797—had a somewhat similar experience. His ministry was, for thirty years after his ordination, a remarkably peaceful one; but after that, for some unknown cause, opposition to him began to manifest itself, and this, it is said, so preyed upon his mind that he fell into a physical decline, and with his death, in 1832, closed his labors in the church. Among his successors were Revs. Seth Chapin, Henry Eddy, Calvin Foote, and Henry B. Smith. The church, which had, in 1879, a membership of about 70, was in charge of Rev. J. C. Alvord.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

was the outgrowth of dissensions in the First Congregational Church by reason of the adoption of the Stoddard doctrine. Its broad principles offended many, and, withdrawing about 1760, they held meetings of their own for many years thereafter, styling themselves "Separatists." In 1791 they organized a Baptist Church at what is now called Granville Corners, and there, in 1800, built a house of worship. The church flourished with much vigor from this date forward, and in 1808 had a membership of 88. Only occasional preaching was enjoyed until 1798, when Elder Miner was called to the charge, in which he remained until 1816. His successor—Rev. Silas Root—preached from 1817 until his death, in 1846. The pastor in 1879 was Rev. Daniel Dearborn, and in that year the membership was about 90. The first church building, which was, in 1848, replaced by the present structure, is now used as the parsonage.

A UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

was organized at Granville Corners in 1863, and in the same year a house of worship was erected. The membership is about 25, but there is at present no regular pastor, preaching being supplied from time to time as it can be obtained.

SCHOOLS.

Although the district doubtless bestirred itself previous to that date in the matter of schools, it is supposed that the first appropriation made for the advancement of education was in the year 1762, when £20 were raised for the purpose. The loss of the early records renders it impossible to say when the first school-house was built or who was the first school-teacher. The system of public education in Granville has always been a liberal one, and now (in 1879) the apportionment of the town into eleven school districts testifies that that liberal spirit has not been suffered to weaken. There is at Granville Corners an excellent graded school, which employs the services of two teachers, and which is highly esteemed in the community. Granville has contributed a considerable number of college graduates, of whom mention is here made of the following: Rufus Harvey, Timothy M. Cooley, Elijah Bates, Stephen Twining, Truman Baldwin, Isaac C. Bates, Roger C. Hatch, David B. Coe, David B. Curtis, Seth M. Leavenworth, Gordon Hall, Lorrin C. Hatch, John Seward, Harvey Coe, Chas. F. Bates, Chas. S. Robinson, Thomas Twining, Timothy C. Cooley, Augustus Pomeroy, David L. Coe, James Cooley, Curtis P. Baker, Joseph J. Foot, Wm. Webster, Gurdon S. Stebbins, John C. Terrett, George Foot, Louis E. Root, Junius H. Hatch, Benson Baldwin, David L. Root.

BURIAL-PLACES.

Of the five burying-grounds in the town, one is at Granville Corners, two are at East Granville, and two at West Granville. The oldest one is found at East Granville, near where the first Congregational Church was built in 1747, about a mile west of the village centre. The first person buried there was Samuel Gillet, who died in 1739, and who is supposed to have been the first person who died in what is now Granville. No headstone marks his resting-place, and it may also be remarked that many of those set up previous to 1760 have been either destroyed or have lost their inscriptions through the erosions of time. The oldest inscriptions now legible are given as follows:

Samuel Wheeler, Jr., 1758; Elsa Wheeler, 1758; Smith Miller, 1759; Roth Rose, 1759; Sarah Pratt, 1757; —— Coe, 1759; Annie Barlow, 1755; Isaac Dowd, 1761; Nathaniel Hubbard, 1762; Lydia Stow, 1761; Olive Tibbits, 1762; Seth Coe, 1760; —— Coe, 1762; Job Stiles, Jr., 1766; Martha Barlow, 1765; Nancy Smith, 1769; Asa Burt, 1774; Sarah Bancroft, 1777; Lydia Stiles, 1779; Londen Dickinson, 1772; Hannah Dickinson, 1778; Sarah, wife of Phineas Pratt, 1777; Phineas Pratt, 1770; Eliza, wife of David Rose, 1775; Hiram, son of Gerard Pratt, 1777; Phebe, wife of Aaron Coe, 1774; three daughters of Lemuel Bancroft, 1775 and 1776; James Barlow, 1777; Zoviar, daughter of Thos. Gillet, 1783; Samuel Bancroft, 1788, aged seventy-seven; Statira, daughter of Eber Spelman,

1781; Eliza, wife of Aaron Spelman, 1786; Eliachim Stow, 1789, aged eighty-two; Asahel Clark, 1784, aged sixty-five; Lewman, son of Daniel Cooley, 1786; Daniel Cooley, 1782; Phineas Tinker, 1782; Reuben Rose, 1783; Justus Rose, 1781; Eliza, wife of Ahumaz Reed, 1791; Thomas Spelman, 1790; Alsop, son of Elihu Stow, 1790; Algemine, daughter of Job Stiles, 1791; James Coe, 1794; Salvana Walworth, 1791; Abigail, wife of Jonathan Church, 1794; Mejarez Dunham, 1796; Oliver, son of Benjamin Waters, 1798; Jasper Marvin, 1797; Margaret, wife of Nathan Barlow, 1791; Thomas Gillet, 1791; Sarah, relict of Samuel Bancroft, 1802, aged eighty-three; Sarah, wife of Thomas Spelman, 1801, aged eighty-five; Catharine, wife of Eliachim Stow, 1801, aged eighty-two.

INDUSTRIES.

The only manufacturing industries of the town—save perhaps a few saw-mills—are located at the village of Granville Corners. Here Noble & Cooley have an extensive drum-factory, in which they employ about sixty workmen, and produce about $50,000 worth of manufactures annually, their product including, besides drums, toys of various kinds. Although the factory is located on Valley Brook, a rapid stream, steam-power is alone used. The woods used in the manufacture of drums are maple, poplar, and bass. Messrs. Noble & Cooley have operated this factory since 1855. About a mile east of the Corners, Hon. Ethan Robinson, the present Representative in the Legislature from this district, has another drum-factory, employing about 15 persons.

Agriculture is scarcely in a flourishing condition. The soil is generally sterile and stony. Farmers prefer to buy their grain, as they say they can do so cheaper than they can raise it. Good grazing-lands are plentiful, and stock-raising, together with a limited production of butter and cheese, are the principal pursuits of the husbandman. Tobacco is grown, but this industry, important here some years ago, is gradually being abandoned. The total assessed valuation of the town in 1877 was $383,795, on which there was a tax of $6077.61, a rate of nearly 16 mills on the dollar. The value of manufactures in 1875 was $65,680, and that of agricultural and domestic products $122,840. The farms number 220, and the dwelling-houses 256.

REBELLION RECORD.

Appended will be found the names of those who served during the war of the Rebellion, 1861–65:

William H. Atkins, 10th Mass.
Chauncey Gowdy, 10th Mass.
George S. Harger, 10th Mass.
James Justin, 10th Mass.
Ed. N. Bliss, 27th Mass.
William H. Bancroft, 27th Mass.
William H. Beach, 27th Mass.
Charles E. Baldwin, 27th Mass.
Milo H. Cooley, 27th Mass.
S. P. Cooley, 27th Mass.
Erastus Cook, 27th Mass.
George W. Cone, 27th Mass.
George F. Green, 27th Mass.
H. W. Green, 27th Mass.
John V. Hull, 27th Mass.
Justus W. King, 27th Mass.
J. C. Messinger, 27th Mass.
Martin Osborn, 27th Mass.
Roderick Pomeroy, Jr., 27th Mass.
A. B. Pomeroy, 27th Mass.
Daniel Pomeroy, 27th Mass.
Nathan B. Pomeroy, 27th Mass.
John R. Rowley, 27th Mass.
Myron J. Rose, 27th Mass.
Salem P. Rose, 27th Mass.
Jos. W. Roberts, 27th Mass.
Jas. H. Smith, 27th Mass.
John D. Searl, 27th Mass.
Henry W. Tryon, 27th Mass
Charles W. Terrett, 27th Mass.
Calvin J. Treat, 27th Mass.
Daniel Collins, 27th Mass.
Stiles Couch, 31st Mass.
Willis Humison, 31st Mass.
George Lee, 31st Mass.
Jerry Lynch, 31st Mass.
James Spelman, 31st Mass.
Daniel McCarty, 31st Mass.
Joseph Tyler, 31st Mass.
Silas L. Keep, 30th Mass.
George L. Church, 34th Mass.
George H. Atkins, 34th Mass.
Leigh R. Brewer, 34th Mass.
John Cummings, 34th Mass.
R. N. Farnham, 34th Mass.
George H. Justin, 34th Mass.
Frederick Krollman, 34th Mass.
Isaac S. Nash, 34th Mass.
James Saunders, 34th Mass.
Samuel P. Winchell, 34th Mass.
Isaac Wetherell, 24th Mass.
George L. Bancroft, 46th Mass.
William C. Clark, 46th Mass.
Henry Champlin, 46th Mass.
Joseph L. Clark, 46th Mass.
Aaron S. Clark, 46th Mass.
O. S. Dickinson, 46th Mass.
O. C. Dickinson, 46th Mass.
S. D. Hayden, 46th Mass.
William D. Hayden, 46th Mass.
James M. Justin, 46th Mass.
Henry E. Miner, 46th Mass.
Chauncey Newton, 46th Mass.
Marvin Osborn, 46th Mass.
U. H. Pierce, 46th Mass.
E. M. Peebles, 46th Mass.
H. F. Rowley, 46th Mass.
N. C. Randall, 46th Mass.
L. L. Rose, 46th Mass.
Ira L. Root, 46th Mass.
Henry M. Ripley, 46th Mass.
M. V. Stow, 46th Mass.
Ephraim Wells, 46th Mass.
Luther Gardiner, 46th Mass.
Albert Treat, 46th Mass.
J. G. Brewer, 27th Mass.
Charles C. Brewer, 27th Mass.
Chauncey P. Howe, 27th Mass.
Stephen W. Knox, 27th Mass.
N. A. Randall, 27th Mass.
Hiram L. Chase, 2d H. Art.
Andrew Cook.
Patrick Donovan, 31st Mass.
George G. Lewis, 2d H. Art.
D. W. McAllister.
Joseph Murphy.
I. L. Hummeston.
Harvey Rose, 2d H. Art.
B. F. Treat, 31st Mass.
Henry Kerwin, 31st Mass.
John Lynch, 31st Mass.
B. F. Cooley, 31st Mass.
Nathan E. Coe, 2d H. Art.
William Champlin, 2d H. Art.
William B. Nelson, 2d H. Art.
Henry Krollman, 2d H. Art.
William S. Maloney, 2d H. Art.
Charles H. McIntyre, 17th Mass.
H. C. Clement, 2d H. Art.
James Bruce, 2d H. Art.
E. W. Rice, 27th Mass.
Charles W. Roberts, 27th Mass.
Henry Ryther, 27th Mass.
John W. Brewer, 27th Mass.
Buell Seymour, 46th Mass.
L. C. Farnham, 34th Mass.
Robert Rice, Z. F. Cooley, John Cooley, Samuel Cooley, William Smith, J. E. Bidwell, Patrick Burns, Chapin Brown, Erastus Cook, Edward Carpenter, William Granger, Chauncey Hodge, Henry Randall, H. E. Cornwall, Alvin Rice, Henry Saunders.

SOUTHWICK.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

SOUTHWICK lies in the second tier of towns to the west of the Connecticut River, and is bounded on the north by Westfield; on the south by the State of Connecticut; on the east by Agawam, in Massachusetts, and Suffield, in Connecticut; and on the west by Granville, in Massachusetts, and Granby, in Connecticut.

The portion of the tract projecting beyond the direct boundary between Massachusetts and Connecticut embraced originally a tract extending as far east as the present line between Southwick and Agawam, being divided nearly in the centre by *Congamuck* Pond. This tract was in dispute between Connecticut and Massachusetts as late as 1800, and, according to Dr. Holland, the settlement of the dispute was effected as follows: one Roger Moore, living on this tract, being warned to do military duty, refused, whereupon litigation ensued, and the case being presented for adjustment to the Connecticut Legislature, the matter was settled by making the pond the dividing line, those on the west remaining in Massachusetts and those on the east in Connecticut, the decision being ren-

dered in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants. The area of this projecting tract is equal to about six square miles. The New Haven and Northampton Railroad touches the town on the east, at Southwick village, four miles from the village of Westfield.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface in both the east and the west is mountainous, but north and south the land is generally low, the soil being rocky on the elevations and sandy in the lowlands. Although the timber-land has been cleared to a considerable extent there is still an abundance of timber, chief among which may be reckoned oak and chestnut, with numerous other varieties. In the southeast there is a vast pond, or, more properly speaking, four connected ponds, covering a large area, and known as Congamuck Pond. Many years ago an English company undertook, at great expense, to reclaim this tract for cultivation, but the undertaking proving greater than anticipated it was abandoned as impracticable. The only eminence of consequence is Sodom Mountain, in the west, at whose base flows Munn's Brook, the only brook of size in the town. There are in Southwick numerous inviting rural retreats, within pleasant leafy woods, and near the shores of the numerous ponds found within its borders. These retreats are largely visited in the summer by people from adjoining towns, as well as from Southwick itself.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The settlement of Southwick proper did not begin until 1706, when it was incorporated as a district. Previous to that year it was a portion of Westfield, and a history of the earliest settlements on the tract will necessarily be found in connection with the early history of Westfield. Reference is, however, made to the statement that the first settler on the tract is said to have been Samuel Fowler, who located in 1734, in the north section, on what was known as "Poverty," in compliment to the barrenness of the soil thereabouts.

Among the early settlers were Gideon Stiles, Noah Loomis, Silas Fowler, Abner Fowler, Matthew Laflin, Ephraim Griffin, Israel Perkins, John Kent, William Moore, David Nelson, George Granger, Jas. Smith, John Campbell, Joseph Moore, John Berry, Moses Root, Phineas Southwell, Stephen Sexton, Ephraim Chamberlain, Phineas Perkins, Thomas Hough, Brigham Brown, Isaac Coit, David Ives, Shubel Stiles, Samson French, Doras Stiles, David Fowler, Holcomb Granger, Joseph Forward, Abner Forward, Job Langton, Solomon Stephens, Enos Foot, and John Rockwell.

The greater portion of the descendants of these early settlers are now residing out of Southwick, many of the first generation having responded to more alluring agricultural inducements and "gone West."

From the town records under date October, 1781, it is learned that the settlers in Southwick at that time included David Nelson, David Hastings, Thomas Hanchet, Amos Noble, Gideon Stiles, Benjamin Rising, Jr., George Sexton, Stephen Sexton, Solomon Munsel, Wm. Campbell, Samuel Johnson, Amos Johnson, Moses Hays, Israel Hays, James Campbell, Daniel Wait, John Woodbury, John Pierce, John Pierce, Jr., Moses Noble, Matthew Laflin, Joseph Moor, Israel Perkins, Phineas Perkins, Benjamin Loomis, Jr., Enos Loomis, Elijah Hough, James Smith, William Moor, John Bishop, Moses Mitchell, Jonathan Wilcox, Eldad Graves, Samuel Johnson, Jr., Benjamin Rising, Silas Fowler, Stephen Russell, Abner Fowler, David Fowler, Titus Bigelow, Phineas Southwell, Benjamin Loomis, Nehemiah Loomis, Israel Loomis, Abraham Page, Jr., Abraham Page, Hezekiah Jones, Joseph Barber, Roger Root, Gideon Root, Jonathan Tilletson, Josiah Kent, Ezra Kent, Gad Allen, James Nelson, John Kent, Elijah Blackman, Martin Holcom, William Marther, Zur Root, William Miller, Joshua Button, Mary Granger, Samuel Haynes, John Wilcox, Trustum Story, John Story, Jacob Cook, Isaac Fowler, Abner Rising, Joseph Hide, Jr., Pliney Sacket, Noah Loomis, Noah Loomis, Jr., Shem Loomis, Moses Olds, Samuel Olds, Moses Allen, Moses Root, Samuel Kellogg, Jesse Sacket, Jared Bush, Josiah Kellogg, Amasa Ives, David Ives, Thomas Hough, John Berry, Thomas Campbell, John Campbell, Amos Rising, Solomon Stevens, Nathaniel Gilberd, Silas Stevens, Freegrace Norton, Isaac Gilberd, Daniel Lee, Eldad Norton, George Granger, George Granger, Jr., Levi Palmer, Eldred Palmer, Gad Dewey, Simon Weatherbee, Samson French, Philip Hays, and Daniel Gridlin.

Of the descendants of John Rockwell, Miss Lovica, a daughter, still resides in Southwick, at the age of ninety-two, the oldest person in the town, and the veritable "oldest inhabitant;" Abigail, another daughter, died some years ago; John Tully, a son, removed early to Tioga, Pa.; Uzal, another son (now dead), had sons,—Lawton, who died young; Joseph W., now residing in Southwick; Theron (dead); Owen, living in Westfield; Lawton, living in Boston; and Uzal, Jr., living in Springfield.

Thomas Hough's sons were Ensign, Joel, Horatio, and John, but no descendants thereof are now living in Southwick.

A daughter of Enos Foot, Mrs. John Mills, of Springfield, died a few months ago. His other children died unmarried.

Job Langton's children were Lewis, Charles, Jarvis, Julia, and Catherine. Julia married Orvis Carrington, and removed to Ohio; Catherine married Oliver Utley, and died in Southwick; Jarvis died young; Lewis removed to Kentucky; and Charles is now living in Northampton.

Dr. Isaac Coit, the first physician of the town, died childless.

Anson Stiles, a son of Gideon Stiles, still lives in Southwick.

Joseph Forward's children were Joseph M., Pliny, Robert, George, Polly, Perley, and Catherine. The sons are all dead. Robert died a bachelor; Joseph M. left Homer M. (now dead), Joseph M., and A. J., the two latter still living in Southwick. His daughters were Mrs. B. Y. Butler, of Southwick (now dead), Mary R. (dead), and Mrs. Hinsdale Smith, now living in Springfield. Pliny had one son, Pliny M., now living in Southwick, and three daughters, viz., Mrs. David P. Holton, of New York; Mrs. Thomas Rood, of Westfield; and Mrs. Silas Norton, of Southwick (now dead). George had two sons, Robert and Egbert, and four daughters, Jane, Ruth, Emerett, and Delia. All of these (save Ruth, who is dead) are residing in Ohio.

Matthew Laflin's children were Matthew Jr., Heman, and Lucy. Lucy married David Campbell, of Pittsfield, and is now dead. Matthew Jr. left Roland (now dead), whose son Chuncey lives in Southwick; Winthrop (dead), whose children live in New York; Luther, who lives in Saugerties, N. Y.; Walter, who died in Pittsfield; and Matthew, who lives in Chicago. The daughters of Matthew Jr. were Mrs. Case, of Canton, Conn.; Mrs. Joseph Boies, of Saugerties, N. Y. (both dead); and Mrs. Charles Jessup, now living in Westfield. Heman's children were Cutler, Lester Wells (all dead), Heman Jr. (now living in New Haven), and Mrs. Matthew D. Field (now living in Southwick).

Noah Loomis drew largely upon the Bible, and named his four sons Noah Jr., Shem, Ham, and Japhet. Noah Jr.'s sons were Noah, Walter, and Russell. Four of Walter's sons—B. B., George, Edward, and Oliver—are now living in Southwick. Ham had ten sons and two daughters. Of these the only one living in Southwick is John W. The living daughters of Walter (above named) are Mrs. Charles M. Phelps, Mrs. Robert Hosmer, and Mrs. Henry Hamilton, all of Westfield. Shem had two sons, Japhet (dead) and Shem, now living in Springfield. Of his daughters, Beckie married Mr. Weatherby, of Southwick; Pollie married Mr. Stocking,

JOHN BOYLE was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, Aug. 7, 1803, being the only son of Richard and Ann Boyle. He emigrated with his mother to Canada in 1819, where she died; and he finally removed to Southwick, Mass., in 1826, where he commenced work by the month on the canal then being built between Northampton and New Haven, and he afterward took a contract on the same canal. Has followed the business of railroad construction ever since, having built a part of the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, besides working on many of the New England roads. He had no opportunity of receiving even a common-school education. He has been twice married, both of his wives being dead. He has two children by his first wife still living,—Robert and William, both residents of Southwick. He has also one by his second wife living,—Jane E., wife of William W. Phelps, of Southwick. He is a Democrat in politics, and was a member of the State Legislature in 1864. He is a liberal, enterprising, and public-spirited citizen.

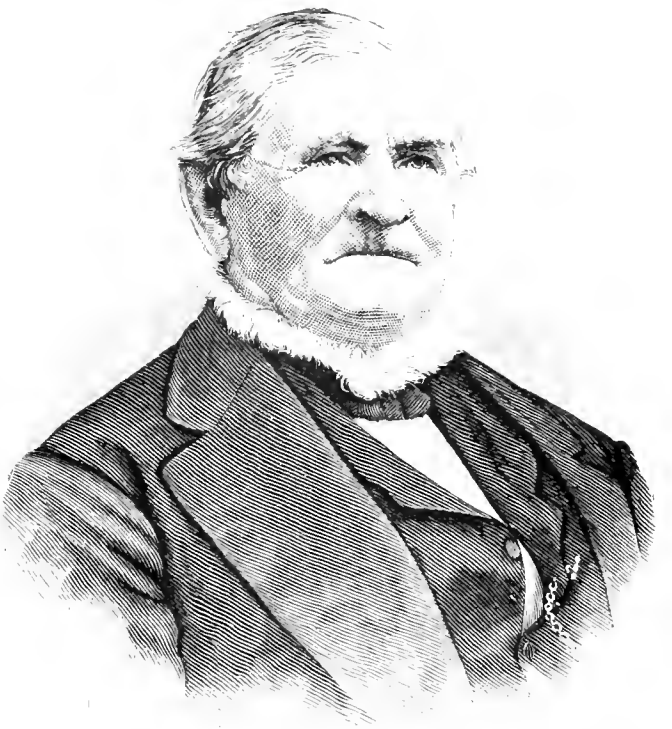
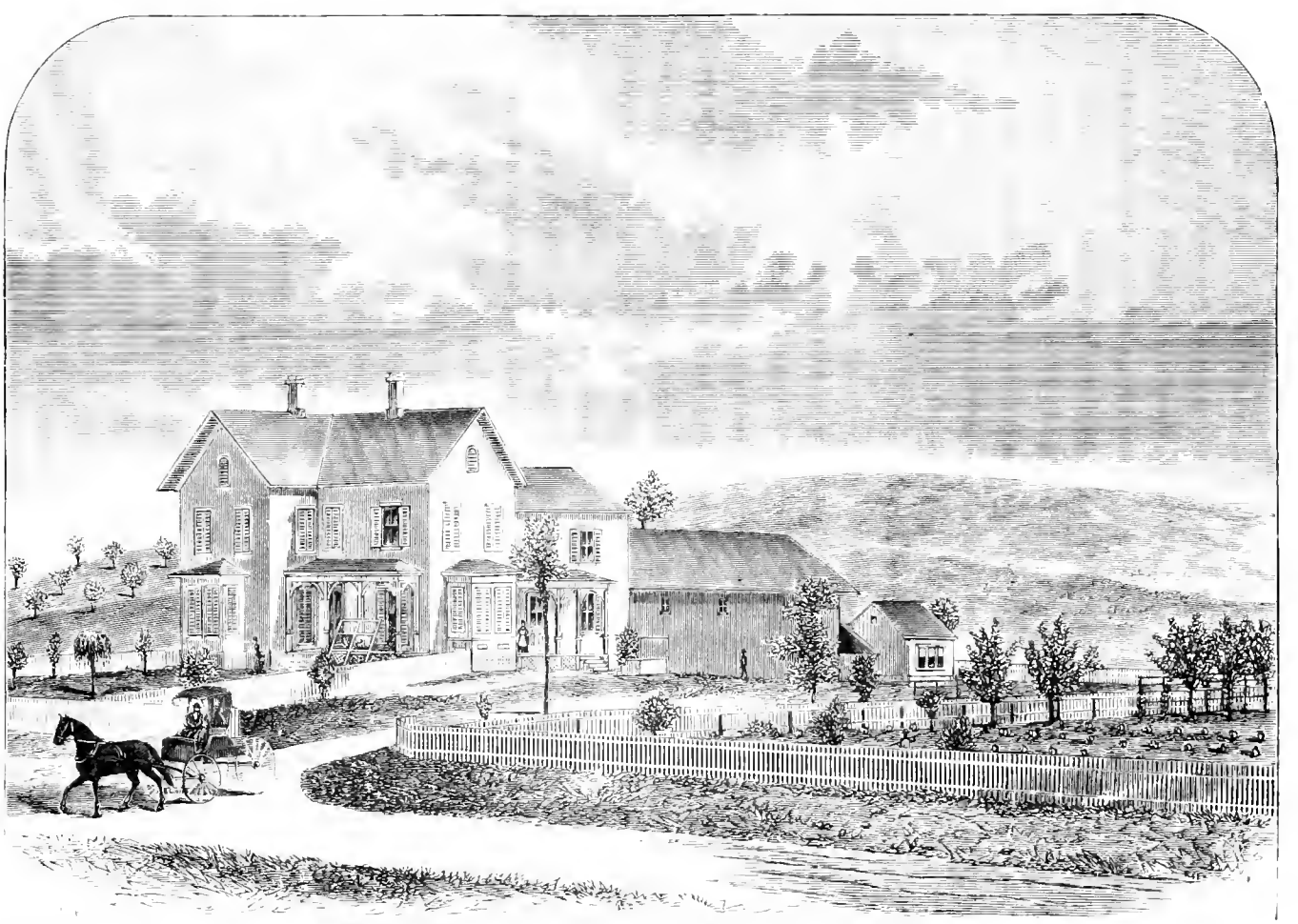


Photo. by Moffitt.

John Boyle



RESIDENCE OF JOHN BOYLE, SOUTHWICK, MASS.

We are unable to give many facts in regard to the early history of this gentleman's ancestors, and cannot trace the genealogy of his family farther back than to Seth Gillett, his grandfather, who settled in the town of Southwick about one hundred years ago, and raised a large family of children, of whom Rodolphus was the father of Sardis. He was born Nov. 18, 1771, and married Eunice Cushman, Aug. 11, 1794, she having been born Jan. 1, 1770. They had a family of seven children, viz.: Tacy, Sardis (1st), Sardis (2d), Socrates, Mary, Seth, and Eunice, all of whom lived to maturity except the two eldest. This worthy couple lived to a ripe old age, and died within a few months of each other; Mrs. Gillett passing away Sept. 15, 1849, followed by her husband, Nov. 19, 1849.

Sardis was born in Southwick, Sept. 1, 1798, and passed his early life on his father's farm. He was married, Jan. 14, 1822, to Ursula, adopted daughter of Reuben Clark, of Southwick. She was a native

Photo. by Moffitt, Springfield.

Sardis Gillett

of Connecticut, having been born June 22, 1799. Their family consisted of six children, four of whom are now living, as follows: Sardis Wells, now a resident of Cleveland, Ohio; Harrison Gray Otis, now located at Waterford, Pa.; William Wirt, who dwells on his father's old homestead in Southwick, together with his sister, Kate E.

Politically he was a member of the Republican party; held several offices of trust and honor. He was also a member of the Episcopal Church. During his life he used to tell the story that he had lived in three counties, viz., Hampshire, Hampden, and Hartford, and two States, viz., Massachusetts and Connecticut, without changing his place of residence. After fifty years of married life he was called upon to mourn the death of his wife, who died Oct. 24, 1867. He died Dec. 28, 1878, leaving friends and neighbors to regret his loss, and a large fortune which had been accumulated by years of hard toil.

of Southwick; Thirza married L. B. Platt, of Pittsfield; and Sallie married Mr. Judson, of Springfield.

Of the descendants of Isaac Gillett, Sardis, Charles, and Cratus are now residing at Gillett's Corners, about two miles south of Southwick village.

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES.

Southwick was true in the stormy days of the Revolution, and upon the alarm from Lexington, in 1775, the town called a meeting, and voted to raise "twenty-five minnet-men," and further that "the minnet-men shall reg their gons upon the town's cost that ant abel to reg their one gons, and the cost to be taken out of their wages." In this year Jonathan Hare was sent as a delegate to the Continental Congress. The first committee of correspondence mentioned in the records was appointed in January, 1776, and was composed of Noah Loomis, Silas Fowler, Wm. Moor, John Kent, Deacon Morton, Solomon Stephens, and Ephraim Griffin. In this year it was resolved "to be an independent state if Congress think proper," by which it was doubtless meant to endorse a declaration of national independence. A bounty of 30*s.* per man was offered nine men to enlist in the Continental service to go to "Canady," and it was further resolved "to Chus a Comety to borrow the money for the Solgers, provided the truserer Can't Colect it." A vote in 1778 directed "the ofecers, selectmen, and Comety to make a *neforge* (meaning perhaps an 'effort') in drafting the Continental Solgers." Fifteen pounds bounty per man were given Levi Bradley and Thomas Lesul for enlisting in the service, and shortly thereafter it was voted "to give the three men that Inlest in the Continental Sarves thirty pound Eich." At the same time it was resolved "to git the clothing for the Continental Solgers, viz., Shurts, Stockens, and Shus." The records set forth that about this time John Kent was chosen "vendew" master "to Sel the Stel Sent to the town from ye Bord of War."

In 1780 the town voted not to have Capt. Silas Fowler (in command of a company in the service) go on and draft soldiers for the Continental army, and agreed further to indemnify the officers for all cost that might arise by reason of the town's default in not raising the above men. A committee was also chosen to inquire into the drafting order issued by the General Court, the inference being that the town was not quite satisfied as to the legality of the orders. The resolution to stop the draft was probably rescinded, for directly afterward it was decided to raise only three men out of the six ordered by the General Court, and for these three men it was agreed to pay $1000 each (Continental money) as a bounty, and 20*s.* per month in addition to the State's wages, in silver money or its value in grain. A record of date 1781 shows that early in that year Southwick had nine soldiers in the Continental army. In December, 1781, an effort was made to raise more three years' soldiers; £45 were raised for soldiers' bounties, and the militia officers were directed to call their men together to see if the three years' soldiers could be obtained.

Previous to this, in 1780, three months' soldiers were offered $500 each, and 20*s.* per month in silver. Six months' men were offered $1000 bounty, and 20*s.* per month. Thirty-seven hundred pounds in Continental money, or £93 in new emission, were called for early in 1781 to buy Continental beef, and a committee was chosen to go to the army and inquire into the number and state of the soldiers sent by the town. The beef was bought for £120 per hundred,—more than a pound of money for a pound of beef. The records refer at this time to Gideon Stiles as a lieutenant in the service, and to the fact that Abner Fowler was sent to the Cambridge Congress. The town was fined £28 in 1781 for not raising seven six months' men ordered by the General Court. With a vote in 1781 to raise £15 in silver to pay for five three months' men the town records close their history of the town's action upon matters concerned in the Revolutionary struggle. Upon the close of the war in 1783, the town refused to pay the commutation or five years' pay to Continental officers, as ordered by Congress.

Among the soldiers who went into the war of 1812 from Southwick were Enos Foote, as colonel, and Abraham Rising, Robert Forward, David Noble, Elisha Steer, Benjamin Lound-berry, and Leonard Smith, as privates.

NOTEWORTHY INCIDENTS.

The earliest recorded road in the town was laid out in 1775, between Mr. Forward's land and Jas. Smith's land, "from the County road that leads to the Mills, to the town road that leads to the meeting-house." Twenty pounds were raised for highways in 1776; it was resolved to purchase a grave-cloth, and further resolved to build no bridge over Two-Mile Brook on the county road that "Leds through the Shepaster." In 1776 it was determined "not to have Enoculation sat up," but in the following year it was decided to "set up" the small-pox.

Jonathan Hare was chosen as an agent to "converse with other towns and inquire into the acts of the General Court," and it was voted in December, 1786, that "the Superior Court sha'n't set at Springfield the last Tuesday of this instant." A pound was built in 1777 "by James Smith's house, near the road to Poverty, 40 feet squair." A road was also opened from John Story's to the Simsbury road, and £45 raised for town charges, for which in the following year £368 were appropriated, when a road was laid out from the Simsbury road to Griffin's by the way of Root's marsh.

According to the records, the first person born in what is now Southwick was William, son of George Granger, in 1763; the first marriage that of Joseph Hide and Eunice Gilbert in 1771; the first death that of Samuel Fowler, January, 1771. One of the earliest taverns, if not the first, was kept by Saul Fowler on the site of the present hotel in Southwick village, about 1780, and in the same building also he kept a store. Dr. Isaac Coit, who flourished in Southwick at an early date, was a surgeon in the American army during the Revolution, and was Southwick's first physician, and he served in the town as justice of the peace as well for many years.

In 1779, Southwick voted to have a new State constitution, and in 1782 it was decided that the innholders and retailers of Southwick should not take out a license unless two-thirds of the county should,—referring, no doubt, to the excise act passed by the General Court. But £30 were raised in 1783 for town charges, and in 1786 a road from Granville line to the notch in East Mountain was opened.

The oldest residents of Southwick in January, 1879, were Heaton Granger, aged eighty-eight, and Miss Lovica Rockwell, aged ninety-two. The oldest building in the town is one built by Mr. Fowler, in 1778, in the northern section, and now owned by King Fowler. July 15, 1809, the town was called upon to mourn publicly over a sad calamity whereby four young ladies—Julia Stratton, Mary Langdon, Orpha Cannon, and Charlotte Cannon—were drowned in Congamuck Pond while out for a pleasure sail. The first and only lawyer the town ever had was John Mills, who settled in Southwick about 1815. About the year 1855, Amasa Holcomb manufactured telescopes in Southwick, and achieved in that pursuit some distinction. After being carried on in Southwick until 1875, the business was removed to Springfield. There was a Masonic lodge in Southwick village previous to 1830, but it passed away beneath the anti-Masonic storm that swept over the State at that time.

A curious feature, incident to the geographical changes to which Southwick has been submitted since the early settlement, is related in connection with the will of Roger Moore, who died about 1818. Upon the probate of his will it was shown that he was born in Westfield, Hampshire Co., Mass.,

subsequently lived in Simsbury, Hartford Co., Conn., later in Granby, Hartford Co., Conn., and died in Southwick, Hampden Co., Mass. Yet in all these changes he never left the place of his birth, although he was during his life a citizen of two States, a voter in four towns, and a resident in three counties. The place he lived on is now known as the Plympton place.

ORGANIZATION.

Originally a portion of Westfield, Southwick (so called from its relative position in the original town) was incorporated as a district in 1770, and as a town in 1779. The records of district-meetings from 1770 to 1775 have been destroyed, and the earliest action of the district officials, as well as the list of the names of the officials themselves between those periods, cannot of course be ascertained. The subsequent records are, however, well preserved, and the names, therefore, of those who have served as selectmen and town clerks from 1775 to the present time are here given:

SELECTMEN.

1775.—Gideon Stiles, Noah Loomis, Silas Fowler.
1776.—Gideon Stiles, Silas Fowler, Abner Fowler, Noah Loomis, Mathew Laflin.
1777.—Noah Loomis, Gideon Stiles, Abner Fowler, Eph. Giffin, Israel Perkins.
1778.—Noah Loomis, Gideon Stiles, Mathew Laflin, John Kent, Abner Fowler.
1779-80.—William Moore, David Nelson, George Granger.
1781.—Abner Fowler, Jas. Smith, John Campbell.
1782.—Silas Fowler, John Kent, Mathew Laflin, Noah Loomis, T. Campbell.
1783.—Mathew Laflin, Jos. Moore, John Kent.
1784.—John Kent, John Berry, Jas. Smith.
1785.—Silas Fowler, Mathew Laflin, Moses Root, John Kent, T. Campbell.
1786.—Jas. Smith, Thos. Campbell, Phineas Southwell, Stephen Sexton, E. Chamberlain.
1787.—Phineas Perkins, Noah Loomis, Thos. Hough, Brigham Brown, Jos. Moore.
1788.—Phineas Southwell, Geo. Granger, Silas Fowler, Isaac Coit, Phin. Perkins.
1789.—Thos. Campbell, Isaac Coit, P. Southwell, Eph. Chamberlain, David Ives.
1790.—Eph. Chamberlain, Thos. Campbell, Samuel Fowler.
1791.—Thos. Campbell, Sam'l Fowler, Shubael Stiles.
1792.—Samson French, Sam'l Fowler, Shubael Stiles, Phineas Southwell, Phin. Perkins.
1793.—Sam'l Fowler, Shubael Stiles, Sam'l French.
1794.—Doras Stiles, Sam'l Fowler, David Fowler.
1795.—Thos. Campbell, David Fowler, Sam'l Fowler.
1796.—Sam'l Fowler, Doras Stiles, T. Campbell, Holcomb Granger, Jos. Forward.
1797.—Thos. Campbell, Jos. Forward, Sam'l Fowler.
1798.—Jos. Forward, Job Langton, Solomon Stephens.
1799-1800.—Job Langton, Sam'l Fowler, Jos. Forward.
1801.—Shubael Stiles, Enos Foot, Jos. Forward.
1802.—Sam'l Fowler, Doras Stiles, Brigham Brown.
1803.—David Fowler, Oliver Utley, Ham Loomis.
1804.—Mathew Laflin, Reuben Moore, Moses Hays.
1805.—Shubael Stiles, Reuben Moore, Thos. Campbell.
1806.—Shubert Stiles, Roger Moore, Jos. Forward.
1807.—Shubert Stiles, Jos. Forward, Oliver Utley.
1808-9.—Shubert Stiles, Jos. Forward, Sam'l Fowler.
1810.—Sam'l Fowler, Richard Dickinson, Roger Moore.
1811.—Shubert Stiles, Solomon Smith, Reuben Moore.
1812.—Reuben Moore, Solomon Smith, Sam'l Fowler.
1813.—Doras Stiles, Sam'l Fowler, Elijah Holcomb.
1814.—Jos. Forward, Elijah Holcomb, Eph. Booth.
1815.—Richard Dickinson, Reuben Moore, Gideon Stiles.
1816.—Richard Dickinson, Gideon Stiles, Amasa Holcomb.
1817-18.—Gideon Stiles, Amasa Holcomb, Heman Laflin.
1819.—Amasa Holcomb, Wm. Hosmer, Job Langdon.
1820.—Gideon Stiles, Heman Laflin, Almon Gillett.
1821.—Gideon Stiles, John Mills, Almon Gillett.
1822.—John Mills, Almon Gillett, Jos. M. Forward.
1823.—John Mills, Jos. M. Fotward, Eli L. Moore.
1824.—Jos. M. Forward, Eli L. Moore, Abraham Rising, Jr.
1825.—Eli L. Moore, Abraham Rising, Jr., Warren Byington.
1826.—Warren Byington, Gideon Stiles, Thaddeus Foote.
1827.—Abraham Rising, Jr., Zebina Mason, Almon Gillett.
1828.—Abraham Rising, Jr., Zebina Mason, Jubal Byington.
1829.—Uzal Rockwell, Gideon Root, Elisha Steer, Jr.
1830.—Robert Forward, Warren Byington, Abraham Rising, Jr.
1831-32.—John Mills, Robert Forward, Elisha Steer, Jr.
1833.—Jos. M. Forward, Uzal Rockwell, Elisha Steer.
1834.—Elisha Steer, Gideon Stiles, Robert Forward.
1835.—Robert Forward, Giles Stiles, Sam'l S. Fowler.
1836.—Gideon Stiles, Solomon Smith, Elisha Steer.
1837.—Jos. M. Forward, Sardis Gillett, Sam'l S. Fowler.
1838.—Sardis Gillett, Almon H. Barker, Sam'l S. Fowler.
1839.—Almon H. Barker, Abraham Rising, Jr., Elisha Booth.
1840.—Abraham Rising, Jr., Elisha Booth, Josiah S. Knowles.
1841.—Elisha Booth, Josiah S. Knowles, Carmi Shurtleff.
1842-43.—Gideon Stiles, Abraham Rising, Carmi Shurtleff.
1844.—Abraham Rising, Eli L. Moore, Chandler Holcomb.
1845.—Chandler Holcomb, Samuel Webb, Tarsus N. Fowler.
1846.—Samuel Webb, Heaton Granger, P. W. Stevens.
1847.—P. W. Stevens, Daniel W. King, Moses White.
1848.—Moses White, P. W. Stevens, Calvin Cannon.
1849.—Oliver Root, J. M. Forward, Calvin Cannon.
1850.—Oliver Root, P. W. Stevens, Samuel Kellogg.
1851.—Theron Rockwell, Easton T. Rising, P. W. Stevens.
1852.—Theron Rockwell, Elisha Steer, Oliver Root.
1853.—Oliver Root, B. B. Loomis, Theron Warner.
1854.—Theron Warner, B. B. Loomis, Wm. R. Brown.
1855.—Joseph W. Rockwell, A. J. Marvin, Uzal Rockwell.
1856.—Thomas Cooley, Uzal Rockwell, A. J. Marvin.
1857.—Theron Rockwell, Tarsus N. Fowler, H. H. Hosmer.
1858.—Carmi Shurtleff, Alvin Rising, C. K. Lambson.
1859.—Carmi Shurtleff, C. K. Lambson, Gid. A. Stiles.
1860.—Gid. A. Stiles, M. M. Steer, William Strain.
1861.—Carmi Shurtleff, Abraham Rising, Luther Fowler.
1862-63.—A. J. Marvin, A. F. Webb, A. P. Easton.
1864.—A. P. Easton, E. C. Vining, Moses White.
1865-66.—A. P. Easton, N. S. Noble, A. J. Forward.
1867.—M. A. Moore, N. S. Noble, A. J. Forward.
1868.—M. A. Moore, Calvin Cannon, Rufus Rising.
1869.—M. A. Moore, Calvin Cannon, Lucien Bacon.
1870.—M. A. Moore, O. A. Granger, Marcus Phelps.
1871.—O. A. Granger, A. P. Easton, Andrew White.
1872-73.—O. A. Granger, E. A. Steer, W. D. Arnold.
1874.—W. D. Arnold, J. L. Black, W. W. Easton.
1875-79.—J. L. Black, A. J. Forward, Edwin Gilbert.

TOWN CLERKS.

Abner Fowler, 1775–79; William Moore, 1779–81; Isaac Coit, 1781–88; Thomas Hough, 1788; Samuel Fowler, 1789–1802; Enos Foot, 1802; Samuel Fowler, 1803; Enos Foot, 1804–11; Job Langdon, 1811–13; Joseph M. Forward, 1813–18; John Mills, 1818; Ephraim Booth, 1819–23; Levi W. Humphreys, 1823; Robert Forward, 1824. Levi W. Humphreys, 1825–29; Edwin Foote, 1829; Joseph M. Forward, 1830–32; Harrison Foote, 1832–34; Phineas W. Stevens, 1834–37; James Stevens, 1837–45; Carmi Shurtleff, 1845; Joseph M. Forward, 1846–52; A. J. Forward, 1852–55; Joseph E. White, 1855. P. W. Stevens, 1856; Jos. E. White, 1857; Seymour L. Granger, 1858–61; C. J. Root, 1861–66; Luther Fowler, 1866–68; R. G. Palmer, 1868; Orrin A. Granger, 1869–71; Wm. W. Phelps, 1871; H. E. Webb, 1872–75; Edwin Shurtleff, 1875–77; William Strain, Jr., 1877; William Fletcher, 1878.

REPRESENTATIVES AT THE GENERAL COURT.

From 1775 to 1856, when Southwick became a part of the Ninth Representative District, the town was represented by the following:

William Moor, Abner Fowler, Isaac Coit, Silas Fowler, Saul Fowler, Joseph Forward, Enos Foote, Shubael Stiles, Reuben Clark, Doras Stiles, Gideon Stiles, Joseph M. Forward, Thaddeus Foote, Levi W. Humphreys, Abraham Rising, Rev. Amasa Holcomb, Elisha Steer, Robert Forward, Warren Byington, Samuel S. Fowler, Phineas W. Stevens, Elisha Booth, Chandler Holcomb, Almon H. Barker, Eli L. Moore, Carmi Shurtleff, John Holcomb, Abel Steer, Moses White, Hiram S. Hollister, Heman Laflin.

VILLAGES.

SOUTHWICK.

The only village in the town is the village of Southwick, a station on the New Haven and Northampton Railroad, and very prettily laid out upon a level plain, which rests beneath the shadows of the high hills that range along the town's western border. Here are two churches,—Congregational and Baptist,—a hotel, two stores, a post-office, a town-hall, academy, a powder-mill, grist-mill, and perhaps 75 dwellings. Two miles south of Southwick village there is a settlement known as Gillet's Corners, where there is a church, a cigar-factory, and a small collection of houses. As a rule the residences of the villagers are tasteful in appointments and attractive in surroundings, while the air of wholesome thrift that prevails bespeaks the industrious character of the inhabitants.

CHURCHES.

Although a Congregational Church was organized in 1773, August 17th, the early town records being lost, no mention of town action upon church matters is found until the year 1775, when it was resolved to get Mr. Forward's wood that year by donation. Rev. Abel Forward was the church's first pastor, and was ordained in October, 1773. He died in 1786, after a ministry of thirteen years. The first church building was

erected about 1773, about a mile south of what is now Southwick village, near the burying-ground. It was only partially seated at first, for in 1776 it was voted "to mak moor Sets in the meeting-house," and these, with two-horse blocks, Gideon Root and Amos Loomis contracted to make. Amos Loomis was also hired, at 9s. the year, "to swep the meting-house, and fech water for crisning." Mr. Forward's salary was voted, in 1777, to be £30, in country produce: "whet at fore shillings, Rye at three, Indon Corn at two Shilings, and other artecls at the Same Lay." In 1761, Israel Loomis was chosen to keep the keys of the meeting-house, bring water for baptism, and dig graves. This year, Mr. Forward's salary was £70, in hard money. By a town vote, it was decided "to receive that part of Simsbury called Moretown, into all Ecclesiastical matters so far as not to be any bar or hindrance in moving the meeting-house." About this time the subject of building a new church must have been agitated, for at a town-meeting, in 1781, a committee was appointed to find the centre of the town, and a suitable place for a meeting-house. This house was probably erected by 1783, since in that year it was voted to seat the meeting-house. Previously, in 1782, a committee was chosen to go to Moretown, "to see if they will do anything to support the gospel in this town." Mr. Forward was succeeded in 1788 by Rev. Isaac Clinton, a graduate of Yale.

In 1794 the town purchased of the town of Windsor, for the new church, pulpit and canopy (for $6), pews, pulpit-window, gallery-stairs, and breast-work. An instructor in psalmody was also hired, and a committee was appointed to dignify the meeting-house. Mr. Clinton was dismissed in 1807,* and was succeeded in 1816 by Rev. D. D. Rossiter. Rev. Calvin Foote, his successor, preached from 1820 to 1830, and during his ministry, in 1824, the meeting-house was destroyed by fire. In that year, a change of location having been decided upon, the present church edifice was erected in Southwick village. The church has a small fund, is prosperous, and has a membership of about 75. Rev. Richard Knight, lately stationed at South Hadley Falls, where he preached twenty-two years, is the present pastor in charge.

In 1775 there were Baptists in the town, and in that year, at a town-meeting, it was voted not to dismiss the "Baptes" from their minister-rate. In 1781, the protest by the Baptists against paying the minister-rate still being urged, it was voted that "the Baptists are not excused from paying Mr. Forward's rate, except Samuel Hare;" but why Mr. Hare was excused does not appear. That year a committee was chosen "to look into Baptist and other bad rates," and in 1787 it was agreed to seat the Baptists in the meeting-house, the same as the other inhabitants.

In 1805 the Baptists living in Southwick, who had been attending church in Suffield, Conn., determined to have preaching at home, and accordingly organized a society whose original members were Timothy Noble, Sally Noble, Betsey and Ruth Noble, Jonathan and Hannah Hays, Abner and Elizabeth Johnson, Elizabeth, Josiah, David, Mehitabel, and Deborah Kent, Eunice and Rachel Rising, Erastus Bill, Rachel Bellamy, Eunice Stiles, Mehitabel Loomis, Chloe Booth, and Dolly Campbell.

In June of that year a council, composed of delegates from churches in Suffield, Granville, and West Springfield, convened in Southwick, at the house of Augustus Pease. The church record of this meeting relates: "First made choice of Elder Jesse Wightman, Moderator, brother Daniel Bestor, Clerk. After a prayer to God for direction, by Elder Hastings, then proceeded to business by calling on the brethren and sisters for their reasons why they wished such an event to take place among them, and happily found their views and motives to appear gospelwise." The church was then constituted, and Elder Hastings gave them the right hand of fellowship "as a church in gospel order, and in sister relation with the Baptist churches composing the Danbury Association." Elder Niles was the first pastor, and among the other early pastors were Elders Bennett, Pepper, Augustus Boles, Silas Root, John D. Hart, Jeremiah Bridges, Charles Willet, and Revs. Charles Farrar, R. H. Maine, R. Russell, Alfred Gates, and Z. S. Wilds.

A church building was erected in Southwick village in 1822, and is still occupied by the society, which has at present 165 members, with an average attendance of about 100. Rev. W. K. Dean, recently called from Rainbow, Conn., is now the pastor.

THE METHODIST CHURCH IN SOUTHWICK

dates its organization from 1816, when its membership numbered but 6 persons, under the charge of Rev. David Miller. It was at that time, and for several years thereafter, attached to the New York Conference. The society had no regular preaching, nor did it own a church building until 1825, when it came into possession of the edifice erected by certain Congregationalists at Gillet's Corners in 1824. These latter, at the time of the removal of the Congregational Church to Southwick village (after the burning of the old building in 1824), were dissatisfied with the change,—themselves living in the southern section,—and, withdrawing from the society, built a church of their own at Gillet's Corners. Failing to prosper, they dissolved within a year, and, as related, relinquished the structure to the Methodists.

The Methodist Church is in charge of Rev. E. C. Hitchcock, and has a membership of about 60. Among the early preachers of this church were Billy Hibbard, Smith Dayton, Coles Carpenter, T. Clark, Julius Field, Robert Serey, Andrew McCain, and a long list of others, as many as three preachers frequently serving in one year. In 1842 the church was made a regular station, and after that date the change of preachers was about yearly.

SCHOOLS.

The first mention made in the records of public action upon educational matters was under date of 1775, when £15 were raised for schooling, and when it was voted "to set out the districts of schooling." In 1777, £25 were raised for schooling; in 1778 the appropriation was increased to £36, and in 1779 to £80. In 1780 the amount called for was £1000, owing, of course, to the depreciation of the currency. Sixteen pounds (in silver doubtless) were appropriated in 1781, when the town was divided into five school districts. Where the first school-house was located, or who was the first school-teacher, are questions which neither tradition nor the records are able to answer. The school interests of the town are now and have for some time been in a highly prosperous condition. There are nine school districts and ten schools, including the Dickinson Grammar School at Southwick village. The expenditures for schools in 1877 reached $2335.35, of which, however, the town was called upon to appropriate but $1000, while $937 of the remainder was the income of the Dickinson school fund, bequeathed to the town many years ago by Richard Dickinson, and now amounting to about $16,000. Half the income from this fund is devoted to the support of the Dickinson Grammar School, which is free to all the inhabitants of the

* Mr. Clinton removed to Lowville, Lewis Co., N. Y., where he was principal of the Lowville Academy, and for many years pastor of the Presbyterian Church. He was a gentleman of the old *regime*, and wore the costume of the Revolution until his death, which took place about 1840.

Before his removal from Southwick he lost all his children except one daughter, Maria, who married Ela Collins, of Lowville, a distinguished lawyer, who held the offices of district attorney, delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1821, and member of Congress. Mr. Clinton's son, Isaac Clinton Collins, was a prominent lawyer of Cincinnati, Ohio. He graduated at Yale College, and was a judge of one of the courts. Another son, Frank Collins, was a graduate of West Point, and served as lieutenant in the 4th U. S. Artillery during the Mexican war, and was wounded at Chepultepec. A third son, William Collins, who recently died at Cleveland, Ohio, was a prominent lawyer and a member of Congress.

town. The average attendance at all the schools during 1877 was 164; the number of children in the town between the ages of five and fifteen, 203.

Among the graduates at American colleges, originating in Southwick, may be named Roger S. Moore, Thaddeus Foote, Joseph Foote, Francis Granger.

BURIAL PLACES.

The only public grave-yard of the town is found about one mile south of Southwick village, and contains, besides many ancient gravestones, numerous handsome modern monuments. Among those of the early settlers whose graves are in this city of the dead may be mentioned the following:

Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hough, 1770; Abigail, daughter of Thomas Smith, 1773; Stephen Rowell, 1778; three sons, of Martin Holcomb, 1786; Aaron Granger, 1777; Phineas Perkins, Jr., 1786; Rhoda, daughter of Abner Fowler, 1780; Mary, wife of Moses Root, 1777; Anna, wife of John Root, 1785, aged 77; Lionel, son of Noah Loomis, 1777; Rhoda, wife of John Cardell, 1798; John, Jr., son of John Cardell, 1797; Irana, daughter of William Miller, 1783; George Granger, 1796, aged 95; Lucy, his wife, 1795; Alvin, son of Ziba Cannon, 1795; Horace, son of James Smith, 1789; Ephraim, son of the same, 1787; Deacon Isaac Gillet, 1784; Rev. Abel Forward, 1786; Keturah, his wife, 1776; Deborah, wife of Nathaniel Man, 1787; Chauncey, son of Rufus Adams, 1797; Shadrach Moore, 1798, aged 83; Miriam, wife of Thomas Stevens, 1790, aged 92; Jesse, son of Shadrach Moore, 1777; Lovice, wife of Shadrach Moore, 1796; Eunice, wife of Thomas Campbell, 1789; Robert Campbell, 1776; Capt. Noah Loomis, 1808, aged 84; Rhoda, his wife, 1806, aged 81; Gordon Root, 1801, aged 70; Ephraim Adams, 1805, aged 80; Capt. Isaac Gillett, 1804; Ezra Kent, 1811, aged 86; Elizabeth, his wife, 1803, aged 72; Noah Bartlett, 1803, aged 74; Chauncey French, 1808; John Judson, 1809, aged 68; Abigail, his wife, 1803; Lucy, wife of Matthew Laflin, 1805, aged 63; Solomon Stevens, 1807, aged 82.

INDUSTRIES.

The agricultural pursuits of the town, although limited, far exceed in value the product of manufactures. The cultivation of tobacco has, until recently, largely engaged the attention of the husbandman; but that branch of industry having grown unremunerative, stock-raising is rapidly becoming an important feature in connection with agricultural interests. Grain, potatoes, etc., are produced, but not in quantities beyond the needs of home consumption, many farmers being, indeed, forced to purchase grain annually for their stock. As a rule, however, the farmers are thrifty and comfortably situated.

Excellent water-power is obtainable from Congamuck Pond, in the southeast, but it is utilized only to operate a powder-mill and a grist-mill. The former, which dates its creation back to the year 1800, is now, as it has been for thirty years or more, managed in the interest of the Zeron Rockwell estate. It employs the services of four people, and produces annually about $20,000 worth of blasting-powder, to the manufacture of which it is exclusively devoted. There are also several small cigar-manufactories, the chief of which, employing ten men, is conducted by Charles F. Gillet, at the village of Gillet's Corners. The total assessed value of the town, in 1878, was $596,407. The total tax thereon—State, county, and township—was $6304.68, or at the rate of 9½ mills on the dollar. There are in the town 145 farms, containing 17,661 acres, of which less than one-half are improved. The dwelling-houses in the town number 263.

The value of agricultural and domestic productions in 1875 was $227,956, and of manufactures, $49,308. The town debt amounted, March 20, 1878, to $7069.

SOCIETIES.

The only secret society is SOUTHWICK GRANGE, No. 46, organized in 1874, and numbering 60 members.

SOUTHWICK'S WAR RECORD.

Southwick's citizens served in the war of the Rebellion, as follows:

John T. Knox, 34th Mass.
James Snow, 34th Mass.
William Johnson, 34th Mass.
Geo. W. Brown, 34th Mass.
Henry H. Saunders, 34th Mass.
R. S. Stillman, 34th Mass.
Arthur J. Cushman, 34th Mass.
D. M. Day, 34th Mass.
Henry M. Field, 34th Mass.
Alfred Dibble, 34th Mass.
Elijah Moecham, 34th Mass.
Ward Vining, 27th Mass.
Malachi Horner, 27th Mass.
Calvin C. Gillett, 27th Mass.
Marcus J. Whitney, 27th Mass.
Marble H. Hunt, 27th Mass.
Lyman Barton, 25th Conn.
Marshal H. Barton, 10th Conn.
James Stiles, 11th Conn.
Michael Kavanaugh, 27th Mass.
Wells Aldrich, 21st Mass.
Alonzo Weatherbee, 21st Mass.
Calvin Fuller, 21st Mass.
Jerry Pixley, 27th Mass.
Frank Holcomb, 27th Mass.
Chauncey Holcomb, 27th Mass.
Alfred Holcomb, 27th Mass.
Allen Fowler, 27th Mass.
George Welcome, 27th Mass.
Geo. H. Stevens, 19th Mass.
Newell Rockwood, 15th Conn.
Andrew Bush, 31st Mass.
Israel Fox, 31st Mass.
Edwin Granger, 46th Mass.
Julius Granger, U. S. N.
Henry Gillett, 16th Conn.
Byron J. Fowler, U. S. N.
Arthur Horrigan, 1st Cav.
Timothy Malone, 27th Mass.
Judson Rockwood, 4th Conn.
James Webb, Ohio.
M. H. Barton, 10th Mass.
James Gillett, 12th Conn.
John Canney, 3d Ohio.
Monroe Holcomb, 4th Conn.
Hubert Boyington, 10th Mass.
John M. Phelan, 18th Mass.
Lyman Allen, 46th Mass.
Albert Barton, 16th Mass.
B. Boyington, 46th Mass.
E. V. Cooley, 46th Mass.
Dexter Cooley, 46th Mass.
Wallace Cary, 46th Mass.
Burt C. Drake, 46th Mass.
Ora B. Gaines, 46th Mass.
Christopher Kerns, 46th Mass.
Lathrop Lee, 46th Mass.
Mathew Parks, 46th Mass.
Edwin Shuttleff, 46th Mass.
George Welcome, Jr., 46th Mass.
Charles Williams, 46th Mass.
S. W. Parker, 46th Mass.
William Mason, 2d Cav.
John Allen, 2d Cav.
Robert Coughlin, 1st Cav.
Bennet Aldrich, 27th Mass.
R. H. Moore, 4th Cav.
H. P. Cornwall.
Peter Wilson, 27th Mass.
Saxton S. Barton, 61st Mass.
Wm. F. Brier, 2d Art.
Horace W. Kimball, 1st Cav.
William Green, 2d Art.
Wm. H. Chamberlain, 2d Art.
James L. Stone, 1st Art.
Irwin Case, 61st Mass.
Michael Horrigan, 27th Mass.
Thomas Rooney, 2d Cav.
John Reynolds, 2d Cav.
Edward Easton, 16th Mass.
George Fowler, 46th Mass.
Benjamin Granger, 46th Mass.
Edwin Granger, 46th Mass.
Wm. H. Hamilton, 46th Mass.
Lorenzo A. Loomis, 46th Mass.
Homer Noble, 46th Mass.
Amos Rising, 46th Mass.
Jonah Stiles, 46th Mass.
James Beard, 46th Mass.
Charles Talmage, 25th Conn.
Henry Smith, 2d Cav.
William Roberts, 2d Cav.
John Doyle, 2d Cav.
William Johnson, 34th Mass.
Edwin Stevens.
H. E. Cornwall.
George Baker.
Eli Carter.
Chas. E. Booth, 61st Mass.
Horace Williams, Jr.
George W. Able, 2d Art.
John Kilkelly, 2d Art.
James Aldrich, 61st Mass.
Cary B. Allard, 61st Mass.
Geo. M. Hill, 61st Mass.
William Wallace, 17th Mass.
Allen Soper, 17th Mass.
John Pett, 1st Cav.
Richard Schlinke, 2d Cav.

MONTGOMERY.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

MONTGOMERY, one of the smallest towns in Hampden, in respect both to size and population, occupies an area of 8657 acres in that mountainous tract which lies in the northwestern portion of the county, where the Hampden Hills tower in their majestic beauty. Its boundaries are, Huntington in Hampshire County on the north, Westfield and Russell on the south, Southampton and Westfield on the east, and Russell and Huntington on the west.

The railway station nearest to Montgomery is the one at Russell village, about four miles from Montgomery Centre.

NATURAL FEATURES.

As already remarked, the surface of the town is interspersed with towering hills, among which Mount Tekoa and Mount Shatterack are the most conspicuous. Tekoa, which from the southeastern border overlooks Westfield, is a noble eminence, much frequented by tourists, by reason of the magnificent view of the surrounding country to be obtained from its summit. Minerals abound in the rock-crowned hills, but neither in value nor quantity invite the attention of the capitalist. Rich woodlands cover the surface in profusion, and lend a varied and pleasing aspect to the natural beauty of the region. There are several useful mill-streams, such as Moose Meadow, Shatterack, Bear-Den, and Roaring Brook, but no large water-courses. In the southeast, the town of Westfield has constructed a reservoir covering an area of 36 acres, and thence obtains an abundant supply of pure water.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

A portion of the tract now occupied by Montgomery was originally included in that part of the town of Westfield known as "The New Addition." The exact date of the earliest settlements in this quarter cannot be ascertained, but it is known that settlers located there as early as 1767, for in that year Ephraim Avery removed thither with his family and built the first frame house seen in that section. It still stands, on the road between Montgomery and Westfield, and, although unoccupied, is in a state of fair preservation.

There were other settlers contemporaneous with Avery, but of course they were few in number. The names of the pioneers, as well as reference to their descendants, will be found in the following history:

Ephraim Avery, as already noted, settled in 1767. His sons were William, Abel, Samuel, Rainsford, and Ephraim, Jr., besides two daughters. These sons died some years ago, but three of old Ephraim's grandsons are still living,—Elisha and George in Montgomery, on the old farm, and Henry in Westfield.

Capt. Sylvester Squier had several sons, who are now dead. William and James, two of his grandsons, now live in Montgomery. Four of his granddaughters are still alive,—Mrs. Ives, of Williamsburg; Mrs. Macomber, of Conway, Mrs. Hannum, of Westfield; and Mrs. Lewis T. Allyn, of Montgomery.

Oliver Clark is said to have settled here in 1766 or 1767. He had a family of sons and daughters. His sons were Oliver, James, Hawley, Simon, Pharez, Elijah, and Elisha. His daughters were Ruth and Olive. Oliver, Jr., had five sons—Nelson, Hawley, Elisha, Flavius, and Almon—and three daughters. Of these latter, Mrs. Williams died in Montgomery, while two—Mrs. Lathrop, of Westfield, and Mrs. Robert Emmons, of Hartland, Conn.—survive. Of the sons of Oliver, Jr., but two—Flavius and Elisha—are living. Flavius lives in Norwalk, Conn. Elisha resides in Montgomery, at the age of seventy, and is one of the wealthiest farmers in the town.

David Allyn raised a large family of seven sons and six daughters. The seven sons were Jabez, David, Joseph, T. Ansel, James, Albert, and Albro, all of whom are dead. Of the daughters, Phœbe and Lydia died early. Mrs. Miner, of Springfield, another daughter, died some years ago. The other three are now living,—Mrs. Ransom Clark and Mrs. Elisha Clark, in Montgomery, and Mrs. Tiffin, in Greenwich, Mass.

Daniel Barrett, like David Allyn, was the parent of thirteen children, likewise seven sons and six daughters. None of his descendants are living in Montgomery. Three of his sons, Moses, Samuel, and Benjamin, died some years ago. The four living ones are Daniel, Marcus, and Lysander, somewhere in Pennsylvania, and Elisha, aged eighty-nine, in Illinois, where he is a minister of the gospel. Two daughters married two brothers named Root, removed to New York State, and died there. Amarillus married a Mr. Young, and lives in Virginia. Rubanna married a brother of the Young above named, and went to Virginia, where she died. Rebecca died in Westfield, as Mrs. Nathaniel Barnes. Joanna married David Allyn, and died in Holyoke.

Aaron Parks was noted as the man who had three wives. He had two sons, Moses and Orrin. Orrin died in Westfield; Moses in Williamsburg, Mass. Orrin had two sons, Elisha and Orrin, Jr., both of whom are dead. His two daughters still live,—Mrs. Dr. Bartholemew, of West Springfield, and Mrs. Anderson Allyn, of Holyoke. Moses boasted nine children,—seven sons and two daughters. Three—Aaron, Moses, Jr., and Lafayette—are dead. Lewis and William live in Ohio, Dexter in Ohio, and Oscar in Williamsburg, Mass. Caroline, one of the daughters, died early. The other is Mrs. Nathan Hutchinson, of Twinsburg, Ohio. Old Aaron had also four daughters, but they are all dead. Mrs. Guy Moore and Mrs. Nathan Chapman died in Montgomery, Mrs. Elias Carter in New York, and Mrs. Caleb Nichols in Twinsburg, Ohio.

John Kagwin left two sons and four daughters. Amos, the elder son, had two sons and four daughters. His sons were Berijah and John, both dead, and buried in Montgomery. John had no children. Berijah, Jr., now living in Holyoke, is a son of the Berijah above named. Of Amos' four daughters all are living,—Mrs. Clark Pomeroy, in Huntington; Mrs. Chester Pomeroy, in New York; Mrs. Elijah Ensign, in Westfield; and Mrs. George Beach, in Huntington. Of old John's four daughters, Sally married a Mr. Hotchkiss, and died in Montgomery; Polly married Rainsford Avery, and died in Montgomery; Susanna married Ebenezer Tillotson, and died at Windsor Locks, Conn.; Mercy married Hiram Cummings, and died in New York, near Utica. Elisha, old John Kagwin's second son, had a son, Elijah, who died in New York, and a daughter, Sarah, who died in Westfield. Neither ever married.

Allen Pettis, a son of Abial Pettis, a pioneer, still resides

in Montgomery, at the age of eighty. Of Allen's sons, Elisha and John live in Springfield; Edward lives in Montgomery; Henry is dead; and Austin lives in Easthampton. His living daughters are Mrs. Atwater Moore, Mrs. Horatio Axtel, and Mrs. Horace Moore, of Montgomery, and Mrs. Watson Root and Mrs. Joseph Arthur, of Westfield. Allen had two brothers. Abial, Jr., died in Montgomery without issue. Philander died in the West. Allen's sister, Anna, married Richard Avery, and died in Southampton. His sister Polly married Joshua Brandt, and is still living in New York.

Joel Moore had for sons, Joel, Jr., Guy, and Dorus, all now dead. Joel, Jr.'s sons were Frederick, Milton, Trumbull, Zadock, and Omer. His daughters were Eunice and Charlotte. Guy's sons were Aaron, now living in Covington, Mass.; Warren, Wareham, Hiram, and Horace, all dead; Apollos, living in Montgomery, and Julius, living in West Stockbridge. Of Guy's daughters, Hannah and Ziporah died early in life. The third one, Amanda, is Mrs. William Squier, of Montgomery. Dorus, the third son of Joel, Sr., died a bachelor. The elder Joel's only daughter, Phœbe, married Oliver Clark, father of Elisha Clark, of Montgomery. Marcus, a son of Warren and grandson of Guy Moore, lives in Springfield. Marcus' brother, William, lives in Granville, Mass.

NOTEWORTHY INCIDENTS.

Montgomery was incorporated in 1780, during the stormiest days of the Revolution, and one of the first public measures was one looking to the enlistment of men for the army. A bounty of 8*s.* per man was offered, and as to wages they were to be £4 for the first month, and £3 5*s.* for each month thereafter.

The patriotic impulses of the town ran high and strong throughout the struggle, and the energetic efforts put forth on behalf of the common cause are recorded in the volumes which contain the proceedings of town-meetings from 1780 to the close of the war.

In 1783, after the struggle was ended, it was resolved "to concur with the town of Boston respecting the return of refugees and traitors into this or any other of the United States, as we judge such measures conducive to the safety, interest, and quiet of these States."

As an evidence that the cost of subsistence in 1790 was not extremely high, it may be observed that in the summer of that year Mr. Zadock Bosworth, a citizen of Montgomery, "victualled and attended" the Rev. John Ballentine each Sabbath in which that divine visited the town to preach, and for that service Mr. Bosworth charged but 1*s.* per day. Although patriotic in the Revolution, Montgomery did not take kindly to the renewal of hostilities in 1812, and sent Edward Taylor as a delegate to the Northampton anti-war convention in that year.

A sensational incident in the history of the town came to light in January, 1879, when Mrs. Louisa Avery was arrested upon the charge of murder, in having caused, it was alleged, the death of Mrs. Betsey Wright, an aged town pauper, whom Mrs. Avery undertook to support at town expense, and whom —so the story ran—she whipped to death in a fit of rage.

ORGANIZATION.

Montgomery was incorporated as a town Nov. 28, 1780, and was named in honor of General Richard Montgomery, who fell at Quebec in 1775.

The tract thus incorporated was originally a portion of that part of the town of Westfield known as "The New Addition," which was valued as a place abounding in excellent building-stone, and for that reason alone was sought by the inhabitants of Westfield as an addition to the original grant. The act of incorporation was passed by the General Court in response to a petition urged by the settlers in that part of Westfield, who deemed themselves inconveniently situated.

In 1792 small portions of the towns of Norwich and Southampton, now in Hampshire County, were added, and as thus made up the town has remained to this day.

The first town-meeting for the election of officers was held at the house of Zadock Bosworth, Dec. 14, 1780. Between that year and the present (1879) the following persons have served the town as selectmen and town clerks:

SELECTMEN.

1780.—Oliver Clark, Abial Squier, Elijah Pitcher.
1781.—Abial Squier, Elijah Pitcher, John French.
1782.—Abial Squier, Jacob Fellows, Nathaniel Watthes.
1783.—Aaron Parks, Sylvester Squier, Daniel Barret.
1784.—Richard Falley, Sylvester Squier, Aaron Parks.
1785.—Isaac Wilarn, Daniel Barret, Amos Maynard.
1786.—Jacob Andrus, Martin Root, Trueman Mallory.
1787.—Edward Taylor, Sylvester Squier, Amos Maynard.
1788.—Aaron Parks, Noble Squier, David Crow.
1789.—Isaac Palmer, Jr., Noble Squier, James Clark.
1790.—Isaac Palmer, Jr., Amos Maynard, Samuel Wright, Jr.
1791.—Isaac Chapman, Abner Rice, Jr., Noble Squier.
1792.—Daniel Barret, Edward Taylor, Aaron Parks.
1793.—Jonathan Herrick, Noble Squier, Gardner Squier.
1794.—Edward Taylor, Daniel Barret, Amos Maynard.
1795.—Edward Taylor, Sylvester Squier, Levi Adams.
1796.—Sylvester Squier, Isaac Chapman, Martin Root.
1797.—Edward Taylor, Aaron Parks, Levi Adams.
1798.—Edward Taylor, Amos Maynard, Daniel Barret.
1799.—Aaron Parks, Elisha Hutchinson, Sylvester Squier.
1800.—Sylvester Squier, Zadock Bosworth, Daniel Barret.
1801.—Aaron Parks, Amos Maynard, Daniel Barret.
1802-3.—Edward Taylor, Aaron Parks, Daniel Barret.
1804.—Aaron Parks, Richard Falley, Sylvester Squier.
1805.—Samuel Avery, Richard Falley, Sylvester Squier.
1806-8.—Aaron Parks, Sylvester Squier, Samuel Avery.
1809.—Aaron Parks, Sylvester Squier, David R. Cooley.
1810-11.—Aaron Parks, Sylvester Squier, James Wright.
1812.—Aaron Parks, Jos. Green, James L. Adair.
1813.—Aaron Parks, Trueman Mallory, Abner Chapman.
1814.—Edward Taylor, Moses Hatch, David Crowley.
1815-17.—Edward Taylor, Aaron Parks, Moses Hatch.
1818.—Moses Hatch, Aaron Parks, Gamaliel King.
1819.—Edward Taylor, John Crow, Orrin Parks.
1820.—Wm. Crow, Edward Taylor, Orrin Parks.
1821.—Edward Taylor, Orrin Parks, Pliny Moore.
1822.—Moses Parks, Flavius Moore, Wm. Crow.
1823.—Edward Taylor, Pliny Moore, Orrin Parks.
1824.—Edward Taylor, Orrin Parks, John Crow.
1825-26.—Moses Parks, John Crow, Orrin Parks.
1827-28.—Edward Taylor, Orrin Parks, Lucius Wright.
1829.—Edward Taylor, Moses Parks, Orrin Parks.
1830-31.—Orrin Parks, John Crow, Ransom Clark.
1832.—Edward Taylor, Moses Parks, Orrin Parks.
1833.—Edward Taylor, Moses Parks, Wm Squier.
1834.—Orrin Parks, Wm. Squier, John Camp.
1835.—Edward Taylor, Orrin Parks, John Camp.
1836.—Orrin Parks, Noah Sheldon, Elisha Avery.
1837-38.—Orrin Parks, Ransom Clark, Nathan Hutchinson.
1839.—Moses Parks, Elisha Avery, Wm. Squier.
1840.—Orrin Parks, Wm. Squier, Sheldon Brownson
1841.—Moses Parks, Noah Sheldon, Nathan Hutchinson.
1842.—Orrin Parks, Isaac Brianson, Wm. Squier.
1843.—Ransom Clark, Wm. Squier, Elisha P. Parks.
1844.—Ransom Clark, E. P. Parks, Norman Chapman.
1845.—Ransom Clark, Sheldon Brownson, Edward Taylor.
1846-47.—Elisha Avery, Wm Squier, Aaron P. Parks.
1848.—Amos W. Wheeler, Ransom Clark, Norman Chapman.
1849.—A. P. Parks, Ransom Clark, Hiram Bartholomew.
1850.—Wm Squier, Elisha P. Parks, N. P. Bartholomew.
1851.—E. P. Parks, Holley Clark, N. P. Bartholomew.
1852.—Edward M. Taylor, Aaron P. Parks, S. Moore.
1853.—Wm Squier, Isaac Brownson, Zenas Clark.
1854.—Wm. Squier, L. T. Allyn, Nelson Clarke.
1855.—Wm. Squier, L. T. Allyn, A. A. Moore.
1856.—A. A. Moore, Nathan Hutchinson, B. H. Kagwin.
1857.—Wm. Squier, Holley Clark, A. A. Moore.
1858.—Aaron P. Parks, L. T. Allyn, Henry S. Stiles.
1859.—Wm. Squier, Chelsea Upson, Francis W. Clark.
1860.—A. A. Moore, John Hutchinson, Chelsea Upson.
1861.—A. A. Moore, Henry S. Stiles, Horace F. Moore.
1862.—Wm. Squier, A. P. Parks, Gilbert Squier.
1863.—Wm. Squier, A. A. Moore, Orlando Waxtell.
1864.—Edwin S. Snow, Horace F. Moore, R. W. Clark.
1865.—Aaron P. Parks, R. W. Clark, Horace F. Moore.
1866-67.—A. A. Moore, H. K. Axtell, O. A. Moore.
1868.—R. W. Clark, Wm Squier, Lewis T. Allyn.

1869.—R. W. Clark, H. S. Stiles, Chelsea Upson.
1870.—R. W. Clark, H. S. Stiles, Ransom E. Clark.
1871.—E. W. Pettis, R. W. Clark, Ransom E. Clark.
1872.—R. E. Clark, H. S. Stiles, Wm. H. Avery.
1873.—R. E. Clark, L. T. Allyn, Ezra Wright.
1874-75.—R. E. Clark, H. S. Stiles, Chelsea Upson.
1876.—L. T. Allyn, F. W. Clark, A. A. Moore.
1877.—R. W. Clark, H. S. Stiles, G. L. Moore.
1878.—L. T. Allyn, F. W. Clark, H. F. Moore.

TOWN CLERKS.

Stephen Hurlbut, 1780-83; Daniel Barret, 1783-97; Jesse Searle, 1798; Daniel Barret, 1799-1805; James Wright, 1805-9; James L. Adair, 1809-16; Elisha Chapman, 1816-19; Moses Hatch, 1819-21; Orrin Parks, 1821; Samuel Barret, 1822-24; Orrin Parks, 1824-53; N. S. Moore, 1853-58; Wm. Squier, 1858-60; Aaron P. Parks, 1860-63; L. T. Allyn, 1863; Horace Bartholomew, 1864; Aaron P. Parks, 1865-68; L. T. Allyn, 1868-72; A. A. Moore, 1872-79.

VILLAGES.

There is near the centre of the town a small collection of dwellings, and there also are two churches, the town-hall, and a post-office. There is, however, neither a store nor a hotel in the town, and the small settlement at the centre, although vaguely referred to by the townspeople as the centre, is the nearest approach to a village to be found in Montgomery. Marketing is mainly done at Westfield, at the sacrifice sometimes of convenience, but as the town is too thinly populated to support a store the situation is philosophically borne. The traveler, therefore, through Montgomery misses the familiar sight of a rural village, but contents himself with an unbroken view of expansive farms and neat farm-houses, which are, as a rule, tasteful in their appointments, and set amid picturesque surroundings.

CHURCHES.

Directly after the incorporation of the town, in November, 1780, the question of providing for public religious worship was earnestly discussed, and in December of that year an appropriation of £6 was made "to promote preaching in this town." It is probable that preaching was procured without delay, and that services were held on occasional Sabbaths in dwellings, and such places as were available. In 1783 the town directed a committee to make a contract with Rev. John Ballentine to preach twenty Sabbaths at $2 each Sabbath. Who Mr. Ballentine was, or where he resided, cannot now be told, since the records dealing with his ministerial engagement in Montgomery recite no more touching him than is above given. Rev. John Ballentine, who was the pastor of the First Congregational Church of Westfield from 1741 to 1776, died in the latter year, but it may have been one of his sons who preached for the people of Montgomery. Mr. Ballentine probably preached occasionally previous to the time of making the contract alluded to, and as there is no evidence to the contrary, it is safe to assume that he preached through the twenty stipulated Sabbaths.

From this date (1783) the ecclesiastical history of the town is a blank (as far as the town records deal with the subject) until January, 1788, when the town for the first time discussed the advisability of erecting a house of worship. Up to that period, the people seem to have been content to worship here and there, as they could secure a place.

It was, as related, resolved to build a meeting-house "as near the centre of the town as possible," and the committee appointed to fix the location reported that they had chosen a spot "on the hill near Trueman Mallory's." Over this report, however, arose a strong discussion and violent opposition. Some wanted the church located in one place, others wanted it located somewhere else, and the result was that half a dozen different factions were clamoring to have the church built upon half a dozen different spots. As time passed the conflicting elements grew more inharmonious, and nothing could be done about building the church, because no agreement could be reached touching the place where it should stand. Thus for nine years, or until 1797, the fruitless controversy was carried on, when, the dispute wearing itself out, a church was built in the centre of the town, near where the church of the Second Adventists now stands.

Meanwhile, the business of providing religious instruction was by no means neglected; and it would appear from the best evidence obtainable that Rev. John Ballentine preached at least every summer, while it is not clear that much preaching, if any, was enjoyed by the people in the winter season,—presumably because of the uncertainty of communication, during the months of snow, between hilly Montgomery and the valley towns. As an evidence, however, that some other preacher divided the religious labors in the town with Mr. Ballentine, and as an evidence of the singularly liberal spirit in which the town conducted church matters, it may be observed that at a town-meeting in 1789 it was voted to select a committee for the obtaining of preaching, and that the committee be instructed "to obtain a preacher of the standing order (Orthodox), and one of the Baptist persuasion, for alternate Sabbaths."

At the period of the erection of a Congregational church structure in 1797, a church society was organized with a membership that included the names of but five men. Occasional preaching was provided until 1801, when Rev. Seth Noble, son of Thomas Noble, of Westfield, was ordained as the first pastor. Mr. Noble's pastorate continued until 1806, when he was dismissed. It is related of this divine that he was exceedingly fond of the tune of "Bangor," and being once upon a time a preacher at what is now the city of Bangor, in Maine, he was charged by the people of that place to present to the General Court a petition for the incorporation of the territory into a town, with the name of Surfield. He erased the name Surfield in the petition, and, substituting that of Bangor, obtained the passage of the act, and so perpetuated the name of his favorite tune, although, it may be supposed, his patrons must have been both astonished and indignant at the result. Following Mr. Noble, the pastors were Revs. John H. Fowler, Solomon W. Edson, and Caleb Knight,—the latter retiring in 1839. The church was at no time very prosperous, and during the period of thirty-three years, from Mr. Noble's dismission in 1806 to Mr. Knight's retirement in 1839, the regular pastors were but three in number, and their combined term of service but fourteen years, so it will be seen that for nineteen of the thirty-three years the church was without a settled pastor. In 1839 the church membership had declined to 24, and it was only with aid received from the Home Missionary Society that preaching could be hired for even half the time. Matters improved after a while, the membership increased, and in 1848 a new church building replaced the old one, which had stood since 1797. For some reason this new era of prosperity which promised so well failed to fulfill its promises, and after a precarious existence of twenty years more the church and society passed out of existence. The church building is now (1879) used by the Second Adventists, who hold occasional services therein.

A METHODIST CHURCH

was erected in 1849 at the town centre, opposite the First Church, and since that date religious services have been held each year during the summer and autumn months, no attempt being made to have worship in the winter seasons. Preaching was supplied in the autumn of 1878 by Rev. S. Coles, pastor of the Methodist Church at Russell.

SCHOOLS.

Educational interests can scarcely be said to have flourished in the early days of Montgomery. The subject appears to have received no attention whatever until 1782,—two years after the incorporation,—and then only to show that public sentiment inclined to the belief that the promotion of public education must be deferred to a more convenient season, for the question of providing a school for the youth of the town

coming up for consideration, it was voted that "no money be raised for the encouragement of a school." This spirit continued to prevail until 1786, when, the attention of the General Court being directed to the matter, the town was cited to appear at court and show cause why a school had not been kept during the previous year. After this a new departure was instituted and schools were set up, to the gratification of the young and rising generation. There are at present (1879) five school districts, in each of which there is a flourishing school.

BURIAL-PLACES.

The burying-ground first laid out in the town is the one at the centre of the town, near the churches. It is a neatly-kept inclosure, but contains no headstones of very early date. Many of the earliest graves had no monuments, while others that were marked by tablets have been robbed by the ruthless hand of time. The oldest inscriptions traceable are the following:

Lucy Hatch, 1799; Horatio Crow, 1805; Lydia Crow, 1807; David Crow, 1817; Hubbah Crow, 1809; Joel Moor, 1822; Elisha Hutchinson, 1819; Susanna Herrick, 1820; Achsah Chapin, 1823.

Many old graves are found in family burying-grounds, of which the town contains several.

INDUSTRIES.

Montgomery is a strictly agricultural town, and it is upon the fruits of the soil that its inhabitants depend exclusively for support. Much valuable timber, such as oak, walnut, chestnut, beech, birch, maple, and hemlock, is found upon the woodlands, and furnishes ample supply for a brisk manufacture of lumber for both home demand and shipment to other points. The raising of stock and the production of butter and cheese may be regarded as the principal industrial interests, the growing of grain and other agricultural products receives some attention, but the yield does not extend beyond the limits of local consumption. There are 65 farms in the town, and among them are some upon which tobacco is successfully cultivated in a small way, while all of them are rich grazing-grounds.

The assessed value of the town in 1878 was $160,000, on which the tax was $2333 (for State, county, and town), or a rate of $14.56 per $1000. The value of agricultural and domestic products in 1875 was $54,331; that of manufactures, $3643.

WAR RECORD.

Montgomery furnished 25 men for service in the war of the Rebellion, as follows:

Andrew Gorham, 27th Mass.
Erskine Waite, 27th Mass.
George Kelso, 27th Mass.
John A. Gorham, 46th Mass.
Joseph Sheldon, 46th Mass.
Daniel A. Moore, 46th Mass.
Ebhu Lloyd, 46th Mass.
Henry Pettis, 46th Mass.
Henry Whitman, 34th Mass.
Charles Whitman, 46th Mass.
Henry Brant, 27th Mass.
Gibson Avery, 46th Mass.
William Howes, 31st Mass.
Alfred Howes, 8th Conn.
Fitzhugh Hoag, 46th Mass.
Timothy Hoag, 37th Mass.
Edward Pettis, 8th Conn.
Albon H. Clark, 31st Mass.
Henry O. Clark, 34th Mass.
Chas. N. Clark, 37th Mass.
Anson D. Clapp, 8th Conn.
Chas. C. Barnes, 34th Mass.
Asa Barnes, 31st Mass.
James Baker, 27th Mass.
Charles Ballou, 27th Mass.

RUSSELL.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

Russell, one of the smaller towns of Hampden County, is about 115 miles distant from Boston, and is traversed by the Westfield River and the Boston and Albany Railroad, the latter touching the town at Russell village. Its boundaries are Montgomery on the north, Granville on the south, Westfield on the east, and Blandford on the west. Hills and valleys dot its surface, and numerous streams coursing down its hill-sides furnish water-power for several manufactories.

The area of the town is about 8430 acres, of which a considerable portion is woodland.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The Agawam River, a shallow stream, winds its murmuring way through the town, and adds much to the picturesque beauty of the region. The country hereabout is elevated and mountainous, but quite attractive to the tourist and student of rugged nature in the mild seasons of the year. During the summer great numbers of people visit Russell to enjoy healthful rambles over the hills, and to view the inviting pictures which Nature has here scattered with a lavish hand. Timber is abundant, and includes chestnut, beech, birch, oak, maple, hickory, etc. Minerals are plentiful; specimens of serpentine, schiller-spar, beryl, galena, and copper pyrites are found. The black serpentine rock on Little Tekoa was extensively quarried some years ago, but latterly has not been utilized. There is in the centre of the town, on the mountain-top, a pretty sheet of water, earlier known as Hazard Pond, but now called Russell Pond. It is bountifully stocked with fish, including salmon and bass, which have been propagated here by artificial means by an incorporated association, which controls the fishing privileges of the pond.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The history of Russell dates from a comparatively recent period. It was originally a portion of Westfield, and constituted a part of that tract called the "New Addition." In 1782, Russell was set off from Westfield, and incorporated February 29th of that year. Among the earliest settlers were two brothers named Barber and a Mr. Gray, who lived on what was called Glasgow Mountain. These three men are supposed to have been the first settlers. After them came Isaac Palmer, John Mallory, Levi Bishop, Elias Parks, Isaac Bronson, Ozias Finney, John Hawley, Abraham Bradley, Titus Doolittle, Doctor Stebbins, Thos. Field, Daniel and Andrew Mallory, Samuel Williams, Jacob Loomis, Robert Hazard, Newman Bishop, Abel Tuttle, Benjamin Todd, Stephen Hughes, Benjamin Atwater, Silas Noble, Richard Russell, Joel Atwater, Samuel Chapman, Jesse Newton, and Seth Gridley.

Of John Mallory's sons, William D. lives in Russell; John, in Westfield; and Roland, removing to New York City, died there many years ago. Mrs. Linus Dickinson, now residing in Springfield, is a granddaughter of John Mallory, the elder.

Isaac Palmer left four sons,—Squire, Loren, Elijah, and Reuben,—all of whom are dead. Squire left two sons,—David, now residing in Russell, and Bradford W., living in Chester. Amasa and Isaac, two of Reuben's sons, are citizens of Springfield, Mass.

Robert Hazard, one of the early settlers, died many years

Photo. by Moffatt.

Roland Parks

Roland Parks is the son of Warren, who was the son of Roger Parks. The latter settled in Blandford, Mass., at an early day, and was one of the hardy pioneers who first commenced felling the trees and establishing their homes among the hills of Massachusetts. The mother of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch was Lydia Sackett. Both his parents were natives of Blandford, where he was born Dec. 31, 1803, and, passing his boyhood on his father's farm, remained there until the death of his father, in 1835. He then started in the world for himself, first selecting as his partner in life Maria, daughter of William and Rhoda Culver, of Blandford, to whom he was married June 25, 1836. His wife was born in Chester, Mass., June 14, 1807. After his marriage he removed to Russell, and for the next five years paid attention to farming, which business he relinquished in 1842, having been appointed station-agent for the Western, now Boston and Albany, Railroad at Russell. He was the first agent at that station, and retained the position till 1851; after which, for two years, he was deputy sheriff and jailer for the county. During Franklin Pierce's administration he was connected with the Boston custom-house, where he remained four years as inspector. He has kept store at Russell at different times from 1843 to 1867.

He has but one child, Olive C., born May 2, 1837, and married to Jarvis W. Gibbs, of Russell.

Having been brought up in the school of Democracy, Mr. Parks has never seen any reason why he should change his politics. He cast his first vote for President for Andrew Jackson, in 1825. He has several times served in the State Legislature, occupying a seat therein in the years 1841, 1851, and 1864, during which periods he was a member of many important committees. He has been justice of the peace for a number of years; was from 1873 to 1877 special county commissioner, and has also been postmaster.

Mr. Parks is entitled to the thanks of his fellow-townsmen for his exertions in procuring the building of the beautiful iron bridge over the river when the railroad company changed their track at Russell depot. Although advanced in years, he is still active and energetic. He has retired from business, and enjoys a comfortable competency, the result of his early industry and economy.

ago, leaving no descendants. The house erected by him near the centre of the town, in about 1800, is still standing, but uninhabitable.

Levi Bishop had five sons. David and Aaron still live in Russell; James and Charles are dead; Levi, Jr., is a prominent attorney and writer in Detroit, Mich.

Of Elias Parks' two sons, Robert died some years ago, and Lyman still lives in Russell. Robert left a son, Horace, who is depot master at Russell station.

Isaac Bronson had five sons. Two are dead; Allen and John reside in Russell, and Harvey in Granville, Mass.

Esther, a daughter of Abraham Bradley, married Allen Bronson, and lives in Russell. Lyman, his son, is dead, but left descendants in Addison, Vt. (sheriff of Hampden County in 1877); Judson, now residing in Westfield, Mass., and Dickinson, living in Rhode Island. Another son, George, died some years age.

Of Titus Doolittle's family, Joel removed to Vermont, became a judge, and died there. Mark was a lawyer in Belchertown, Mass., and is buried there. Amasa is dead, and Titus, Jr., who emigrated to the far West early in life. Old Titus had one daughter, who married Abraham Bradley, a pioneer.

Newman Bishop, now living near Russell Pond, at the age of seventy-seven, is a son of Newman Bishop, who was one of the earliest settlers, and died in 1856, aged ninety-seven. Newman, the elder, left three sons,—Jere., Alva, and Newman, Jr. Of these, only Newman survives. Jere. had four sons and two daughters. Alva lives in Blandford; Major lives in Fitchburg; Jere., Jr., and Alfred are dead. Of the daughters, one, Mrs. Russell Harris, lives in Westfield, and the other, Mrs. Dwight Wilcox, in Chester. Newman, Jr., has one son, Franklin H., now living in Russell.

Of the five sons of Samuel Williams, George died in Russell, leaving two sons,—George W. living in Russell, and Henry A. in Westfield. The other four sons of Samuel removed West at an early period. Samuel, Jr., went to Salt Lake and joined the Mormons.

Jacob Loomis had six sons,—Jacob, Hubbard, Josiah, Caleb, Lyman, and Solomon,—all of whom are dead. Of Caleb's sons, Edward lives in Russell and Ralph in Westfield. Jacob, a son of Solomon, lives in Springfield. Hubbard, another of Solomon's sons, left his native hills some years ago. Hubbard left a son and daughter. Harmon William, the son, is a lawyer in Chicago. The daughter is Mrs. Chauncey Latimer, of Westfield. A daughter of Lyman is now Mrs. David Bishop, of Russell.

Abel Tuttle's four sons—Abel, Jr., Byman, Almon, and Daniel—are all dead. The living descendants of Abel, Jr., are Mrs. Apollos Moore, of Montgomery, Mass., Mrs. Joseph King, Mrs. Lucina Goff, and Mrs. Cynthia Tuttle, all of Westfield, Mass. Byman and Almon, sons of Abel, the elder, died in the West. Milo, a son of Daniel, died a bachelor. Of Daniel's two daughters, Mrs. Wm. Chamberlain resides in Westfield. Another, Mrs. Samuel D. Williams, died in Russell a short time ago.

Benjamin Todd, a pioneer, fought through the Revolution, and was with Gen. Israel Putnam when the latter made his famous leap at Horse-Neck, Conn. He had four sons and three daughters. Two of his sons, Harvey and Plymud, died bachelors. Benjamin, Jr., removed to New York early in life. Orrin, a son of Gershom, the fourth son of old Benjamin, is yet living in Suffield, Conn.

Stephen Hughes had four sons,—John, Stephen, Henry, and John G.,—but they all died; it is said without issue. Mrs. Benjamin Pendleton, a daughter of Stephen, lives in Russell.

Of Benjamin Atwater's three sons,—Harris, Titus, and Noah,—all are dead. Franklin B., a son of Titus, lives in Russell; James, a son of Harris, lives in Canton, Conn. Noah had two sons. John lives in Westfield; Wells died a few years ago.

Silas Noble had five sons and three daughters. The sons were Silas, Jr., Roland, Reuben, Albert, and Seth. Seth removed to Illinois, the others are buried in Russell. Mrs. James Blakslee, living in Russell, is a daughter of Albert. Silas, a son of Reuben, lives in Granville, Mass.

Richard Russell raised five sons,—Thomas, Simeon, Almon, Abel, and Yale,—all of whom are dead. Almon, a son of Abel, lives in Russell; and Edwin, another of Abel's sons, is in Suffield, Conn.

Joel Atwater had four sons and several daughters. The daughters married early and removed to the West. Of the sons, Jere. died some years ago; Leonard lives in Westfield; Joel, Jr., in Suffield, Conn.; and Joseph somewhere in the West.

Samuel Chapman was the father of Reuben A. Chapman, who, leaving Russell at the age of twenty-one, afterward became chief-justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. He died in 1875, while traveling in Europe. Reuben's sister, Clarissa, married Richard Armstrong, Minister of Public Instruction at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, and is now residing there, engaged in missionary work. Mrs. Reuben Bradley, one of Samuel Chapman's daughters, died in Russell some time ago. Reuben Chapman left two daughters. One is now Mrs. T. M. Brown, the wife of a lawyer in Springfield; the other, Miss Mary, is abroad.

Jesse Newton's three sons—Elias, Ezra, and Robert—removed from Russell many years ago. Robert married Dolly, the daughter of Seth Gridley, a Russell pioneer. Oliver, a son of Seth Gridley, died some years ago, leaving sons, who removed to the West, and one daughter, who is now Mrs. Julius Bedortha, of Russell.

NOTEWORTHY INCIDENTS.

The early town records do not disclose many evidences of the peculiar customs prevalent among the early settlers in Western Massachusetts, for the reason that they appear to be meagre transcripts of the details of town business.

In 1805 the town charges were fixed at the inconsiderable sum of $50 for that year, and in the following year a public pound was directed to be built in David Holmes' yard, although it is likely that the town had a pound before that date. In 1806, a school-house having been completed "nigh Robert Hazzard," town-meetings were ordered to be held therein after that time. The first pauper mentioned in the records was Mary Stebbins, and she seemed to give the town much concern, and was, moreover, a burden upon it from 1805 to 1821. In the first-named year it was decided to sell Mary Stebbins "at the loest bider for fore months," and Stephen Hughes got the contract for keeping her, at three shillings per week.

A record was made in 1814 of Mary Stebbins being bid off to John A. Mallory at eighty-five cents each week, and in 1816 the town voted that the selectmen should not give more than ninety cents per week for keeping Mary Stebbins. The prices of the necessaries of life must have been low in 1821, for in that year Squire Palmer kept Mary Stebbins for forty-seven cents per week, and, as the records make no later mention of Mary Stebbins, it is to be inferred that she passed out of existence about that time. She appears to have been the only pauper the town had for many years, although under date of 1821 mention is made that Andrew Mallory was allowed $61.80 for keeping his father and mother one year. Under date of March, 1817, it was voted "not to allow the cost of diging up Miss Harris."

An amusing incident, showing how cheaply physicians esteemed their services in the early days, is related of one Dr. King, who lived in Blandford about the year 1800. One stormy night a stranger tarrying at the tavern of Landlord Grey, near the centre of Russell, was taken suddenly ill, and a messenger being dispatched for Dr. King, who lived fully six miles away,

that worthy came promptly through the rain and mud, physicked his patient until he cured him, and when asked for his bill, replied, hesitatingly, as if fearful of asking too much, "Well, I think I ought to have fifty cents." The patient paid the bill without a murmur, and the doctor was subsequently heard to express his satisfaction by remarking that it was "a pretty good night's work."

The Landlord Grey referred to in the story must have been one of the first innkeepers in Russell. Titus Doolittle kept tavern about 1800, in a house now occupied by Mr. Quance as a residence, on the river-bank, about midway between Russell village and Salmon Falls. It is a substantial-looking house at this day, although it is probably nearly a hundred years old. A Mr. Day kept a tavern shortly after 1800, where Mr. Lawrence Marony now lives, a half-mile northeast of Russell village. Mr. Day kept the tavern for nearly forty years, to the close of the year 1848, and from the fact that it was known as the Hawley tavern, it would appear that Hawley must have kept it before Day's advent. The first postmaster in Russell was Reuben Palmer, who was appointed in 1825, and who also kept a store then and for some years previous about a half-mile north of Russell village.

John Gould kept a store in 1806, near where the Chapin & Gould paper-mills stand at present, and where at that time, too, a Dr. Frye had a cotton-mill. In connection with his store Mr. Gould also operated a grist-mill.

What Russell did in support of the war of 1812 cannot be learned from the records, but according to the recollection of Mrs. Hannah Dickinson (now living in Russell at the age of ninety-two, and a resident there since 1807), the town sent but two men into the service,—John Carrington and Lyman Holmes. Mrs. Dickinson above noticed is remarkably active in her mental faculties, and talks in a spirited and interesting manner of the events of seventy-five years ago. She has a sister, Mrs. Northrop, now residing in Marcellus, N. Y., at the age of one hundred and one.

The two oldest houses in Russell are supposed to be the residence of Thomas Williston, on the river-bank, opposite the paper-mill at Salmon Falls, and the house now occupied by the Widow Clark, a mile southwest of Russell village. Both these dwellings are said to have been built as early as 1780.

A record made in 1823 of a vote "not to petition the General Court to dissolve the town of Russell" would seem to indicate that the town had a narrow escape from oblivion.

The Eighth Turnpike Association of Massachusetts laid their road from a line between Westfield and Russell, through Russell and Blandford to Falley's Store, and thence west.

There was also a turnpike association early in the present century, charged with the maintenance of a road between the towns of Russell and Blandford.

During the Revolution the road from Springfield to Albany entered Russell at the southeast corner, over Glasgow Mountain, now called Little Tekoa.

Russell suffered considerably by the flood of December, 1878, and by washed-out roads, destroyed bridges, etc., was damaged to the extent of about $5000, exclusive of the loss of the dam at the Chapin & Gould paper-mill. The floods of 1819 and 1839 are also well remembered in this section as having caused similar havoc.

There are no secret orders in the town at present. A Good Templars' lodge flourished some years previous to 1874, but at that date passed out of existence.

ORGANIZATION.

Feb. 25, 1792, Russell was incorporated as a town, and was made up of a portion of Montgomery and a portion of that part of Westfield known as the New Addition. The town was named in honor of a Mr. Russell, of Boston, upon his agreeing to donate a bell for the first church erected by the inhabitants. For some unexplained reason Mr. Russell was never called upon to ratify his promise, but the honor was his, nevertheless. The town records, especially those of early dates, are in a very imperfect condition, while the records of town-meetings from 1792 to 1804 are not to be found. A list of selectmen and town clerks who served the town from 1801 to 1879 is herewith presented.

SELECTMEN.

1801.—Silas Doolittle, Levi Bishop, Stephen Hughes.
1805.—Stephen Hughes, Isaac Palmer, Silas Noble.
1806.—Thomas Day, Silas Noble, Stephen Hughes.
1807.—Stephen Hughes, Jacob Loomis, Elias Parks.
1808.—Dudley Williams, Abel Tuttle, John Gould.
1809.—Daniel Sherman, Elias Parks, Henry Parks.
1810.—Stephen Hughes, Elias Parks, Daniel Sherman.
1811.—Stephen Hughes, Levi Bishop, Titus Doolittle.
1812.—Elias Parks, Enoch Stiles, James C. Carter.
1813.—Elias Parks, Daniel Sherman, Moses Allin.
1814.—Levi Bishop, John Gould, Jr., Dudley Williams.
1815.—John Gould, James C. Carter, Elias Parks.
1816.—Elias Parks, Dudley Williams, Rolon Parks.
1817.—Stephen Hughes, John Gould, Jere. Bishop.
1818.—Jacob Loomis, Levi Bishop, Rolon Parks.
1819.—Rolon Parks, Henry Parks, Jere. Bishop.
1820–25.—Rolon Parks, John Gould, Abel Tuttle, Jr.
1826.—Rolon Parks, Abel Tuttle, Jr., Reuben Bradley.
1827.—John Gould, Abel Tuttle, Jr., Rolon Parks.
1828–29.—Zachariah Dickinson, Reuben Bradley, George Williams.
1830.—John Gould, Abel Tuttle, Jr., Rolon Parks.
1831–32.—John Gould, Abel Tuttle, Jr., Linus Dickinson.
1833.—Chauncey W. Morse, James Bishop, Benjamin Bennet.
1834.—Chauncey W. Morse, Justin Loomis, Benjamin Bennet.
1835.—John Gould, Abel Tuttle, Jr., Benjamin Bennet.
1836.—Benjamin Bennet, Jere. Bishop, Justin Loomis.
1837.—Chauncey W. Morse, Albert Noble, Jere. Bishop.
1838.—John Gould, Benjamin Bennet, James Bishop.
1839.—Roland Parks, Justin Loomis, Noah Atwater.
1840.—Roland Parks, Benjamin Bennet, Wm. D. Mallory.
1841.—Charles Tinker, James Loomis, Jabez Clark.
1842.—Roland Parks, Daniel Fry, Benjamin Bennet.
1843.—Daniel Fry, John Dickinson, Benjamin Bennet.
1844.—Roland Parks, John Dickinson, Allen Bronson.
1845.—Benjamin Bennet, Bradford W. Palmer, Julius Bedortha.
1846.—Benjamin Bennet, Nelson D. Parks, Lyman Parks.
1847.—Bradford W. Palmer, Newman Bishop, Lyman Bradley.
1848.—Roland Parks, Newman Bishop, Nelson D. Parks.
1849.—Roland Parks, Justin E. Loomis, Wm. W. Crosby.
1850.—Newman Bishop, Jr., Marshall N. Fales, Lucius P. Bishop.
1851.—Nelson D. Parks, Bradford W. Palmer, Henry K. Loomis.
1852.—B. W. Palmer, David Parks, W. L. Dickinson.
1853.—Wm. W. Crosby, Noah Atwater, L. P. Bishop.
1854.—Newman Bishop, Jr., B. W. Palmer, Wm. L. Dickinson.
1855.—Simeon Mallory, Sheldon Brownson, Stanton S. Clark.
1856.—Simeon Mallory, Benjamin Bennet, Joseph Osborn.
1857.—Newman Bishop, A. J. Bradley, Horace Parks.
1858.—Newman Bishop, A. J. Bradley, Stanton S. Clark.
1859.—Roland Parks, Benjamin Bennet, Dexter Parks.
1860.—N. D. Parks, Wm. Holmes, F. H. Bishop.
1861.—Nelson D. Parks, Henry A. Gould, Edwin A. Russell.
1862.—Nelson D. Parks, Allen J. Mallory, Horace Heath.
1863.—Nelson D. Parks, Dexter Parks, Edwin A. Russell.
1864.—Roland Parks, Dexter Parks, Dwight S. Bronson.
1865.—Roland Parks, E. A. Russell, Wm. Pomeroy.
1866–67.—N. D. Parks, Simeon Mallory, Lyman Shurtleff.
1868.—N. D. Parks, Simeon Mallory, A. H. Lewis
1869.—N. D. Parks, Simeon Mallory, Wm. Holmes.
1870.—Simeon Mallory, Horace Parks, Wm. Holmes.
1871.—H. Parks, Wm. Holmes, Marvin Wright.
1872–3.—Horace Parks, Wm. Holmes, Robert Pitcher.
1874.—Horace Parks, Roland Parks, Wilbur O. Merrill.
1875.—Horace Parks, George T. Bryant, Leonard P. Palmer.
1876.—Horace Parks, F. E. Bushnell, Wm. Holmes.
1877.—Horace Parks, F. E. Bushnell, Roland Parks.
1878.—F. E. Bushnell, Dexter Parks, L. B. Palmer.

TOWN CLERKS.

The first report of a town-meeting, as gleaned from the records, is dated April, 1804. There were records of earlier date, but they are not in existence. Beginning at 1804, the town clerks were:

Levi Chapman, 1801–6; Isaac Palmer, 1806–11; Dudley Williams, 1811–12; Isaac Palmer, 1812–18; Dudley Williams, 1818–20; Isaac Palmer, 1820–26; Reuben Bradley, 1826–27; Reuben Palmer, 1827–31; Linus Dickinson, 1831–33; Jere.

Bishop, 1833–34; John Dickinson, 1834–37; Zachariah Dickinson, 1837–39; Jas Bishop, 1839–41; John Dickinson, 1841–43; Wm. D. Mallory, 1843–45; Roland Parks, 1845–47; Lucius P. Bishop, 1847–49; Nelson D. Parks, 1849–51; Justin E. Loomis, 1851–53; H. L. Gridley, 1853–54; J. W. Gibbs, 1854–55; Joseph Gridley, 1855–58; J. W. Gibbs, 1858–59; H. Parks, 1859–61; Roland Parks, 1861–65; Joseph Hutchinson, 1865–66; N. D. Parks, 1866–67; Howall Parks, 1867–70; S. F. Root, 1870–71; R. W. Parks, 1871–72; H. L. Goodrich, 1872–73; J. B. Smith, 1873–74; E. E. Gibbs, 1874–75; George T. Bryant, 1875–76; H. L. Goodrich, 1876–79

REPRESENTATIVES AT THE GENERAL COURT.

No mention is made in the records of the election of a representative previous to 1827, in which year Capt. John Gould was chosen, and after him the following:

Abel Tuttle, Jr., Reuben Palmer (Mr. Palmer being charged not to oppose [in 1829] the building of the railroad from Boston to Albany, if built without expense to the State), Roland Parks, Chauncey M. Morse, Justin Loomis, Jeric Bishop, Benjamin Bennet, James Bishop, John Dickinson, Daniel Fry, Bradford W. Palmer, Frederick Sackett, Newman Bishop, Gardner S. Borlsank, Henry K Loomis, Nelson D. Parks.

This list closes with the year 1857, when Russell became a part of the Eleventh Representative District.

VILLAGES.

The only village in the town is the village of RUSSELL, a station on the Boston and Albany Railroad, and located on the Westfield River, where the stream receives the waters of Black's Brook, from which the village derives its water-power. Here are two churches, the town-hall, an excellent district school, hotel, post-office, two stores, and several small manufactories. A large tannery established here some years ago was recently destroyed by fire, but is likely to be restored shortly. The village numbers about 200 inhabitants, and in the summer and autumn seasons gains considerable business from the large influx of visitors who tarry there *en route* to the mountains of Blandford and Montgomery.

There are two small settlements on the Westfield River, near Russell village, one two miles south, at the Jessup & Laflin paper-mill, and one two miles northwest, at the Chapin & Gould paper-mill. These settlements are peopled by the employés of the mills, and include an aggregate population of about 200.

CHURCHES.

The town records are silent upon ecclesiastical matters, and the inference is therefore that, unlike most Massachusetts towns, Russell left the consideration of church affairs exclusively to church societies. An early record says that "The religious covenant and articles of faith and practice of the Second Baptist Church in Westfield, begun June 6, 1786, now under the care of Elder Ebenezer Stowe," were adopted by the First Baptist Church of Russell shortly after the date just mentioned, and upon the organization of that body. A meeting-house was built in 1792 in the village of Russell, and after a somewhat precarious existence the church was dissolved about the year 1811. In 1816 the church was revived, and that year ordained as its first pastor Rev. Asa Todd, who was succeeded, in 1825, by Rev. Amos Clark, among whose successors were Revs. Mr. Childs, J. M. Whipple, J. M. Phillips, George Gunn, M. H. Rising, Lester Williams, and J. C. Carpenter. The meeting-house erected by the first society was used by the new church until 1820, when it was destroyed by fire. A new one was built in 1826, and in 1853 this latter was replaced by the present neat and substantial structure, at a cost of about $2400. The pastor now in charge is Rev. J. B. Ashley.

The first Congregational Church of which any note is made was organized Nov. 1, 1800, by Rev. Joseph Badger, of Blandford. It had then 15 members, but did not seem to prosper during the subsequent thirty years of its existence. It was eventually dissolved in 1830.

The Congregationalists and Methodists built a church in conjunction near the centre of the town, about 1820, and used it in common, under the name of the Union Society. The foundations of this structure, which was torn down in 1830, are still to be seen.

After the dissolution of the Union Society, in 1830, the Methodists of Russell had no regular place of worship until 1869, when the present society was formed, and a very neat church building erected in the village of Russell. Rev. N. J. Merrill was the first pastor. The present pastor is Rev. S. Coles. The congregation numbers 70 members. The two churches here noted are the only ones in the town.

BURIAL-PLACES.

The village of Russell contains a trimly-kept and handsomely-embellished burying-ground, but the early tombstones are few in number, and those do not date beyond 1794. More ancient graves there probably are, but their location is unknown. Of the old tombstones, reference is made here to that of Maj. Ebenezer Whiting, who died in 1794; Mary, "amiable consort of Deacon Titus Doolittle," who died in 1798; Reuben Parks, 1803; Lowell Thomas, 1811; Jane, his wife, 1803; Hager Warner, 1813; John Dickinson, in 1830, aged ninety-three; Dorothy, his wife, 1815; Titus Doolittle, 1818; and Jonah Mallory, in 1816.

Another burial-place is found near the centre of the town, at Russell Pond, and here it is likely the first interments were made in the town. Except, however, a tombstone recording the death of a daughter of Jacob and Thankful Loomis, in 1793, none of earlier date than 1802 are found. In that year Mehitable Hazard was buried; Enoch Stiles, in 1805; Matilda Williams, in the same year; Juanna Williams, in 1804, aged seventy-three; and Bethiah Ward, in 1812.

SCHOOLS.

The first reference made in the existing town records to educational matters occurs under date of 1804, when $130 were raised for the support of schools. In 1805 the appropriation for schooling was reduced to $100, and at this time there were two school-houses in the town,—one at the centre, near Robert Hazard's house, and one on the mountain, in the southern section. The records do not mention the first school-teacher, but, in 1807, Miss Lindsey taught, and a Miss Sherman taught in 1808. The Miss Lindsey mentioned became Mrs. Dickinson shortly after 1807, who is still living in Russell village.

In 1810 what is known as the South River school district was divided into two districts, and it was agreed that one-half the money assessed should be schooled out to the east side, with the privilege given to the west-side people to send their children to school there as long as the assessed money held out.

There were, in 1878, five school districts in the town, with the same number of schools. The average attendance at all the schools was 85, and the amount expended for their support in 1877 was $868.

INDUSTRIES.

Agawam River, which flows through Russell, furnishes admirable water-power at this point, but it is utilized by only two manufacturing establishments, which are, however, models of their kind, and enterprises, moreover, of considerable magnitude. One of these is the Jessup & Laflin Paper Company, whose mills are located two miles southeast of the village of Russell, at Salmon Falls. The buildings, which are very extensive, are constructed of brick, and appointed with the most valuable and improved machinery required in the making of fine paper, to the production of which these mills are devoted. A capital of upward of $250,000 is invested in the enterprise, and paper to the value of about $175,000 is produced annually. About 100 men and women are employed, and these are for the most part provided with homes in a large boarding-house erected by the company near the mills.

The Chapin and Gould paper-mills are located about two

miles northwest of Russell village, and are likewise engaged in the manufacture of fine paper. About 100 persons are employed, and the daily yield of paper is about 4500 pounds. The firm was organized in April, 1858, and began operations in a mill erected upon the present location in that year. This mill was destroyed by fire in 1870, and at once replaced by the present mills, of much larger capacity than the first.

The other manufactures of the town are railway-ties and lumber, but those industries are limited in yield. There are about seventy-five farms in the town, but the agricultural products are all consumed at home.

The value of manufactures in 1875, according to State reports, was $176,600, and of agricultural products, $34,248. The total valuation of the town in 1878 was $398,652, of which $283,011 was in real estate. The total tax—State, county, and town—was $4185.85, or at a rate of .0105. The debt of the town, March 1, 1878, was $7510.

MILITARY.

RUSSELL'S WAR RECORD.

Here will be found the names of those who enlisted from Russell in the war of the Rebellion:

John Williston, 10th Mass.
Gideon Wallace, 10th Mass.
Jerry W. Bishop, 15th Mass.
A. J. Bradley, 15th Mass
Wm. S. Chapman, 15th Mass.
Ortenas Chapman, 15th Mass.
Calvin Dustin, 15th Mass.
Morgan Cooley, 15th Mass.
Sidney Shuttleff, 15th Mass.
Alfred B. Heath, 15th Mass.
Geo. Lindsey, 27th Mass.
John M. Bennett, 27th Mass.
Geo. H. Bemis, 27th Mass.
Julius Thrall, 27th Mass.
James Parker, 27th Mass.
Charles Willey, 27th Mass.
Asa Brown, 31st Mass.
Nelson Bennett, 31st Mass.
Wm. S. Knox, 31st Mass.
John Crane, 31st Mass.
James P. Chapman, 34th Mass.
James Hogan, 34th Mass.
Augustus Plant, 34th Mass.
Francis Parks, 54th Mass.
Ezra Tobias, 54th Mass.
Sam'l P. Storey, 54th Mass.
Edwin Pendleton, 1st H. Art.
Thos. E. Pendleton, 1st H. Art.
Lyman Holmes, 1st H. Art.
Henry M. Knox, 1st H. Art.
Morgan Stannar, 1st H. Art.
Trueman H. Sweatland, 25th Co., H. Art. (unattached).
William Thomas, 2d Cav.
Thomas Colligan, 11th Mass.
George Carson, 11th Mass.
James Leslie, 58th Mass.
Horace Heath, 46th Mass.
Morgan Stannard, 46th Mass.
Oliver Granger, 46th Mass.
Israel Perkins, 46th Mass.
Hiram E. Williston, 46th Mass.
John C. King, 46th Mass.
Benjamin Haynes, 46th Mass.
Philip H. Hulsapple, 46th Mass.
George Gloss, 46th Mass.
Turris D. Onderdonk, Naval service.
John D. Waldron, Navy.
Wm. H. Schenck, Navy.
Theo. Mitchell, 61st Mass.
Wm. A. Stearns, unknown.

HOLLAND.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

THE town of Holland is situated in the southeast corner of Hampden County. On the north it is bounded by Brimfield, of which it formerly constituted a part. Wales bounds it on the west, and together with it formed the district of South Brimfield in 1762. On the south is located the town of Union, in Connecticut. Sturbridge, in Worcester County, forms its eastern boundary.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The physical characteristics of the town are similar to those of Brimfield and Wales. Numerous small mountains diversify the landscape, their slopes diversified with alternate timber-lots and farming-lands of fairly-productive qualities. The soil is generally sandy, with occasional areas of clayey loam, which yield the cereals readily when properly cultivated, and which seem especially adapted to the growth of grass. Rattlesnake Mountain, situated in the western part of the town, near the Wales line, is a prominent landmark. Blodgett or Williams' Mountain lies just north of it, and marks the locality where the earliest settlements were made. Blake Hill is situated on the northeastern border of the town.

Holland—formerly called *Kesiuge*—Pond is a handsome body of water, located in the northern part, and comprises an area of about 80 acres. Partridge Pond, comprising about 4 acres, formerly existed just south of the centre of the town, but has now been included in and covered by the Hamilton Reservoir, which was constructed in 1862 by the Hamilton Woolen Company, of Southbridge, who dammed the Quinnebaug River about a mile southeast of Holland Pond. The object in view was to afford a water-supply for the company's mills at Southbridge. It has also been utilized by mills at Fiskdale. It is nearly three miles long, and has an average width of from 60 to 80 rods. The reservoir is said never to have properly fulfilled the purpose designed. Considerable valuable land has been damaged by it, causing much trouble.

The Quinnebaug River enters the town at the south, passing through the reservoir and Holland Pond, and thence north into Brimfield and Sturbridge.

Several small streams traverse various sections of the town, being mostly tributaries to the reservoir.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Much that relates to the early settlement of the town will be found in the histories of Brimfield and Wales.

Probably the first person who made a settlement in that section of Brimfield now included in the town of Holland was Joseph Blodgett, who was one of the original proprietors of Brimfield, and filled many important town and church offices in that town and the district of South Brimfield. He was a surveyor, and the early records of Brimfield contain many references to his work. He was the father of Jonas Blodgett, who was the last clerk and surveyor of the proprietors of Brimfield, and who died in 1839, at the age of ninety-five. He resided in Holland near the Frost place, adjoining the Wales line.

Blodgett made his residence, as early as 1727, on the South Meadow road, a little south of Calvin Polley's, and near the hill which bears his name. In the division of the lots confirmed by the General Court to the original settlers in 1732, Joseph Blodgett drew "Lott 67." His son, Joseph Blodgett, Jr., also lived near Calvin Polley's, and other sons lived in that vicinity. Representatives of the Blodgett family have continued to reside in Holland ever since.

Soon after Blodgett made his settlement came Enoch Hides, John Webber, John Bishop, Robert Brown, Ebenezer Wallis, and Jonathan Brown.

Henry and Trenance Webber settled in Holland about 1730. They were from the State of Rhode Island. Frank Webber, a lad of fourteen, came with them. He remained in Holland until he attained the age of twenty-five, when he went to sea and was never afterward heard from, and left no known descendants. Reuben and Trenance Webber descended from

Henry, and made the earliest settlement about the time of the Revolution, on what is known as the "old Webber place," near the present residence of Wm. A. and Dwight E. Webber, who are descended from Reuben.

David Wallis came from Woodstock, Conn., about 1755, and located where William S. Wallis now resides. The timbers of the original house which he erected at that place are in the building still standing. It is probably the oldest house in town. David Wallis was a blacksmith by trade, and followed that occupation, together with farming. When in Woodstock, he owned four slaves. One of these, Samuel Deering, he took with him to Holland, and he lived to be one hundred years of age. "Sam" had an excellent idea of the land in Holland, but always complained that the people there did not treat him with proper respect. The sons of David Wallis were Thomas, Jonathan, William, John, and David. Jonathan followed the occupation of a blacksmith. Thomas became a practitioner of medicine, and was one of the early physicians of Holland. William and John engaged in farming.

The son David never came to Holland, but *his* son David settled there in 1758, when a mere child, grew up with his grandfather, and served in the Revolutionary war. He afterward engaged in farming, married Percis Rosbrook on May 8, 1782, and established his residence where Horace Wallis now lives. He had ten children, nine of whom lived to be over sixty-eight years of age. The oldest was eighty-three. Three are now living. Horace Wallis, at the age of eighty-three, still resides in the old homestead, and retains in a remarkable degree his faculties of mind and body. His memory of events long passed is wonderful, and we are indebted to him for many interesting particulars relating to the early history of the town. Percis Cutler, a sister, seventy-eight years of age, still resides in Holland. All but one of these children have engaged in school-teaching more or less. David, another of the children, removed to Tioga County, in the State of New York, and was clerk of the courts of that county for nine years. He left a large number of descendants there. The fourth generation of the Wallis family, who are descended from the third David, are now residing on his old homestead.

William S. Wallis, who occupies the original Wallis homestead, is descended from John Wallis. He is engaged in farming, and is a man of prominence in the town.

James Marcy came from Woodstock, Conn., about 1767, and located a mile southwest of the present hotel, on a large farm. His children were James, Elisha, Uriah, David, Job, Sarah, and Betsey. Sarah and Job removed to New York State, and Betsey to Woodstock, Conn. James located in the southwest part of the town, and engaged in farming. His son, Loren, resides in the south part of the town, and pursues the same avocation. Elisha, at the advanced age of ninety-six, lives in the west part of the town, about a mile from the centre. He resides with his son, Washington, who is a farmer. Uriah lived to be eighty-two, and never married. David Marcy, after building the present hotel, wherein he kept tavern for a number of years, moved about half a mile south, on the Hallowell Perrin farm, and died there in December, 1860, at the age of seventy-three. He married Sybil, daughter of Hallowell Perrin, and had three children, —Mary Ann, wife of Elisha Kinney; Uriah P., who engaged in farming and lumbering, about a mile southwest of the present tavern, and now resides in Stafford, Conn.; and Meliscent, who married Horace Kinney, and who also resides at Stafford.

Benjamin Perrin, another of the early settlers of Holland, lived about a mile south of the centre. His sons were John, Cyril, and Hallowell. John settled at Providence, R. I. Cyril married Huldah, daughter of Ichabod Goodell, one of the early settlers, and had thirteen children. They afterward removed to Monson. Hallowell Perrin resided a half-mile south of the present tavern. He kept tavern and engaged in farming. He married Sybil Bruce for his first wife, and had Sybil, Meliscent, Ambrose, and Diana. Sybil became the wife of David Marcy; Meliscent married Baxter Wood; Diana married a Dr. Bottom, and resides in South Wilbraham, now the town of Hampden. There are no descendants of Perrin now living in Holland.

Ichabod Goodell, another early resident of Holland, married a Webber, and had four children, Huldah, Polley, Percis, and Jabez. The latter, when a young man, went to New York State to teach school. He bought land on the present site of the city of Buffalo for a dollar and a quarter an acre, and became very rich. He left the town of Holland $500 in his will.

Eliphalet Janes, the first clerk of the district of Holland, in 1784, resided where Eleazer Moore now lives, near the Fuller factory place. He operated a saw- and grist-mill there in the latter part of the last century, but afterward fell upon the district for support.

William Belknap was early engaged in agricultural pursuits, and resided where C. B. Drake now does.

Asa David lived east of the reservoir. He filled many positions of responsibility in town and church, and taught school a great deal, besides farming. He left town about 1793. Jonathan Ballard engaged in farming near Dana. Freeland Wallis, a brother of Horace Wallis, also occupied this place.

Another early inhabitant was Reuben Stevens, who lived where L. C. Howlett now resides, and engaged in farming and cloth dressing.

Nehemiah May, who was prominent in public affairs in South Brimfield and Holland as early as 1764, was born in Woodstock, Conn., Jan. 31, 1730. He resided in the south part of the town, within half a mile of the Connecticut line. He served as a captain in the Revolutionary war, and served at New London and Ticonderoga.

Ebenezer Morris had a blacksmith-shop below Capt. May's, whose daughter he married.

Jonathan Cram, a man of prominence and influence in the early history of the town, also resided in the south part of the town, and engaged in farming.

Joseph Bruce lived where Lewis C. Howlett now resides, and followed farming. He is said to have been eccentric in some things, and to have been a man of great method and system.

John Polley lived in the west part of the town, near the Wales line, where he devoted his attention to agriculture.

Gershom Rosebrook lived across the bridge, east of the reservoir, and also engaged in farming.

Other residents of Holland, as early as 1760, were Humphrey Cram, James Frizell, Edward, Jacob, Benjamin, and Samuel Webber, Jonathan Wallis, John Rosebrook, James and John Anderson, and William and Asa Belknap.

One of the first stores in town was kept by a man named Brown, about 1788, on the spot where Eleazer Moore now resides. Early in the present century Alfred Lyon kept a store and tavern near the reservoir-dam, about a quarter of a mile east of the meeting-house, on the old Lyon place. The next store was kept by Isaac Partridge, about half a mile south of the centre of the town, on the *Mushapang* road. Elisha Kinney is the present owner of the premises. Chase & Ward next kept a store, in 1813, in what formerly was the old L on rear of the present tavern. Luther Brown succeeded him as proprietor. Dr. Josiah Converse next kept a store where Frank E. Kinney now resides. Sewell Glazier followed next in the same place. Clement B. Drake kept store there as late as 1848. About 1850, Elisha Kinney had a store in the same place for several years.

In 1847, Willard Weld kept a store in a building which was opposite to where the blacksmith-shop now stands.

Stores were also kept in the old part of the village, near the Fuller factory. Orlando Anderson did business there about 1833, and enjoyed an enviable reputation for honesty and fair-

dealing. Lynn & Co. were his successors in the same place. About 1848, Jonathan Sykes had a store on the opposite side of the road, above the bridge. John Carpenter kept a store there in 1860, which was the last one the town has had.

It appears from the records of the town that David Bugbee kept a tavern as early as 1784, about half a mile west of the present one, where Wm. Lillie now resides. The tavern of Alfred Lyon has already been referred to. Hollowell Perrin also kept one south of the Sybil Marcy place.

In 1812-13, David Marcy erected the Holland Hotel, and commenced the business of inn-keeping, which he pursued for two years. He then disposed of it to John Webber, who kept it for several years. Mr. Bridgham followed next for a time. In 1820 it was kept by Allen Tiffany. Mr. Harris succeeded for one year. Then Luther Brown, Eldridge G. Fuller, Baxter Wood, and a man named Benson followed in turn. In 1836 it passed into the hands of Elisha Kinney, who has kept it continuously since, to the entire satisfaction of the public. Mr. Kinney also devotes some time to agricultural pursuits.

The earliest road laid out in Holland was in 1731, when the old road to Union and Woodstock, Conn., commonly called the South Meadow road, was established. It passes from Brimfield through portions of Wales and Holland.

The first physician who practiced in Holland was Dr. Thomas Wallis, a native of the town, who practiced there as early as 1786. He continued in practice a great many years, also filling numerous town offices. His first residence was in the south part of the town, but he subsequently occupied the place where William S. Wallis now lives. Dr. Seth Smith was another practitioner of medicine early in the present century. About 1812, Dr. Ichabod Hyde, Dr. David B. Dean, and Dr. Joshua Richardson were in practice in the town. Dr. Chileab B. Merrick followed, then Dr. Josiah Converse, and finally Dr. Abial Bottom, who was the last regular physician the town has had. Dr. Bottom is at present in practice in South Wilbraham, or Hampden.

ORGANIZATION.

As early as 1760 a petition was presented to the town of Brimfield from the southeast part of that town, including Holland, part of Wales, and part of Brimfield, to be set off as a district. The west line of the district petitioned for was the present town line of Holland. The reason assigned in the petition was the inconvenience of attending meeting on the Sabbath. Though the signers failed in their petition, they began to hold meetings in that part of the district, and to procure preaching they sought assistance from the town. On Nov. 16, 1761, the town of Brimfield "voted to give ye southeast part of ye town three pounds, ten shillings, to help them Hire preaching."

Sept. 18, 1762, the district of South Brimfield, including Wales and Holland, was set off by an act of the General Court. This territory remained under one municipal government until July 5, 1783, when, owing to frequent contention between the inhabitants of the east and west parishes, which have been referred to at length in the history of the town of Wales, the district of Holland was created. The new district was endowed with all the rights and prerogatives of a town, except that of corporate representation in the Legislature. In this respect they were to unite with Wales, which had in the mean time, under a general act of the Legislature, been erected into a town, still retaining the name of South Brimfield. The name of Holland was bestowed on the new district in honor of Lord Holland, better known as Charles James Fox, an eloquent advocate on the side of the people of this country in the Parliamentary contests which preceded the recognition of American Independence. The district of Holland, as set off, constituted the southern portion of the "three-mile addition" which was made to Brimfield in 1714.*

*See history of Brimfield

The original warrant under which the organization of the district of Brimfield was effected was issued by Abner Morgan, justice of the peace, and directed to Joseph Bruce. The first meeting of the district occurred on July 24, 1783. Joseph Bruce was chosen Moderator, Nehemiah May, Jonas Blodgett, and Alfred Lyon, Selectmen, and Jonathan Wallis, Treasurer.

In Feb. 18, 1784, a number of inhabitants of Sturbridge were received as citizens of Holland, with full rights, in response to a petition presented by them to that effect. On March 1st of the same year £20 were appropriated for schooling and £60 for the Rev. Wm. Reeves, the first minister. The first road authorized by the district, a mere bridle-road, was also created.

On Sept. 2, 1789, the old antagonism between Holland and Wales manifested itself in the vote of the district of Holland to petition the General Court to be annexed to Brimfield in the choice of a representative, instead of to South Brimfield. John Brown, Dr. Thomas Wallis, and William Belknap were appointed a committee to prepare such a petition.

On Nov. 5, 1792, the district voted "not to receive the small-pox by inoculation, or any other way, if it can be avoided." Also that "Dr. Thomas Wallis should not receive or suffer any person or persons to come into his house to have the small-pox under any pretense whatever, as the selectmen had forbid him taking in or harboring any person or persons to have the small-pox before this meeting."

The training of the vocal organs of the young was evidently early attended to in Holland, for on Oct. 1, 1794, the district voted "to hire a singing-master to instruct the youth in psalmody."

On March 6, 1797, a committee of five was chosen to build a pound on the plain. One had previously been kept by Edward Webber. The new pound was to be located on the northwest corner of the common, was to be 30 feet square, built of chestnut or oak, and to cost £4 15s. It probably stood not far from the site of the present one.

On Jan. 28, 1801, the district voted to "raise seventeen dollars to pay Mr. Benjamin reves for teatching asinging schooll this season."

The practice of disposing of the poor by public auction was early in vogue. On April 6, 1801, it was voted "to set up the Boarding & Clothing & keeping of Ruth Swinnerton for one year, exclusive of Doctring, at the lowist Bidder."

On April 25, 1803, $10 was raised as a bounty for killing crows and blackbirds, ten cents being allowed for a crow, and the same sum for a dozen blackbirds. The recognition by the inhabitants of the proverbial cunning of the crow was thus early recorded.

For those who performed labor upon the roads of the district from six to ten cents an hour for a man were the prevailing rates for a long time.

May 14, 1808.—Voted to exchange some of the common with Capt. Church for some of his land, and "to give him $5 to boot, which he agrees to lay out in repairing the meeting-house, or to give it to the town for that purpose." On Sept. 9, 1808, the town voted to cause a petition to be framed, similar to that of Boston, against the embargo, and to cause it to be sent to the President.

Jan. 10, 1810, it was voted to give the land belonging to the district which laid north of the pound, exclusive of enough for the pound, together with the land south of the turnpike as far as the road leading to Andrew Webber's house in a westerly direction, to Luther Carter, provided he builds or causes to be built a house, 30 by 40 feet, for a tavern. On July 11, 1812, it was voted to draft resolutions relative to an alliance with France, and a delegate was chosen to attend the convention at Northampton on July 14th to petition the President and Congress to avert war and restore peace.

One of the great evils of the day seems to have been elope-

ment, for, on July 13, 1813, John Hinds and wife, Ezekiel Hinds and Mrs. Hill were bid off to John Webber, "to provide for them and use their labor," but the town was "to indemnify him from any inconvenience or trouble that may arise from elopement, Imprisonment, or Debts contracted by them."

In 1821 the district voted strongly against the proposed amendments to the State constitution.

The principal officers of the town have been:

SELECTMEN.

1783.—Nehemiah May, Jonas Blodgett, Alfred Lyon.
1784.—Wm. Belknap, Daniel Burnet, Jonathan Cram.
1785.—Jonas Blodgett, Daniel Burnet, Nehemiah May.
1786.—Joseph Bruce, Daniel Burnet, Wm. Belknap.
1787.—Jonas Blodgett, Asa Dana, Wm. Belknap.
1788.—David Wallis, Asa Dana, Wm. Belknap.
1789.—David Wallis, Asa Dana, John Polley.
1790.—Wm. Belknap, Alfred Lyon, John Brown.
1791-93.—Wm. Belknap, Asa Dana, David Wallis.
1794.—Alfred Lyon, Ichabod Goodell, David Wallis.
1795.—Alfred Lyon, Wm. Belknap, David Wallis.
1796.—Joseph Bruce, John Polley, Hallowell Perrin.
1797-98.—David Wallis, John Polley, Wm. Belknap.
1799.—David Wallis, Gershom Rosbrook, Rinaldo Webber.
1800.—Wm. Belknap, Ichabod Goodell, Rinaldo Webber.
1801.—David Wallis, Ichabod Goodell, Jonathan Ballard.
1802.—David Fay, Ichabod Goodell, Ebenezer Morris.
1803.—Jacob Thompson, Ichabod Goodell, Ebenezer Morris.
1804.—Jacob Thompson, Ichabod Goodell, Rinaldo Webber.
1805.—Jacob Thompson, John Polley, David Wallis.
1806-7.—Zerial May, John Polley, David Wallis.
1808.—Ebenezer Morris, Ezra Allen, Ezra Webber.
1809.—Ebenezer Morris, Jacob Thompson, Samuel Webber.
1810.—David Wallis, John Weaver, Ezra Webber.
1811.—Edward Blodgett, James A. Lynn, Wm. Putnam.
1812.—Edward Blodgett, James A. Lynn, Reuben Stevens.
1813.—Edward Blodgett, Ezra Webber, Leonard Morris.
1814.—Cyril Perrin, James A. Perrin, Edward Blodgett.
1815.—John Weaver, David Wallis, Ezra Allen.
1816.—John Weaver, Edward Blodgett, Ezra Webber.
1817.—Benjamin Church, Freeland Wallis, John Wallis.
1818.—Samuel Webber, Freeland Wallis, Reuben Stevens.
1819-20.—Samuel Webber, Elbridge G. Fuller, David B. Dean.
1821.—Samuel Webber, Freeland Wallis, David B. Dean.
1822.—Benjamin Church, Freeland Wallis, David B. Dean.
1823.—Isaac Partridge, Freeland Wallis, John Wallis.
1824-25.—David B. Dean, Freeland Wallis, Benjamin Church.
1826.—Adolphus Webber, Freeland Wallis, Loring Webber.
1827.—Reuben Stevens, David B. Dean, Loring Webber.
1828.—Leonard M. Morris, John Wallis, Baxter Wood.
1829-31.—Freeland Wallis, David B. Dean, Willard Weld.
1832.—Adolphus Webber, Loring Webber, Willard Weld.
1833.—Willard Weld, Adolphus Webber, Elbridge G. Fuller.
1834.—Freeman Wallis, Adolphus Webber, Lyman Gould.
1835.—Freeland Wallis, Willard Weld, David B. Dean.
1836.—Freeland Wallis, Lyman Gould, Gilbert Rosbrook.
1837.—Willard Weld, Horace Wallis, Isaac W. Wood.
1838.—Willard Weld, Horace Wallis, Freeland Wallis.
1839.—Willard Weld, Levans McFarlin, Freeland Wallis.
1840.—Adolphus Webber, Horace Wallis, Grosvenor May.
1841.—Adolphus Webber, David B. Dean, Warren A. Wallis.
1842.—Freeland Wallis, David B. Dean, Harrison Allen.
1843.—Adolphus Webber, Willard Weld, Uriah P. Marcy.
1844.—David B. Dean, Adolphus Webber, Harrison Allen.
1845.—Freeland Wallis, Nehemiah Underwood, Eleazer Moore.
1846.—William A. Webber, Nehemiah Underwood, Harrison Allen.
1847.—John Wallis, Stephen C. Weld, John B. Gould.
1848-49.—William A. Webber, Warren A. Wallis, William Frizell.
1850.—Nehemiah Underwood, Uriah P. Marcy, John P. Gould.
1851.—Benjamin F. Wilson, Alvin Goodell, John Wallis.
1852.—Eleazer Moore, Warren A. Wallis, John Wallis.
1853.—William A. Webber, Nehemiah Underwood, Roswell A. Blodgett.
1854.—William A. Webber, Nehemiah Underwood, Uriah P. Marcy.
1855.—Alvin Goodell, Eleazer Moore, George L. Webber.
1856-57.—William A. Webber, Warren A. Wallis, Clement B. Drake.
1858.—William A. Webber, Harrison Allen, William H. Harris.
1859.—Warren A. Wallis, George L. Webber, Eleazer Moore.
1860.—Ferdinand L. Burley, Clement B. Drake, William H. Harris.
1861.—Ferdinand L. Burley, William A. Webber, Warren A. Wallis.
1862.—Ferdinand L. Burley, G. L. Webber, W. A. Wallis.
1863.—William A. Webber, Horace Wallis, R. A. Blodgett.
1864.—Ferdinand L. Burley, Uriah P. Marcy, J. Ballard.
1865.—William A. Webber, C. B. Drake, J. A. Webber.
1866-70.—William A. Webber, C. B. Drake, U. P. Marcy.
1871-72.—F. B. Blodgett, H. Allen, U. P. Marcy.
1873.—C. B. Drake, F. B. Drake, William S. Wallis.
1874.—William A Webber, F. B. Blodgett, R. A. Blodgett.
1875.—William A. Webber, F. B. Blodgett, William S. Wallis.
1876.—Uriah P. Marcy, F. B. Blodgett, Frank Wight.
1877-78.—William A. Webber, F. B. Blodgett, Henry Vinton.

TOWN CLERKS.

1783-86, Eliphalet Janes; 1786-89, Wm. Belknap; 1789, David Wallis; 1790-94, Wm. Belknap; 1794-98, Asa Dana; 1798-1803, Jonathan Ballard; 1803, David Wallis; 1804-9, Ezra Webber; 1809, James A. Lynn; 1810, Ezra Webber; 1811-13, James A. Lynn; 1814, Reuben Stevens; 1815-19, Freeland Wallis; 1819-23, David B. Dean; 1823, Luther Brown; 1824, David B. Dean; 1825-27, Freeland Wallis; 1828, John Wallis; 1829-33, Samuel Frizell; 1833-36, Freeland Wallis; 1836, Elbridge G. Fuller; 1837, John Dixon; 1838-41, John Wallis; 1841-42, John Dixon; 1842-46, Wm. A. Wallis; 1846, Warren A. Wallis; 1847-53, Wm. A. Robbins; 1853-55, Warren A. Wallis; 1855-62, Freeman B. Blodgett; 1862-65, Francis Wight; 1865-73, Frank E. Kinney; 1873, Freeman B. Blodgett; 1874-79, Frank E. Kinney.

The representatives to the State Legislature for Holland have been:

1. From Wales and Holland jointly,

1783, Nehemiah May; 1798, John Polley; 1803, Rinaldo Webber; 1809, Jacob Thompson; 1812, William Putnam; 1814-17, John Weaver; 1821, Samuel Webber; 1826, Leonard M. Morris; 1829, John Wallis, 1832-34, Elbridge G. Fuller; 1837, Lyman Gould.

2. From Holland alone,*

1840, Horace Wallis; 1841, Willard Weld; 1846, Elbridge G. Fuller; 1852, Harris Cutler; 1853, William A. Webber.

3. From First Hampden District,

1862, William A. Robbins; 1870, George L. Webber.

VILLAGES.

The collection of houses in the northern part of Holland is the nearest approach to a village that the town contains, and yet this part is perhaps not more thickly settled than some other portions. Here, however, are to be found the hotel, post-office, town-hall, and town clerk's office, the Congregational meeting-house, the pound, and a blacksmith-shop

These, with two or three dwelling-houses, constitute the village.

The post-office is kept in the hotel, and the office of postmaster has been filled for a number of years past by Frank E. Kinney, one of the proprietors of the hotel. It was probably established about 1813, for when David Marcy erected the hotel in that year he was appointed postmaster, and is believed to have been the first one. Mr. Marcy continued for two years, and was succeeded by John Webber, who still kept the office in the hotel. The office seems to have been filled in succession by the several proprietors of the hotel, for Elbridge G. Fuller, Baxter Wood, and Elisha Kinney have each in turn been postmaster. Mr. Fuller kept the office at his factory. The Rev. Benjamin Ober was also postmaster for a time, and kept the office at the parsonage. The town has a tri-weekly mail.

The nearest railroad stations are Southbridge, nine miles distant, Warren and Stafford Springs, each eleven, and Palmer thirteen.

SCHOOLS.

One of the first matters which received attention from the District of Holland, after its creation, was that of schools. At the second regular meeting, held Sept. 8, 1783, a committee of seven was appointed to divide the district into school districts. On the 22d of September four school districts were established, namely, the northeast, southeast, southwest, and northwest. On March 1, 1784, £20 were appropriated for schooling, and this sum continued to be raised for the same purpose at each annual meeting for a number of years. On April 7, 1786, a "prudential committee," consisting of one for each district, was appointed. On March 5, 1792, the appropriation for school purposes was increased to £26, and in the following year it was increased to £30. In the year 1794,

* So far as the town records show.

the sum was still further increased to £40. On March 2, 1795, £110 was voted to build and repair school-houses, and a committee was appointed to report upon the number of houses needed and the proper location for the same. In March, 1797, £56 was appropriated for school purposes, and in the following year $500 was raised to build a school-house in the southwest district. On Jan. 27, 1800, the number of school districts was reduced from four to three,—the northeast, southeast, and southwest,—each district to have an equal proportion of the money annually raised. Soon after, two new school-houses were ordered built and the others repaired. In March, 1804, $200 was appropriated for schools, and that sum has since remained, with slight variation, the amount of the annual appropriation.

At the present time there are four regular district schools in the town, having in attendance about 80 scholars. The schools are reported to be in a satisfactory condition.

CHURCHES.

The principal religious organization in the east section of South Brimfield, now Holland, has always been the Congregational. As early as February, 1764, the records of South Brimfield, deposited at Wales, show that a vote was passed, that a committee "attempt to hire Mr. Ezra Reave on probation, in order for settlement." Previous to Mr. Reeves the Rev. Mr. Conchelin had preached for the denomination for stated periods.

The first meeting-house in Holland was the old Central House, which stood on the west border of the town, near Rattlesnake Mountain, and has been referred to at length in the history of Wales. The next house stood nearer the centre of Holland, about thirty rods north of Mr. Lillie's. This was afterward removed to Connecticut. The house next used was erected about thirty rods east of the present one on the common. The next was erected where the present one now stands, but was destroyed by fire in 1858. The same year the present one was built, and has since been in use. The society was long sustained by the corporate body of the district, and £60 annual salary was voted Mr. Reeves for a long time. On June 8, 1792, it was "voted that Col. Lyon have liberty to remove the meeting-house to the plain, at a stake set up, and there finish it, on condition that he give to the district of Holland a sufficiency of land on the plain for all conveniences of roads, training-field, and other accommodations necessary for a meeting-house." On Jan. 14, 1794, it was voted that the "pulpit be colloured a good hansome pee-green, dun workmanlike in the course of next summer." Other votes of the district indicating the various changes made in the meeting-house, and its different removals, are to be found in the town records of Holland.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH* OF CHRIST IN HOLLAND

was organized Sept. 12, 1765, at which time the confession of faith and covenant were read and signed by three members then present.

On the following day after the organization of the church the Rev. Ezra Reeves was installed over the church as its pastor. During his ministry of fifty-three years 158 names were entered upon the roll of its membership. We find no records of what churches composed the council, or of what ministers took part in the installation services. So meagre are the records of the church during Rev. Mr. Reeves' ministry, almost nothing is furnished of the internal history, of its struggles, or the refreshings of the Spirit. How many were dismissed to other churches, or how many died, or what was its membership at his death, cannot be ascertained from the records, only a cross, indicating all removals, whether by letter or death. The following tribute of respect to his memory has been placed in the records of the church:

* By Rev. Solomon Bixby.

"The Rev. Ezra Reeves was born on Long Island, Jan. 27, 1734, graduated at Yale College, New Haven, entered the marriage state on s'd Long Island, from whence he removed with his family to Holland, Mass., which was then connected with South Brimfield, & was installed over the chh & people of Holland, Sept. 13, 1765. Died Apr. 28, 1818, in the 85th year of his age.

"He was a man of exemplary piety, of an humble spirit, contented in his Master's service, & coveting not the Wealth, the honor, or applause of the world. Though of dignity of character, he was not raised above any one in his deportment, but was easy of approach and free to communicate, of a very social disposition. Sometimes facetious, but never suffered himself to degrade his Ministerial character, or bring a stain on the Christian profession. He possessed a great degree of christian charity, & was eminently a peace-maker. As a preacher, he was orthodox, & labored hard to impress the truths on the minds of his hearers. He was a tender & affectionate parent, a well-wisher to precious & immortal souls. He sustained an unblemished character, so that his enemies were compelled to acknowledge he was a christian. Thus lived & died this worthy character.

"May we all endeavor to cherish his virtues & live the life of the righteous that our last end be like his."

Whole number of names upon the roll, from its organization to the present time, 380; present membership, 48; additions the past year, 18; average attendance of Sabbath-school, 60; public worship, 80.

Pastors since the death of Rev. Ezra Reeves: Enoch Burt, from May 9, 1821, to March 5, 1823. During his pastorate Rev. Mr. Burt preached one-half of the time in South Brimfield. Rev. James Sanford was pastor from 1827 to 1843. During his ministry the church became self-supporting, but some of the prominent members leaving town so weakened the pecuniary ability of the church that Mr. Sanford, greatly to the regret of the people, resigned. Rev. Benj. Ober was pastor from December, 1847, to March, 1851. Rev. A. C. Page was pastor from Dec. 3, 1851, to April 12, 1854. Rev. H. R. Grannis supplied the church two years. Rev. Francis Wood was pastor six years, from March, 1856, to April, 1862. From July following Ogden Hall supplied two years. Mr. Alden Southworth was ordained May 3, 1865, after having labored one year with the church. Sermon by Rev. Charles Chamberlin; prayer by Rev. S. J. Curtiss. Dec. 9, 1868, D. J. Bliss was ordained pastor of the church. Sermon by Rev. A. E. P. Perkins, of Ware; ordaining prayer by Rev. S. J. Curtiss, of Union, Conn. Dismissed May 3, 1874. Rev. J. C. Pike supplied for three years. Rev. Solomon Bixby present pastor.

Deacons of the church: three months after its organization, Moses Lyon and Humphrey Crowe were chosen deacons, Oct. 25, 1768; James Frizell, May 20, 1779; S. Ballard, Sept. 24, 1787; David Wallis, Sept. 4, 1791; Samuel Webber, April 16, 1819; James A. Lynn, March 16, 1841; Horace Wallis, May 4, 1866; William B. Webber and William H. Harris, who are in active service at the present time.

BAPTISTS.

This denomination does not now exist as an organized society, but at one time constituted an influential religious body in the town. On June 6, 1817, those persons living in Holland, and on the borders of Sturbridge, who were members of the churches in South Brimfield, Sturbridge, and Southbridge, sent to those churches, and the one at Thompson, a letter stating that twenty persons—ten brothers and ten sisters—desired to form a church, and asking them to send their pastors and two or more brethren to sit with them in council on June 25th, at the house of Benjamin Church, to consult upon said matter. The letter was signed by Samuel Webber and Walter Lyon, committee. The council convened at the time stated, and the church was duly organized. The original number who composed the church was 20, and 12 were added during the rest of the year. On July 12, 1817, Samuel Webber and Walter Lyon were chosen deacons. The first regular pastor of the church was Joseph Glazier, who was ordained by a council of churches, Aug. 25, 1823. Elder John M. Hunt was admitted a member of the council the same day, and had the pastoral care of the church for a time.

Sept. 5, 1832, Washington Munger was installed pastor. The church was supplied by John Payne, Linus Austin, and others at different times, but the records do not show that any others were regularly in charge of the church besides Mr. Glazier and Mr. Munger. Amos Babcock was the last to preside over the church.

The date of the last entry contained in the records is Aug. 21, 1845. Between that time and 1850 the society dissolved. It had included during its existence as a church 212 members, 80 probably being the highest number connected with it at any one time.

In 1819–20 the society erected a church building in the village, near the common, which was formally dedicated Aug. 25, 1820. It was in size 36 by 40 feet. Since the dissolution of the church the society have transferred the structure to the town, under certain restrictions, which now uses it as a town-hall, and occasionally for school purposes.

Subsequent to the dissolution of the Baptist Society, the Methodists held meetings for a time in Holland, but the movement never assumed any great strength or importance.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

The only public cemetery in Holland is situated near the village on the road to Brimfield. Early in the year 1763 the district of South Brimfield voted an "acre of land for a burying-place, and the southeast corner and north of John Bishop's land." The outgrowth is the present cemetery, enlarged and improved from the original. The principal enlargements and improvements were in 1855 and 1860.

Many of the headstones in the cemetery are old and fast crumbling away. A number of the older graves appear never to have had any headstone. The stone bearing the oldest date is that of Penuel Perrin, a child of Benjamin Perrin, who died July 25, 1764. Most of the early settlers of the town are buried there; among others, Gersham Rosbrook, John Polley, Edward Fay, Abel Allen, Nehemiah May, Benjamin Perrin, and Trenance Webber.

In the southeast corner of the town, the Shoals family, who formerly lived in Union, Conn., established a private burying-ground of about an eighth of an acre, but it is now seldom used.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Of the industrial pursuits of Holland, but little can or need be said. The principal occupation of the inhabitants has been the pursuit of agriculture, and so remains at the present day, the products of the town being similar to those of Wales. But little manufacturing has been done, and there is none of any importance at the present time.

EARLY MANUFACTURES.

About 1803, Josiah Hobbs had a tannery in the southwest part of the town, and continued the business until 1828, when he was succeeded by Jedediah Healey, who carried on the business for a number of years. In olden time cattle were driven to the tannery, killed, and the skin of the shoulders made into upper leather, and of the butts into sole leather. George Haradon subsequently occupied the tannery as a place of residence, and carried on shoemaking there. It was destroyed by fire about 1866.

Over eighty years ago, John Paddock, in connection with his father, engaged in the manufacture of iron, about half a mile below the dam of the present reservoir. Another one existed where the Fuller factory afterward stood. The business of nail-cutting was also pursued on the land occupied afterward by C. B. Drake. Powder was manufactured to some extent at the same place.

About 1830, Elbridge G. Fuller erected a factory east of Holland Pond, on the road from the village to East Brimfield. The article manufactured here was cotton cloth. The business was successful, and gave employment to upward of 50 persons for a number of years. It was destroyed by fire about 1855, and has not been rebuilt. This was the most important manufacturing enterprise that ever existed in the town, and Mr. Fuller was for years a man of prominence and distinction. His widow still resides there at an advanced age.

About the time of the erection of the Fuller mill, John C. Butterworth commenced the manufacture of cotton batting in a building erected by him for that purpose. Leander Bradd succeeded him for a few years. Elbridge G. Fuller made wicking there for a short time. The building was destroyed by fire about 1854, and never rebuilt.

MILITARY.

The records are very meagre concerning the military history of the town. In the time of militia-training days the town is said to have been active, and many interesting facts and incidents connected therewith are narrated by the oldest residents. In the early wars the town was comprised either in Brimfield or the district of South Brimfield, and much that relates to its history at that time will be found in the histories of those places.

The records show that the town was averse to the war of 1812, and earnestly deprecated an alliance with France.

In the war of the Rebellion the town contributed the several quotas of men that were called for by the national government, and was earnest and patriotic throughout that memorable contest.

The following is the list of soldiers who went from the town to the war of the Rebellion:

Clemens F. Drake, Charles J. Clapp, Merritt A. Town, Julius Rice, Henry W. Webber, David Clapp, Jr., Henry N. Bennett, Henry M. Moore, Henry M. Walker, Charles F. Roper, Burnett E. Miller, John Harding, James L. Groves, Newton Walkis, George A. Haradon, Josiah B. Hall, Harris C. Wallis, George Barnes, Baxter C. Bennett, Albert Back, Albertus N. Walker, Jason Lewis, John Franklin, John Anderson.

Acknowledgments are due to Horace Wallis, Sr. and Jr., to Frank E. Kinney, Elisha Kinney, Wm. A. Webber, and other citizens for assistance rendered in compiling this town history

TOLLAND.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

Tolland occupies the extreme southwestern corner of Hampden County, of which it is, too, one of the smallest towns. Its boundaries are the towns of Blandford and Otis on the north, the Connecticut State line on the south, Granville on the east, and Berkshire County on the west. Tolland has as yet no railway communication with other points, but expects to have in time, since the projected Lee and New Haven Railroad is graded as far as this point, and, although abandoned through a forfeiture of charter, is likely to be resuscitated and carried to completion. The town covers an area of about 18,000 acres, less than half of which are said to be improved.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of the town is almost wholly mountainous, although here and there are fertile valleys. The soil is generally stony, with small tracts of clay and sandy loam. Farmington River, a mill-stream of considerable value, washes the western border, and there are besides several mountain-streams, which are utilized for milling and other purposes. Noyes' Pond, near the centre, is the source of Hubbard's River, and is famous as a fine fishing-ground, pickerel of large size and excellent quality being the chief catch. The elevation upon which stands the church at Tolland Centre is said to be the highest eminence in the region lying between the Connecticut and Housatonic Rivers. Woodland is plentiful, and, of the great variety of timber, hemlock, oak, ash, and chestnut are the most abundant. In common with the mountainous towns of Western Massachusetts, Tolland is rich in natural scenery of the picturesquely-rugged sort, and is much visited by tourists, especially in the autumn.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The tract now known as Tolland was originally a portion of the town of Granville, and remained so up to the year 1810. Settlements were made in this portion of Granville as early as 1750, by Titus Fowler, Thomas Twining, David Slocomb, Ebenezer Harding, Marvin Moore, Jabez Rogers, Pierce Marshall, James Hamilton, Abraham Granger, John Manchester, James Barlow, Samuel Hubbard, Moses Gough, David Fowler, and Robert Thomas, and John Hamilton. A house built by Titus Fowler in 1772, supposed to be the oldest structure in the town, still stands at Tolland Centre in a state of excellent preservation, and is occupied as the residence of Mr. Nathan Slocomb. Mr. Slocomb is a grandson of David Slocomb, one of the early settlers, whose son, Eleazer, died in Tolland some years ago. Denison Slocomb, now living in Tolland, is a son of Hull Slocomb, whose father was also named David. Mrs. E. O. Harding, a sister of Denison Slocomb, is living in Tolland. These three are the only descendants of David Slocomb now residing in the town.

Ebenezer Harding has but one descendant living in Tolland, his grandson, E. O., whose father, Timothy, died here.

Of the descendants of Marvin Moore, there are now in Tolland Eleazer D. and Fowler T. Moore.

Jabez Rogers had ten sons and two daughters, to wit: Leonard, Jabez, Samuel, Nathaniel, Asa, Percy, Russell, Martin, Dwyer, John, Lucy, and Sarah. Lucy died a Mrs. Rockwell, and Sarah, marrying Isaac Harding, died in Granville. John W., a son of Russell, and grandson of Jabez, lives in Tolland, as does Russell S., a son of John.

Pierce Marshall had five sons,—Pierce, Jr., George, Samuel, Dudley, and Gayos (Gaius). Those of the Marshall descendants now residing in Tolland are Alonzo, a son of Dudley, James L., a son of Samuel, and Mrs. Alonzo Miller, a daughter of Samuel.

The sons of James Hamilton were John, Robert, Thomas, Henry, James, and Samuel. There are no Hamiltons in Tolland now save Mrs. Daniel Hamilton, a widow, whose husband was a son of Robert.

Titus Fowler, one of the pioneers, had six children, as follows: John, Titus, Jr., Chauncey, Eliza, Catherine, and Hannah. Eliza married Cornelius Slocomb, and, removing to Ohio, died there. Catherine married Judah Twining, and died in Tolland. Hannah married Marvin Moore, and died in Tolland. None of the descendants of John or Chauncey are living in Tolland. Amos H., a son of Titus, died in Tolland, and left a widow, who still lives here. With her reside her two children, Elbert E. and Ellen.

One of the ancestors of the Twinings, now living in Tolland, was Thomas, one of the earliest settlers. His children were William and Stephen, and three daughters. Of these latter, one married Joseph Wolcott, of Sandisfield, and died there; another married Chauncey Fowler, and died in Tolland; the third married a Mr. Graham, and, removing to the West, died there. Stephen removed to New Haven early in life. A daughter of William married Joseph Slocomb, and still lives in Tolland. Two of her brothers, Alfred and Stephen, reside in New York City.

Elijah Twining, a brother of Thomas, and likewise an early settler, had eight children, as follows: William, Eleazer, Ruth, Lewis, Judah, Timothy, Susan, and Lois. Ruth married Henry Smith, and died in Sandisfield; Susan also died there, as Mrs. Edward Wolcott; Lois died when quite young. Of Eleazer's living descendants, Mrs. Abigail Humphrey resides at New Boston, aged eighty-four; Judah R., at Hartland, Conn., and Pauly, at Barkhampstead, Conn. William, a son of William and grandson of Elijah, lives at Black River, N. Y., aged eighty-eight; Lewis, his brother, resides in the West. Mrs. Philander Twining, a widow of one of Judah's sons, lives in New Boston. There also lives her son, Nelson B. Another of her sons is Homer P., the town clerk of Tolland. A daughter of Timothy married a Mr. Goodale, went West, and died.

Abraham Granger had two sons and three daughters. One of the daughters married Allen Bidwell, and died in Tolland; another married Eleazer Spencer, and died in Ohio; the third married Nathaniel Gaylord, and died in Hartland, Conn. The sons were Launcelot and George W. Mrs. Fowler T. Moore, now living in Tolland, is a daughter of Launcelot. Her brother, Lafayette, lives in Winchester, Conn. Her living sisters are Mrs. H. C. Brown, of Barkhampstead, Conn.; Mrs. Alex. Sheldon, of Jamestown, N. Y.; and Mrs. Taylor, the wife of a minister residing in New York. George W., Jr., a son of George W., resides in Tolland; his sister, Mrs. D. H. Mills, lives in New York City.

John Manchester has no living descendants in Tolland. His sons were William, John, Shadrach, and Samuel. Sha-

drach lives in Plainfield, Conn.; Samuel lives in Barkhampstead, Conn.; William and John died in the West some years ago. Of the daughters of John, the original, one married Mr. Murphy, and died in Tolland, and another, marrying Isaac Wilcox, removed to the far West.

ORGANIZATION.

Tolland is one of the newest towns in Massachusetts, and dates its existence back only to the year 1810. June 14th of that year it was incorporated as a town, after having been set off from the town of Granville, of which the tract had always been a part. To the date of its incorporation it was known as West Granville, or the third parish of that town. In addition to the tract taken from Granville, a section was also taken from the eastern part of Sandisfield, in Berkshire County. The petition for incorporation was presented to the General Court in 1810, by William Twining, a resident in West Granville village (afterward Tolland), and one of Granville's representatives at the court that year.

Much that is valuable and interesting in the history of Tolland has been lost to posterity through the destruction by fire at Northampton of the town records covering the period between the years of 1810 and 1849. The list of the persons who have served the town as selectmen and town-clerks, given below, dates, therefore, from 1849.

SELECTMEN.

1849.—Lucien Hotchkiss, N. E. Slocum, Hiram C. Brown.
1850.—Wm. E. Barnes, Noah B. Nye, Nathan E. Slocum.
1851.—Daniel Spring, Noah B. Nye, Edward L. Tinker.
1852.—George W. Granger, Oliver E. Slocum, Fowler T. Moore.
1853.—Fowler T. Moore, Leonard Cowles, William Tinker.
1854.—Fowler T. Moore, O. E. Slocum, Amos L. Hull.
1855.—George W. Granger, Noah B. Nye, Lyman Twining.
1856.—Lyman Twining, Noah B. Nye, Edward L. Tinker.
1857.—Rufus Smith, Lyman Twining, Philander F. Twining.
1858.—P. F. Twining, Hiram C. Brown, Samuel Hamilton, Jr.
1859.—P. F. Twining, Samuel Hamilton, Daniel Spring.
1860.—Philander F. Twining, Samuel Hamilton, George W. Granger.
1861.—Philander F. Twining, Daniel Spring, Edward L. Tinker, Jr.
1862.—Hiram C. Brown, Lyman Twining, George W. Granger.
1863-64.—Philander F. Twining, Lyman Twining, George W. Granger.
1865.—George W. Granger, Philander F. Twining, N. E. Slocum.
1866.—George W. Granger, Philander F. Twining, Samuel C. Marshall.
1867.—George W. Granger, Noah B. Nye, Nelson B. Twining.
1868.—George W. Granger, N. B. Twining, Samuel C. Marshall.
1869.—N. B. Twining, Samuel C. Marshall, Charles N. Marshall.
1870-71.—Lafayette Granger, Julius P. Hall, George L. Marshall.
1872-73.—Nelson B. Twining, George L. Marshall, F. S. Hale.
1874.—George W. Granger, S. C. Marshall, W. F. Hale.
1875.—Fowler T. Moore, S. C. Marshall, E. D. Larkin.
1876-77.—George W. Granger, N. B. Twining, Wellington Hale.
1878.—George L. Marshall, Julius P. Hall, Fowler T. Moore.

TOWN CLERKS.

Rufus Smith, 1849; Wm. W. Harrison, 1850-55; Samuel Hamilton, Jr., 1855-61; Rufus Smith, 1861; Samuel Hamilton, 1862; William H. Harrison, 1863-73; F. R. Moore, 1873-76; H. P. Twining, 1876-79.

VILLAGES.

The seat of town government is at TOLLAND CENTRE, which, although a small settlement of perhaps a score of dwellings, is a neatly-kept and pleasantly-located village. It occupies the highest elevation in the town, and commands a broad and charming view of a vast stretch of surrounding country. There is a post-office at the village, but no store, the town-hall, and a church,—the only one in the town.

CHURCHES.

The only church in the town is the Congregational Church at Tolland Centre. The organization of this church dates back to 1795, when what is now Tolland was yet known as West Granville. In that year, or the year following, a church structure was erected near where the present edifice stands, but there was no regularly settled pastor until in January, 1798, when Rev. Roger Harrison was ordained. Besides fulfilling the office of pastor, Mr. Harrison served the towns of Granville and Tolland in various offices of public trust. His pastorate continued from 1798 to 1822, when he was dismissed. He continued, however, to reside in Tolland until his death, in 1853, at the age of eighty-four. During Mr. Harrison's ministry Gordon Hall, who was born in 1784, in what is now Tolland, made a profession of religion as a member of Mr. Harrison's church, and shortly thereafter entered college, whence he went to India as an American missionary. He became distinguished in the missionary field, and at the time of his death, which occurred in Bombay in 1826, he was somewhat noted as an author.

After Mr. Harrison's retirement, the church depended for upward of twenty years—until 1843—upon supplies. In that year Rev. Alonzo Sanderson was ordained, and continued to be the pastor until 1852, after which there was no settled pastor until 1853, when Rev. Franklin D. Austin was called to the charge. The old church building stood until 1842, when it was replaced by the present edifice. Rev. David Ogden is the pastor now in charge (1879). The church membership, which numbers about 75, includes several persons resident in adjacent towns.

There is in the "south quarter" a Baptist society, which was organized in 1830, but it has never owned a church building, nor has it enjoyed regular worship. Services are occasionally held in the dwellings of the members, as convenience serves.

SCHOOLS.

The history of education in Tolland presents no features of peculiar interest, and since the early records of the town are not in existence, many incidents connected with the progress of the schools of Tolland must remain unwritten. The scholastic advantages possessed by the inhabitants have been naturally limited in their scope to the possession of common district schools, and this may indeed be told as well of the generality of towns in Western Massachusetts occupying the standard of population and wealth vouchsafed to Tolland. The town has, however, contributed many students to American colleges, and of these mention could be made of not a few who have graduated with conspicuous honors.

Eight school districts, in 1879, contributed to make schools easy of access to all, while for the support thereof the town was called upon to dispense but the nominal sum of $275 for the year.

BURIAL-PLACES.

There are three public graveyards in the town, but only one of them—located about a mile east of Tolland Centre—lays any claim to early origin. It is, moreover, grossly neglected, and within its limits there are scarcely a dozen erect headstones. The rest are either broken or fallen to the earth, while rank weeds overrunning the inclosure make it an unsightly spot. There are many old stones whose inscriptions have been utterly effaced by time. Of others, inscriptions have been transcribed as follows:

Jesse, son of Recompense Miller, died in 1777; Joseph Whitney, 1783, aged sixty-nine; Lucy, wife of Peter Miller, 1776; Abraham, Jr., son of Abraham Granger, 1789; Alexander, son of the same, 1798; Hannah, wife of Elezer Slocum, 1798; Rebecca, wife of Thomas Hamilton, 1801; Titus Fowler, 1827, aged eighty-eight; Sarah, wife of George Bidwell, 1804; Allen, son of Isaac Allen, 1804; Henry Hamilton, 1847, aged seventy-four.

INDUSTRIES.

The industries of Tolland are limited. The soil is generally poor, and, beyond the article of hay, does not yield sufficient to supply the wants of the farmers, who are annually forced to purchase grain in Westfield. Tobacco was, some years ago, raised to a considerable extent, but of that commodity very little is produced now. Generally the farmers devote their energies to the raising of stock and the manufacture of butter and cheese in a small way, the region affording good grazing facilities. There is a small tannery on the Farmington River, owned by Albert Hull, and a small bedstead-factory in the

north, operated by Charles N. Marshall, both establishments being run by water-power. The distance from the nearest market is about fourteen miles. The town has a post-office, but not a single store within its limits.

The total assessed valuation of the town in 1875 was $267,330, on which the tax was $4410, or at the rate of 16½ mills on the dollar. This onerous tax is due largely to the fact that some years ago the town issued $25,000 in bonds in aid of the projected Lee and New Haven Railroad, which, after being graded as far as Tolland, was abandoned for lack of funds, and still remains in that unfinished condition, the company having forfeited its charter. Some day it is likely to be pushed to completion, and on that hope the Tolland people base their expectations of future increased prosperity. The dwelling-houses in the town number about 110, and the farms 105.

TOLLAND'S WAR RECORD.

Tolland was not in sympathy with the declaration of war against Great Britain in 1812, and sent Eleazer Slocomb as a delegate to the anti-war convention at Northampton.

For the war of the Rebellion the town furnished soldiers as follows:

L. Vaill Virgil, 27th Mass.
Banker Henry, 27th Mass
John W. Moore, 27th Mass
Charles H. Pratt, 27th Mass.
Lafayette Babb, 27th Mass.
H. W. Chatfield, 27th Mass.
Michael Horrigan, 27th Mass.
Luther P. Vaill, 27th Mass.
John F. Webber, 27th Mass
George M. Hale, 27th Mass.
Lyman Marshall, 27th Mass.
William C. Soule, 27th Mass
G. A. Wright, 27th Mass.
George Frost, 27th Mass.
Leonard Frost, 27th Mass.
H. W. Soule, 34th Mass.
F. C. Hays, 34th Mass.
D. W. Stow, 46th Mass.
Charles H. Vaill, 46th Mass.
Nelson Barger, 46th Mass.
Joseph Miller, 46th Mass.
Henry Munn, 46th Mass.
L. M. Munn, 46th Mass.
Thomas Hays, 34th Mass.
Seymour Howe, 46th Mass.
Mozart Perry, 46th Mass.
Robert Harvey, 46th Mass.
Giles Spring, 49th Mass.
Thomas Butler, 2d Cav.
James Webb, 2d Cav.
D. A. Wallace, 2d Cav.
Nicholas Lee, 2d Cav.
A. H. Ashley, 2d Cav.
George H. Lewis, 27th Mass.
Frank Hibbert, 27th Mass.
F. T. Douglass, 4th Mich.
E. W. Evans, 4th Mich.
Hugh Dolan, 2d H. Art.
G. H. McLellan, 2d H. Art.
M. E. Perry, 27th Mass.

Of the above, twelve lost their lives in the service.

HAMPDEN.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

This last addition to the towns of Hampden County is located southeast of the centre, and is bounded on the north by Wilbraham, on the east by Monson, on the west by Longmeadow and Springfield, all in the same county, and on the south by the towns of Somers and Stafford, in Connecticut. It contains about 11,281 acres of land.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The physical aspects of the town are more rugged than those of Wilbraham. The centre of the town, from north to south, comprising an area of about two miles in width, is thickly studded with lofty hills, which are frequently called mountains. Mount Vision, formerly known as Rattlesnake Peak, marks the northern limit of this range in the town, and affords, from its summit, an extensive view of the surrounding country. Pine Mountain and Bald Mountain are names given to two neighboring elevations in the southeast part of the town.

Scantic Brook, a stream of considerable size and an affluent of the Connecticut River, which it enters at East Windsor, in the State of Connecticut, rises in the southeastern corner of the town, passes in a northwesterly direction to its centre, and then takes a southwesterly course down into Connecticut. The water-power furnished by this stream is excellent, and the earliest manufacturing enterprises of the old town of Wilbraham were undertaken on the Scantic. Three important affluents, called variously First, Second, and Third Brooks, or East, West, and Middle (or Big) Brooks, flow into the Scantic from the north, near the centre of the town, and smaller streams enter it in other parts of the town.

The soil of the town is good, and renders rich returns to its industrious inhabitants. The largest number of farms lie in the eastern and southeastern sections of the town, where the surface is more level and uniform, but west and southwest of the main road from Wilbraham the land is good, and many productive farms are successfully tilled. The mineral and geological features of the town are not of special importance, but correspond with the general description elsewhere detailed.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The settlement of Hampden did not commence so early as that of Wilbraham. Prior to 1741 there was not a settler within the present limits of the town. South of a line drawn due east and west across the old town, on the south side of the Cross farm, there was not a house or cultivated field.

In the spring of 1741, Stephen Stebbins came from Longmeadow and settled on the north bank of the Scantic, where Orville Pease afterward resided. The house which he built was removed over sixty years ago, and was used for a barn on the John McCray place. Aaron Stebbins, a brother, settled soon after a few rods north, where Rev. Mr. Rockwood since resided. Lewis Langdon settled on the corner, between them, and built the first saw-mill in town, in 1750. Abner Chapin, from Chicopee, occupied the first lot south of the Scantic, where his descendants have since resided. Lieut. Paul Langdon, who brought the first four-wheeled wagon into the place, in which he moved his worldly goods and family,—first from Salem, then from Hopkinton, and lastly from Union,—settled near the Potash Hill.

On the east side of the mountain was William King, a large land-owner, whose house was directly in front of the present Congregational Church. William Stacy, from Salem, settled where Gilbert Stacy afterward resided; Moses Stebbins, where Mrs. Beriah Smith afterward lived; Comfort Chaffee, who came from Wales, settled between them, where William P. Chaffee, his great-grandson, afterward resided. In the east, on the Scantic, were Henry Badger, from Union; Isaac Morris, from Woodstock; Benjamin Skinner and Jabez Hendrick settled on the Hiram Hendrick place; Daniel Carpenter, on the Carpenter farm; Ezekiel Russell, on Albert Beebe's farm; and Rowland Crocker, a little above. The Sessions family, since so prominent and influential in the town, came from Pomfret, Conn., and located in 1781.

SUMNER SESSIONS.

This gentleman was born Dec. 29, 1797, in the south parish of Wilbraham, Mass., now the town of Hampden.

His father, Robert Sessions, was born in Pomfret, Conn., March 15, 1752, was married to Anna Ruggles (also of Pomfret) in 1778, and removed to Wilbraham about the year 1781. He was one of the original "Boston Tea-Party," of patriotic memory, and assisted in throwing the tea overboard. He was then a young man, employed in a store in Boston. He served in the Continental army, rising to the rank of lieutenant, and was once a bearer of verbal information to Gen. Washington.

Amasa Sessions, grandfather of Sumner, was a son of Nathaniel Sessions, who was born in Andover, Mass., and settled in Pomfret in 1704. He was the son of Alexander Sessions, the first of the name to come from England.

Darius, son of Nathaniel, and uncle to Robert Sessions, was deputy governor of Rhode Island at the beginning of the Revolution. The historian Bancroft says of him: "That, in the burning of the Gaspee" (an affair like the "Boston Tea-Party"), "Darius Sessions and Stephen Hopkins were the two pillars on which the liberty of Rhode Island depended."

Sumner Sessions was the sixth son, and eleventh child, of a family of thirteen children. One died in infancy, two died at the age of thirty years, and the others lived to advanced age. Francis left one son,—F. C. Sessions, now living at Columbus, Ohio. Horace graduated at Hamilton College and Andover Theological Seminary, and was afterward ordained as an evangelist, and went to Liberia, Africa, as an agent of the Colonization Society, to aid in the establishment of a colony of colored emigrants from the New England States. He took the first printing-press to that country, and died at sea, on his return trip home, March 4, 1826, of fever contracted in Africa.

Robert, Jr., lived and died in Wilbraham; was an active member of the Methodist Church, and was drafted into the State militia in the war of 1812. His son, H. M. Sessions, now resides on his father's farm. Another brother went to Michigan, and a sister to Ohio, when those States were considered the Far West. One other brother and three sisters passed their lives in Wilbraham. But one brother and sister are now living,—William V. Sessions, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work, and Mrs. Cyrus Newell, of Longmeadow, Mass., now in her ninetieth year.

SUMNER SESSIONS.

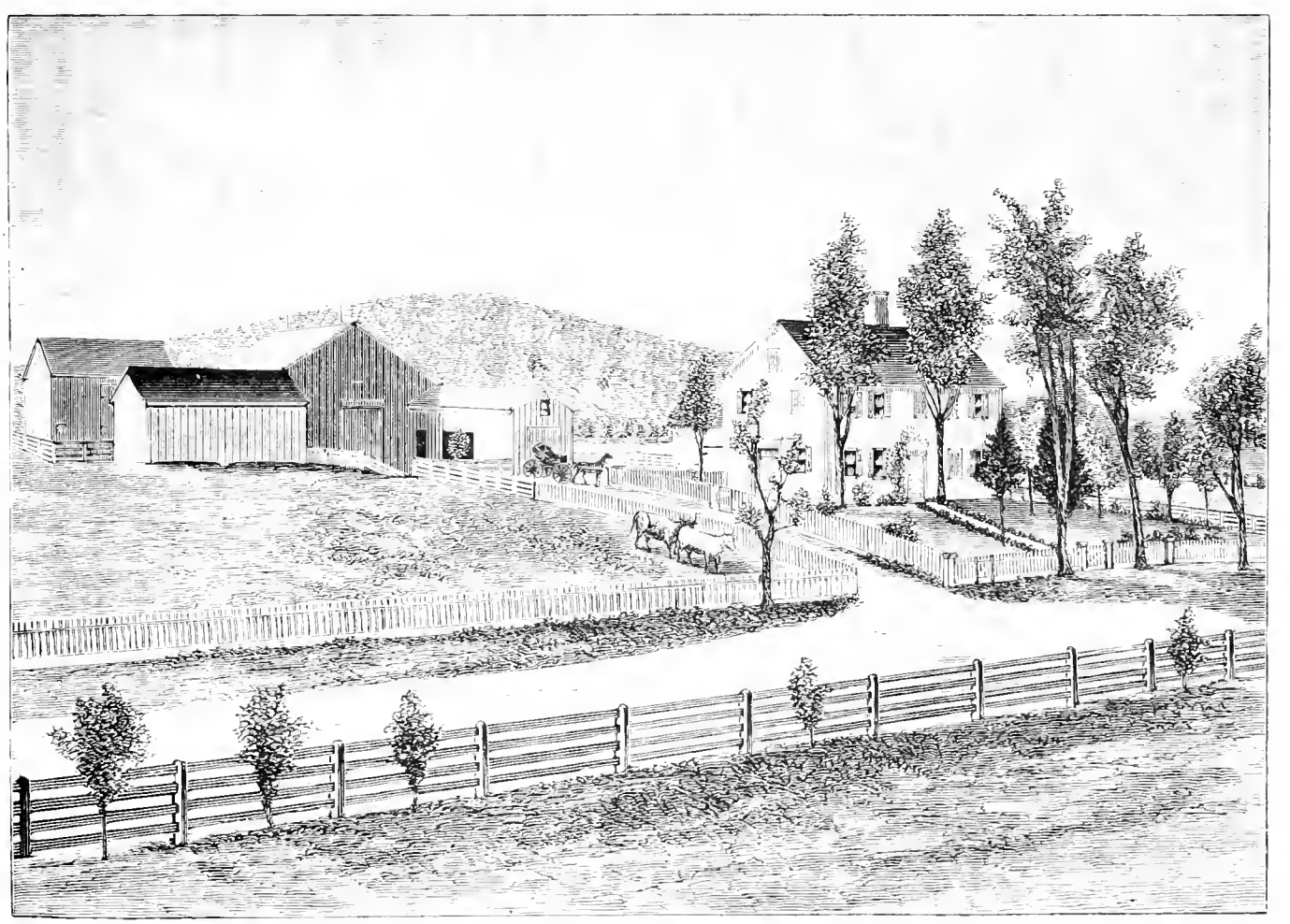
Photo by Moffitt.

Mr. Sessions has passed the greater part of his life in the pursuit of agriculture, having lived for forty-six years upon the farm which he now occupies. Having a mill privilege, he erected, and owned for a number of years, the oldest woolen-factory in Wilbraham.

He joined the Congregational Church in 1821, and two years later was chosen deacon, an office which he still holds. He has ever manifested the utmost fidelity to the interests of religion, and has been a staunch supporter of the benevolent and missionary enterprises of his day. He early identified himself with the cause of the oppressed, assisting in the organization of the Anti-Slavery Society of Wilbraham nearly fifty years ago. He also assisted in the organization of the Temperance Society about the same time, and has systematically abstained from the use of all intoxicating beverages. He has never held any important public office, but always manifested an interest in public affairs and in the welfare of the country.

In the year 1826, Mr. Sessions was united in marriage with Mary Wood, of Wilbraham, who died April 1, 1845. The fruits of the union were four children,—three daughters and a son. Of the daughters, the second, Harriet E., graduated at Mount Holyoke Seminary, in the year 1856, and is now a teacher in the same institution; the other two, Mary E. and Frances E., reside with their father. The only son, Edward Payson, the youngest of the family, died at the age of seven years.

Mr. Sessions married for his second wife, in the year 1846, Martha M. Saxton, of Wilbraham, who died Sept. 1, 1850.



RESIDENCE OF SUMNER SESSIONS, HAMPDEN, MASS.

Wm. V. Sessions

The Sessions family traces its origin back to the shores of England, and was first planted in this country by Alexander Sessions, the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Fuller details regarding the genealogy and descent of the family will be found in the biography of Sumner Sessions, in this work.

Robert Sessions, the father of Wm. V. Sessions, after an honorable service in fighting for the liberties of his country in the Continental army, removed in 1781 to the south parish of Wilbraham, now the town of Hampden. He located upon the farm now occupied by Wm. V. Sessions, and a long life of active, systematic labor spent upon it made it one of the best in the town. He occupied a prominent place in society, filling many offices of trust and responsibility. He was a justice of the peace for many years, town clerk and treasurer for twelve years, selectman and assessor for a long term of years, and was almost uniformly chosen as moderator of town meetings. He represented the town of Wilbraham in the State Legislature for five years, and died in 1836, at the age of eighty-four. Two of his older sons served in the army in the war of 1812.

William V. Sessions, the subject of this sketch, was born in Wilbraham (now Hampden), Mass., upon the farm where he now lives, on Sept. 14, 1801. He was the youngest of a family of thirteen children, all but one of whom attained mature years. His early life was passed upon his father's farm, and in attendance upon the common schools of his day. Upon the death of his father he became the owner of the farm upon which he was born, and has resided there uninterruptedly since, making the pursuit of agriculture a life-long study, and by careful and judicious management reaping rich returns from Mother Earth for his fidelity to her requirements. The golden rule that leads to success in farming enterprises he conceives to be the judicious reinvestment of the profits of farming upon the farm itself, a rule that has been followed by the most successful agriculturists of the day. While farming has been the principal occupation of Mr. Sessions, he has yet found time to devote his attention to other pursuits which he deemed to the material welfare of his native town. For several years he, in company with Samuel Beebe and others, engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods, in the first woolen-mill erected in the town (that by Sumner Sessions, his brother); but the enterprise did not meet with financial success. Mr. Sessions not only succeeded to his father's place as a successful farmer, but also in the relation that he sustained to society in general, and the place that he occupied in the community in which he lived. Throughout a long, active, and laborious life he has filled many stations of honor and responsibility with singular fidelity, integrity, and skill. He has been selectman, assessor, and justice of the peace for many years, has represented his town in the General Court, and for three years filled the office of county commissioner. In the affairs of social life his services have also met with great demand and high appreciation. He has frequently acted as executor of the wills, and administrator upon the estates, of his deceased townsmen, and has been the custodian of the funds of many of their widows and orphan children. Though thus burdened with private responsibilities of great moment, no one has ever suffered the loss of a single dollar through his incompetency or corruptness. He has been ever identified with the religious and benevolent enterprises of his day, a consistent member of the Congregational Church since his twenty-first year, and now holds the office of deacon of that church.

On Nov. 26, 1829, Mr. Sessions married Lydia Ames, of East Windsor, Conn., by whom four children have been borne to him, three daughters and one son. Two of the daughters died in childhood. Lydia A., the other daughter, was educated at Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, and, after teaching there several years, became the first principal of the Painesville (Ohio) Female Seminary. She retained this position for seven years, establishing the institution upon a firm basis, and receiving the grateful thanks of its founders and patrons. This daughter was united in marriage, in 1871, with Rev. W. W. Woodworth, pastor of the Congregational Church at Berlin, Conn.

William Robert Sessions, the son, since attaining his majority, has been engaged in agricultural enterprises with his father, and under his management the farm has been much improved, stock-raising encouraged, and a fine barn, forty-four by one hundred feet, and three stories high, erected. The firm of Wm. V. & Wm. R. Sessions has paid special attention to the careful breeding of thoroughbred short-horned cattle for purposes of butter-making. Their cattle have attained great celebrity, and are widely known in the Northern and Western States, and greatly sought after in those sections, large numbers having been disposed of there. Since the increase of years has granted his father some respite from his cares, the son has assumed them, and with great success. He was a selectman of the town of Wilbraham most of the time for the past twelve years, and is now chairman of the board of selectmen of the new town of Hampden. He has also represented the town in the Legislature. He served in the Union army in the suppression of the late Rebellion, and experienced the horrors of prison-life in Libby Prison. Following the example of his grandfather, he has acted as moderator of town-meetings every year since the late war save one, when he was absent in the Legislature. Thus is the third generation of this active and useful family still aiming to promote the welfare of its native town, and adding wisdom to its councils.

The first road laid out in this town was from "Third Brook," so called, near Miss Experience Stebbins', running easterly and southerly through the southeast part of the town to Wales. A part of the way it was in the "Old Path."* Paul Langdon was surveyor. The early roads varied in width from 1 to 3 rods. A fuller reference to them will be found in the history of Wilbraham.

Among the early taverns that have been kept in the town may be mentioned one by William Wood, where Mr. Root now lives, about 1810. A man named Tillotson built a house opposite Mr. Root's, and kept hotel for a few years, the first part of the present century. It was afterward kept by Levi Flint, Dudley B. Post, and others. Rudolphus Chaffee kept tavern in both houses a number of years. John McCray also kept tavern for ten or twelve years on the corner where the Allen house, the only hotel in the town, now stands.

William Clark kept a store at the centre the early part of this century. Edward Morris came next, then Levi Flint for a number of years. Dudley B. Post was in trade about 1822. A man named Parsons succeeded Flint for a short time. Gordon B. Sexton followed next. Bugbee & Co. traded at the centre, in the long building, now the Congregational parsonage, about 1835.

Dr. John Goodale is supposed to have been the first physician who established himself in the town. He lived just south of the centre, and practiced the early part of the present century. His descendants still reside in the town. Dr. Holt lived at the centre, and followed soon after Dr. Goodale. He died of typhoid fever quite suddenly, about 1810. Dr. Daniel Ufford succeeded him, and practiced for a number of years. He subsequently removed from the town. Dr. Edwin McCray studied with Dr. Ufford, and practiced for a short time. He removed to Longmeadow, and thence to Agawam, where he enjoyed a good practice until his death. Dr. Marcus Cady engaged in practice about 1825, and lived at the centre until his death. Dr. Abial Bottom commenced about 1840, and is still in practice, as is also his son, Dr. D. W. Bottom. Dr. George T. Ballard commenced about 1861, and is still in practice.

The only lawyer who ever practiced in the town was Otis Norcross, about 1825. He remained but two or three years, and lived at the centre.

ORGANIZATION.

The inhabitants of the town of Hampden were set off as the South Parish of Wilbraham by act of the General Court, June 11, 1782, and from that time the religious history of the two sections has been distinct and separate. The preamble to the act of incorporation indicates the object of the division to have been the "greater convenience of attending the public worship of God."

The division into parishes, however, does not seem to have allayed the animosities which had been engendered by the continued rivalry and antagonism which had existed since the first settlement of the town, between its northern and southern sections. Difference of opinion upon matters relating to the government of the town continued, and on Jan. 19, 1824, a vote was taken upon an article "to see if the town will petition the General Court, at their next session, to divide the town of Wilbraham into two towns," but the proposition was rejected by 114 nays to 67 yeas. The subject was again agitated at different times, and not unfrequently with some degree of asperity.

Finally, on March 28, 1878, an act passed the Legislature which established the town of Hampden, the territory assigned to it being nearly identical with the boundaries of the South Parish, as follows:

"Beginning at a stone monument on the east line of the town of Longmeadow, and eighteen hundred and thirty-two feet southerly by said line from the stone monument marking the northeast corner of said town of Longmeadow; thence south eighty-eight degrees and twenty-five minutes east, fourteen thousand one hundred and fifty-eight feet to a stone monument; thence north twenty-seven degrees and fifteen minutes east, three thousand three hundred and thirty-two feet to a stone monument; thence south eighty-eight degrees and twenty-five minutes east, nine thousand eight hundred and fifteen feet to a stone monument on the west line of the town of Monson."

The first town-meeting of the new town was held in the vestry of the Congregational Church, on April 8, 1878, and was duly "notified and warned" by S. C. Spellman, justice of the peace. William R. Sessions was chosen moderator. The following persons were chosen to fill the principal offices of the town: Sumner Smith, Clerk and Treasurer; Wm. R. Sessions, Freeman W. Dickinson, and Patrick E. Wall, Selectmen; S. M. Staunton, Andrew Beebe, John W. Isham, Assessors; A. B. Newell, J. N. Isham, and M. H. Warren, School Committee.

On April 18, 1878, another meeting of the town was held, when the following appropriations for the year were made: $1000 for schools, $100 for permanent repairs of school-houses, $1000 for paupers, $600 for highways and town officers, and $450 for contingent expenses.

The town is now fully organized, and in a prosperous condition.

VILLAGES.

The only village is situated at its geographical centre, on the north shore of the Scantic Brook. It is ranged along the principal road, running east and west through the town. The houses are neat and tasteful in appearance, and a brisk business air pervades the place, which may properly be termed a manufacturing village. Three woolen-mills are within the proper limits of the village, while other industrial enterprises are carried on near by. Besides these, the village contains Methodist, Congregational, and Baptist Churches, and an academy, each in good condition, which add much to the architectural beauty of the place. The nearest railroad stations are at Stafford Springs, Conn., and North Wilbraham.

The principal stores in the village are kept by Sumner Smith and Albert F. Ballard. Elbridge Vinnicke is also in trade.

The post-office was established about 1826, the first postmaster being Dudley B. Post. The office has since been filled by Samuel Beebe, S. C. Spellman, William Spellman, Horton Hendrick, and Sullivan M. Staunton, the present incumbent.

The scenery around the village is wild and picturesque, the hills on the west and south rising to an elevation of several hundred feet. In the valley, nestled close along the bank of the Scantic, may be seen the little village, noisy with the hum of industry, while beyond and around it lie the broad and well-cultivated acres of the husbandman.

SCHOOLS.

Much that relates to the early schools of the town has been incorporated in the history of Wilbraham. Some of the early teachers of the town were Moses and Stephen Stebbins, Samuel Beebe, Samuel Henry, Marcus Cady, Betsey Sessions, Sally Silcox, and Lydia Ames.

Hampden Academy, an institution that has acquired a favorable reputation among the schools of the day, was built by private subscription about the year 1844, and was established to supply a demand for higher educational facilities. The first teacher was Elijah Brooks, and the second E. J. Howe. Others have been Charles Marsh and a Mr. Bliss, the latter since a minister. Alonzo B. Newell, an efficient and popular instructor, has had charge of the school for a number of years past, which holds regular sessions at present only in the winter season.

There are four school districts in the town, with an average total attendance of about 125 scholars.

* Not the Bay Path.

CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The South Parish was incorporated June 11, 1782. Previous to this, however, there had been preaching at private residences and in the open air. The first meeting-house was raised in June, 1783, and was placed in the street nearly opposite to where Mrs. Aaron Warren since resided. For ten years it was a mere shell, rough-boarded on the outside, with board windows, and the timbers of the walls and roof were all exposed. In 1793, £246 15s. were appropriated to finish the house and "see it glassed." A church was organized in 1785, and Rev. Moses Warren was ordained pastor, Sept. 3, 1788, when the church contained 65 members. His settlement was £150, and his salary £58 14s. ($188.33), one-half to be paid in commodities, including 24 cords of wood yearly. Unsuccessful attempts were made to remove the meeting-house out of the road in 1817, 1822, and 1824. In 1838 it was removed by private subscription, and a bell was put in, the first in the town. Mr. Warren continued his ministry until his death, Feb. 19, 1829, in the seventy-second year of his age. He had baptized 478 adults and children. The subsequent pastors of the church have been Rev. Mr. Clarke, Rev. Ebenezer R. Wright, Rev. James A. Hazen, ordained Jan. 30, 1839, dismissed June 22, 1847; Rev. Hubbard Beebe, installed April 19, 1848, discharged April 1, 1852; Rev. E. Skinner, ordained May 19, 1853, dismissed April 11, 1855; Rev. James C. Houghton, installed April 11, 1855, dismissed Oct. 1, 1856; Rev. John Whitehill, ordained Dec. 11, 1861, dismissed May 27, 1868; Rev. Edward B. Chamberlain, ordained March 3, 1869, dismissed March 10, 1873. The present pastor, Rev. Edward Payson Root, became the acting pastor Oct. 14, 1875, and the ordained pastor June 1, 1876.

The church at the present time is in a prosperous and harmonious condition. The number of members is 119; Sabbath-scholars, 60; number of families attending and contributing to the support of the society, 50. The Sabbath-school library is small, but is about being re-established.

BAPTISTS.

The early history of the Baptist movement, which finally resulted in the establishment of the present church in Hampden, has been treated of in the history of the town of Monson. At the time of the dissolution of the Monson Society, in 1855, the strength of the movement concentrated in South Wilbraham, or Hampden, and the pastor of the society, the Rev. J. C. Foster, established himself there, and a church edifice was then erected. The history of the church since that time has been more favorable, and the following have served as pastors: Rev. Henry S. Stevens, Rev. Moses Curtis, Rev. Bailey S. Morse, and Rev. E. S. Hill. Rev. Charles A. Cook was then hired for a year. An arrangement was then effected with the Baptist Church at Longmeadow, whereby one pastor should supply both societies, and still continues. Rev. O. R. Hunt is the pastor. The present membership is about 80; of Sabbath-school, about 40; with a Sabbath-school library of 300 or 400 volumes. The church building is in the centre of the village, and cost about $4500.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Hampden (then Wilbraham) was organized about 1830, by a number of persons who left various other churches, though mostly Congregationalists. A leading person was Mr. Sessions, a strong Arminian, who exercised a controlling influence until the time of his death, in 1861. His large family of children are all strong Methodists, and his son, Horace Sessions, has long filled the position occupied by his father.

This church has been kept up since its organization, and is prosperous at the present time.

The records have either been lost or are inaccessible.

The present pastor is Rev. W. Herbert Atchinson, and the society occupy a neat and attractive house of worship.

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

The town contains two places of burial. Of these the older is located about a quarter of a mile from the centre, and comprises two or three acres. It was laid out early in 1755, and the first person buried therein was Lydia, a child of John Bliss, on March 29, 1755. The oldest monuments now in the yard are those of Sarah, wife of John Langdon, who died July 22, 1755, aged twenty-one years; Lieut. Paul Langdon, who died Dec. 3, 1761, in his sixty-ninth year; and Stephen Stebbins, who died Feb. 26, 1768, in his fifty-seventh year; Ezekiel Russell, Isaac Morris, David Burt, Comfort Chaffee, Capt. Steward Beebe, Moses Warren, and John Bliss are also buried there, besides others of the earliest settlers of the town. The yard is still in use, although the portion first set apart as a burying-ground is full.

The new cemetery is eligibly located about a quarter of a mile from the village, on the road to Stafford. It was laid out in 1876, and contains about four acres. It is a pleasant spot.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The earliest industrial enterprises of the town of Wilbraham were undertaken in the south part, now Hampden. Lewis Langdon erected the first saw-mill about eighty rods below the Hampden Woolen-Mills, on the Scantic, in 1750. Abner Badger had a saw-mill on Third Brook, near Capt. Chaffee's before 1772. About the time of the Revolutionary war Lewis Langdon erected a grist-mill, afterward owned by Benanuel Leach, about one hundred yards below his saw-mill. David Burt erected one shortly after in the southeast part of the town. Another was also erected about the same time by Mr. Wright, not far from the residence of Benjamin H. Russell (deceased), on Middle or Second Brook. In the early part of this century, Mr. Bacon, of Brimfield, built a grist-mill where the Hampden Woolen-Mill stands, but sold it soon after to Christopher Langdon. It afterward passed through the hands of Jacob Wood and Hubbard Arnold into the possession of William Moseley, who thoroughly remodeled the mill, rebuilt the dam, erected a saw-mill, and added a shingle-mill. It was afterward destroyed by fire, and a wrapping-paper manufactory built on its site.

At the "turn of the river," so called, was the saw-mill of Capt. Charles Sessions, and after it fell to pieces another was erected on the north side of the river, where the Lacousic Woolen-Mill now stands, and to make place for which the saw-mill again crossed the stream to the south side. Meantime, a saw-mill had been erected by Caleb Stebbins at his grist-mill, and David Burt also erected one on his dam. About 1850, Milton Stebbins erected a grist-mill and saw-mill just south of the bridge on the west side of the mountain.

Fulling-mills and carding-machines were early erected by Walter Burt, near Burt's Mill, and by Jonathan Flint just below the village bridge; and Laban Button, near Burt's, had a fulling-mill. Beriah Smith & Brothers, who bought out Flint, did a large business in dyeing and dressing cloth. Just below Smith's was Roper's clover-mill, which was famous in its day. He added the manufacture of chain to the cleansing of clover-seed.

The amount of wood consumed by the early inhabitants gave an overplus of ashes for home consumption, and William King manufactured potash near the old meeting-house, and Paul Langdon by Potash Hill.

Mr. West followed the business of tanning at the foot of the hill by the brook near the bridge. Daniel and Joseph Chaffee also engaged in that branch of industry.

The first woolen-mill in the town was built by Sumner Sessions on the Scantic in 1845. It was rented and operations commenced by Levi Bradford and Eleazer Scripter in April,

1846. Business was commenced with one set of machinery for the manufacture of satinet. In April, 1847, Mr. Bradford retired from the firm, and Luther E. Sage, William V. Sessions, and Samuel Beebe became partners, and the firm-name was changed to Scripter, Sage & Co. Another set of machinery was added by the new company, and the manufacture of satinets, tweeds, cassimeres, and doeskins was carried on until January, 1856. An act of incorporation was then obtained from the Legislature, and a new company was formed Jan. 30, 1856, with a capital of $20,000, under the name of "The South Wilbraham Manufacturing Company." In 1862 a large addition was made to the mill and other machinery added, and a large business was done by the company for a number of years. A new company was afterward formed and the name changed to the *Lacousic Woolen-Mill*, which is still in operation. The mill contains 5 sets of machinery, 16 looms, furnishes employment to from 75 to 80 persons, and produces about 16,000 yards of fancy cassimeres each month.

The Hampden Woolen-Mill was built by Eleazer Scripter, about 1858 or 1859, and was known as the "Ravine Woolen-Mill." Luther Sage ran the mill during the war. It was then small, and he erected a larger mill farther down the stream. A Mr. Hollister operated the mill for a time. It was destroyed by fire Feb. 8, 1878, but, having been rebuilt, is now owned by H. A. Kimball, and is under the management of L. Reynolds, agent. It is in size 50 by 96 feet, and is a four-set mill, furnishing employment to about 75 persons, and producing about 1000 yards of fancy cassimeres daily.

The Scantic Woolen-Mill was erected about 1865, by the Scantic Woolen-Mill Company, who engaged in the manufacture of fancy cassimeres until 1875. It then passed into the hands of Judson A. Leonard, who owned and operated it for several years. In February, 1877, Kenworthy Brothers bought the mill and engaged in the manufacture of yarn of different grades and qualities, a business which they are still pursuing. It is a two-set mill, making about 200 pounds a day, and employing about 12 men. The cloth machinery is not much used.

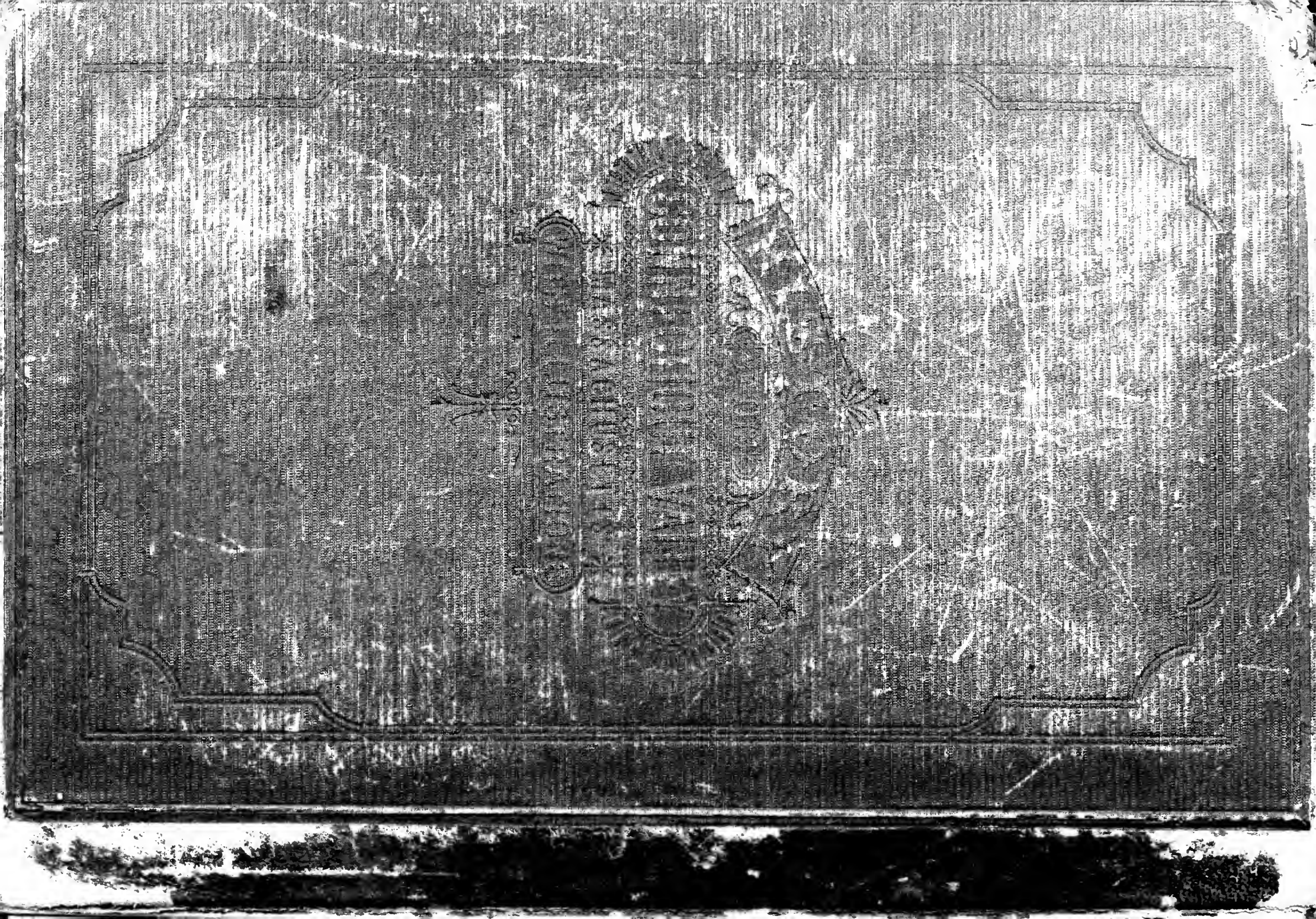
Mortimer Pease has a small mill just above the Scantic Woolen-Mill, which is used in preparing the waste of the different woolen-mills for re-carding.

The manufacture of paper was once carried on to a considerable extent in the southeastern part of the town, but the enterprise is now numbered among its past industries.

MILITARY.

The military history of the town of Hampden is necessarily identical with that of Wilbraham. The south part of the town has never been backward in the manifestation of practical patriotism, and from its mountains have gone forth many who have contributed strong hands and willing hearts to the cause of liberty and union.*

In compiling the history of the town we have been assisted by Sumner Smith, William V. Sessions, the pastors of the churches, and other citizens; and much assistance, of which we thankfully availed ourselves, was derived from the historical address of Rev. Dr. Rufus P. Stebbins, delivered in 1863, upon the occasion of the celebration of the centenary of the incorporation of Wilbraham.

* See history of Wilbraham.

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